HISTORY OF CLINTON & FRANKLIN COS. NEW YORK

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

BRITISH MUSEUM
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MACDONOUGH'S VICTORY ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

AND DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH ARMY AT PLATTSBURG BY GEN^L MACOMB, SEPT^R, 11TH, 1811.

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HISTORY

OF

CLINTON AND FRANKLIN

COUNTIES,

NEW YORK.

With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PHILADELPHIA:

J. W. LEWIS & CO.

1880.

PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.


BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

THE province of the historian is to gather the threads of the past, ere they elude forever his grasp, and weave them into a harmonious web, to which the art preservative may give immortality. Therefore he who would rescue from fast-gathering oblivion the deeds of a community, and send them on to futurity in an imperishable record, should deliver "a plain, unvarnished tale,"

"Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice."

In such a spirit has the compiler of the following pages approached the work of detailing the history of the two counties embodied therein, and he trusts he has been fairly faithful to the task imposed.

The design of the work embodying the two counties of Clinton and Franklin was adopted, after much deliberation, as the one best adapted to produce a satisfactory record and avoid repetition. Clinton, the original county, included all our territory within its limits. The interests of both have centered in that old organization, and its history for a time is the history of Franklin also. This common interest we have endeavored to trace under the general history of the two counties. We have glanced at the discovery of the Western Continent by the Norsemen and subsequent explorers; have given a brief history of the rise and decline of the celebrated league of the *Iroquois* Indians, who inhabited this region prior to the advent of the white settler. A chapter is devoted to land-titles, giving a succinct account of various Indian treaties, etc., and the subsequent conflicting claims to territory within the present boundaries of this State. A history of the Revolutionary struggle, so far as it pertains to the section which we have under consideration, is next presented, followed by an exhaustive history of the war of 1812, and the invasion of Canada, known as the "Patriot War." Several chapters are devoted to internal improvements, giving a history of the various turnpikes, railroads, etc., closing with an elaborate history of Clinton and Franklin in the war of the Rebellion. Next, in the general arrangement, follows an exhaustive history of the two counties, with all their varied interests, presented in a concise and, we trust, pleasing manner. It has been our honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of this section from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress to the prominent position it now occupies among the counties of the State.

That such an undertaking is attended with no little difficulty and vexation none will deny. The aged pioneer relates events of the early settlements, while his neighbor sketches the same events with totally different outlines. Man's memory is ever at fault, while time paints a different picture upon every mind. With these the historian has to contend; and while it has been our aim to compile an accurate history, were it devoid of all inaccuracies, that perfection would have been attained which the writer had not the faintest conception of, and which Lord Macaulay once said never could be reached.

From colonial and other documents in the State archives, from county, town, and village records, family manuscripts, printed publications, and innumerable private sources of information, we have endeavored to

produce a history which should prove accurate, instructive, and in every respect worthy of the counties represented. How well we have succeeded in our task, a generous public, jealous of its reputation and honor, of its traditions and memories, of its defeats and triumphs, must now be the judge.

The following volumes were consulted in the preparation of this work: Morgan's "League of the Iroquois;" Schoolcraft's "Notes on the Iroquois and American Indians;" Stone's "Life of Brandt," "Life of Red Jacket," and "Life of Sir William Johnson;" Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution;" Thatcher's "American Revolution;" Barber's "History of New York;" "Documentary History of New York;" "Colonial History of New York;" Hammond's "Political History of New York;" Williams' "Register;" Palmer's "History of Lake Champlain;" Watson's "History of the Champlain Valley;" Watson's "History of Essex County;" Hough's "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin;" Kreutzer's "Notes and Observations made During Four Years of Service with the 98th Regiment, N. Y. V., in the War of 1861;" Spafford's "Gazetteer, 1813;" French's "Gazetteer, 1860;" session laws, State statutes, State and national census reports, adjutant-general's reports, muster-in and muster-out rolls, and innumerable pamphlets.

We desire to acknowledge our sincere thanks to the following persons, to whom we are under special obligations for much valuable information, which has greatly lessened our labor in the preparation of this work: Peter S. Palmer, George F. Bixby, R. R. Grant, Smith M. Wead, A. W. Lansing, J. W. Tuttle, George F. Nichols, Rev. D. T. Taylor, Mrs. Frank Palmer, Rev. Nathan Wardner, William Kreutzer, Sidney P. Bates, William A. Wheeler, A. B. Parmelee, Henry A. Paddock, F. D. Flanders, John Law, Fred. Seaver, O. P. Ames, Sidney Lawrence, William W. Paddock, and Leslie C. Wead. We desire also to acknowledge our sincere thanks to each and every one who has assisted us in the compilation of the work, and would cheerfully make personal mention of each, but it is impracticable, as the number reaches over a thousand.

D. H. H.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 5, 1880.

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HISTORY

OF

CLINTON AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES, NEW YORK.

BY DUANE HAMILTON HURD.

CHAPTER I.

VOYAGE AND DISCOVERY.

The New World—First discovered in Anno Domini 986—The Norsemen—Herjulfson—Lief Erickson and his Adventures—Thorwald Erickson—His Death—Thorstein Erickson—Thorfinn Karlsefne—Christopher Columbus—John Verrazzani—John Cabot—Spanish, French, and English Claims to Territory—The French and Indian War—Treaty of Peace.

THE New World, or Western Continent, was first discovered by white men A.D. 986. Herjulfson, a Norse navigator, in sailing from Iceland to Greenland, was driven by a storm to the coast of Labrador, or, as some historians seem fit to claim, to Newfoundland. The coasts of the new land being low, rocky, and otherwise uninviting, no landing was attempted. Thus Herjulfson first saw the new land, but it was reserved for other explorers to set foot upon its territory. The Norsemen returned to Greenland with wonderful stories of the land that they had seen, but no further attempt was made at discovery.

After the lapse of a few years an Icelandic captain, named Lief Erickson, who was possessed of a remarkable spirit of adventure, resolved to discover, if possible, the country concerning which Herjulfson and his companions had related such fabulous accounts, and in the year 1001 landed upon the shores of Labrador. He pursued his course southwest along the coast, and, finding the country pleasant and attractive, protracted his visit, and finally reached the territory embraced within the present State of Massachusetts, where the intrepid explorers remained one year. They proceeded along the coast bordering upon Long Island Sound, and it is claimed that the persevering band found their way to New York harbor. Whether these hardy explorers set foot upon the soil of New York is of but little consequence, as voyages were subsequently made to these shores, and discoveries carried as far south as Virginia.

The return of the adventurers to their native country, with a description of the land through which they had passed, stimulated others with a desire to see the new country, and in 1002, Thorwald Erickson, a brother of the former explorer, made a voyage to the coast of Maine, and as said to have ended his days in the vicinity of the present town of Fall River, Mass.

In 1005, Thorstein Erickson, another brother, with a band of adventurers, landed upon our shores, and was followed in 1007 by Thorfinn Karlsefne, a celebrated mariner, who proceeded along the coast as far as Virginia.

The Norsemen were simply an erratic band of rovers. They made no settlements nor left any records of importance concerning their discoveries. No real good whatever resulted from their voyages. The enthusiasm excited by first discovery gradually subsided, and, as there were no spoils in the wilderness to fall prey to the Norse freebooters or pirates, the further occupancy of the country was abandoned, and the shadows which had been dispelled for a moment again gathered in; the curtain which had been lifted was again lowered from sky to ocean, and the New World still lay hidden in the misty future. Until recently historians have been incredulous on the subject of the Norse discovery, but the fact is now generally conceded. We are in possession of no more reliable information than Humboldt's "Cosmos," but that may be cited as conclusive. "We are here on historical ground. By the critical and highly praiseworthy efforts of Professor Rafn, in the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Copenhagen, the signs and documents in regard to the expedition of the Norsemen to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Vinland, have been published and satisfactorily commented upon. The discovery of the northern part of America by the Norsemen cannot be disputed. The length of the voyage, the direction in which they sailed, the time of the sun's rising and setting are accurately given. While the caliphate of Bagdad was still flourishing, America was discovered about the year 1001 by Lief, the son of Eric the Red, at the latitude of forty-one and a half degrees north."

A period of four hundred and ninety-two years had elapsed from Lief Erickson's discovery, when Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, Italy, touched upon an island, subsequently called San Salvador, and, planting the banner of Castile, formally claimed possession of the land in the name of the noble Isabella, Queen of Spain. He returned to Spain, and subsequently made two successive voyages to the New World, each of which was fraught with great and lasting benefit to civilized Europe. In justice to Columbus, this land should have borne his name, but through

the artifice of a Florentine navigator, named Americo Vespucci, he was robbed of the honor, and it was bestowed on Vespucci, the least worthy of the many adventurers.

Not alone to Spain was left the control of the country which the genius and success of Columbus had brought to the knowledge of the world. France, ever regarding with a jealous eye the success of her formidable neighbor, was not slow to profit by the discoveries of Columbus. As early as 1504 the Normandy fishermen began to ply their vocation on the banks of Newfoundland, and in 1508 a number of the aborigines were taken to France. In 1523 a voyage of discovery was planned under the auspices of Francis I., and the command of the expedition was given John Verrazzani, a native of Florence. After a perilous voyage he discovered the mainland in the latitude of Wilmington. After a sojourn of a few days he headed his vessel northward and sailed along the coast of Delaware and New Jersey, entered the harbor of New York, touched Massachusetts and Maine, and continued his course along the coast of Newfoundland. At several points the enterprising Florentine landed and opened a traffic with the Indians, being always received with every evidence of friendship. He returned to France and published an account of his remarkable discoveries, and, naming the country New France, boldly asserted his claims to the sea-girt coast in the name of Francis I.

England, enterprising, wealthy, and adventurous, lost no time and spared no money in fitting out an expedition of discovery to the Western Continent, and no day in the history of the New World was more important than the 5th of May, 1496. On that day, Henry VII., King of Great Britain, issued a commission to John Cabot, a Venetian, to make discoveries and to take possession of all islands and continents, carry the English flag, and assert the title of the King of England. After a protracted voyage, the gloomy coast of Labrador was the cheerless sight that met the anxious gaze of the brave Cabot. This was the real discovery of the American continent. He explored the country for several hundred miles, and, in accordance with the terms of his commission, hoisted the English flag and took possession in the name of the English king. An incident is related in connection with this act illustrative of the love man has for his native country. Near the flag of England he planted the banner of the *republic* of Venice, little thinking, doubtless, that, as the centuries rolled on, not the flag of proud Albion, but that of a republic would float from ocean to ocean.

Cabot returned to England, and received all the adulations and honors that a proud nation could bestow upon an honored subject. This expedition was succeeded by others, all of which redounded to the honor and enterprise of England, and resulted in the founding of colonies, which, under the fostering care of the mother-country, soon became prosperous and self-reliant.

The French and Indian war, which began in 1754, resulted from the conflicting territorial claims between France and England. At the close of an arduous struggle, lasting nine years, a treaty of peace was made at Paris, by the terms of which all the French possessions in North America, eastward of the Mississippi from its source to the river Herville, and thence through Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico, were surrendered to England. Spain, which had also been at war with Great Britain, ceded East and West Florida to the English crown.

From the close of the French and Indian war to the beginning of the Revolution spanned a prosperous era in the history of the English colonists. The causes which led to the American Revolution, and the history of that arduous struggle, are so well known that no mention will be made in this history, except so far as it relates to the territory embraced within the scope of our work. Suffice it to say, that the colonists, after a weary struggle of nine years, were acknowledged by Great Britain free and independent States; and proud should Albion be to-day in the recollection that her sons planted the germ of the republic whose flag is honored and respected by all nations.

CHAPTER II.

CHAMPLAIN'S EXPEDITION.*

Departure from the Sault of the Iroquois River—Description of a Great Lake—Rencontre with the Enemy—Mode and Conduct in going to attack the Iroquois—New France—Conflicting Claims to Territory.

ONLY one hundred and fifteen years ago the territory now embraced within the bounds of Clinton County comprised a portion of the territory claimed by the French nation as New France.

The first white man who traversed Lake Champlain was Samuel Champlain, in 1609, at that time Governor of Canada. He entered the lake by the Richelieu River, and pursued his course southward as far as what is now known as Ticonderoga, where he came upon a party of the hostile Iroquois, whom he vanquished. The report of Champlain's guns greatly terrified the sons of the forest, and they fled in terror to the adjacent mountains, doubtless believing it an intervention of the Great Spirit in behalf of the enemy.

The following is a copy of Champlain's interesting letter giving an account of the expedition:

"I left the Rapid of the said River of the Iroquois on the 2d of July, 1609. All the Savages began carrying their canoes, arms, and traps overland about a league and a half to avoid the current and force of the Rapid. This was quickly effected. They immediately launched the canoes into the water, two men with each, with their luggage, while one of the men went by land about a league and a half, which was the probable extent of said Rapid, tho' not so violent as at the fort, except at some points where rocks obstructed the river, which is no more than three to four hundred paces wide.

"After the Rapid was passed, though not without trouble, all the Indians who had gone land over a pretty good road and level country, though covered with timber, re-embarked in their canoes.

"My men were also on land, and I on the water in a canoe. They reviewed all their forces, and found 24 canoes and 68 men.

"After having completed their review, we continued our journey, as far as an Island three leagues long, covered with the finest pines I ever saw. They hunted and caught some wild animals there. Passing thence about three leagues further on, we camped, in order to rest for the night.

* Voyages de la Nouv. France, par le Sr. de Champlain. Paris, MDCXXXII.

"Forthwith some began to cut down timber; others to pull off bark to cover lodges to shelter them; others to fell large trees with which to barricade their lodges on the shore. They know so well how to construct the barricades, that five hundred of their enemies would find considerable difficulty in forcing them in less than two hours without great loss. They do not fortify the side of the river along which their canoes are ranged, so as to be able to embark should occasion require.

"After they had camped they dispatched their canoes with nine good men, as is their custom at all their encampments, to reconnoitre within two or three leagues if they see anything. After which they retire. They depend the whole night on the exploration of the vanguard, which is a bad habit of theirs. For sometimes their enemies surprise them asleep, and kill them without having an opportunity of recovering their feet to defend themselves.

"Remarking that, I remonstrated with them against the error they committed; told them to watch as they saw us do all night, and to have outposts to spy and see if they could perceive anything, and not to live in that style, like cattle. They told me they could not watch, and that they labored all day hunting. So that, when they go to war, they divide the force into three, to wit: one party scattered in divers places hunting; another for the main body, which is always under arms; and another party as a vanguard, to send along the river and see whether they will not discover some trail or mark indicating the passage of friends or enemies. This they ascertain by certain marks the chiefs of one section give to those of another, which are not always alike; notifying each other from time to time when they alter any. By this means they recognize whether those who have passed are friends or enemies. The hunters never hunt in advance of the main body or scouts, so as not to create any alarm or disorder, but in the rear and in the direction where they don't apprehend enemies. They thus continue until they are two or three days' journey from the foe, when they advance stealthily by night all in a body, except the scouts, and retire by day into the picket fort, where they, without wandering abroad, making any noise, or building a fire, even for cooking, during that time, so as not to be discovered should their enemies happen to pass. The only fire is to smoke. They eat dried Indian meal, which they stick in water like porridge. They prepare their meal for use when they are pinched, and when they are near the enemy or when retreating. After their attacks they don't amuse themselves hunting, retreating precipitately.

"We left next day, continuing our route along the river as far as the mouth of the lake (Lake Champlain). Here are a number of beautiful but low islands, filled with fine woods and prairies, a quantity of game and wild animals, such as stags, deer, fawns, roebucks, bears, and other sorts of animals that come from the mainland to the said islands. We caught a quantity of them. There is also quite a number of beavers, as well in the river as several other streams that fall into it. These parts though agreeable are not inhabited by any Indians, in consequence of their wars. They retire from the rivers as far as possible, deep into the country, in order not to be so soon discovered.

"Next day we entered the lake, which is of considerable extent,—some fifty or sixty leagues,—where I saw four beautiful islands, ten, twelve, and fifteen leagues in length, formerly inhabited, as well as the Iroquois River, by Indians, but abandoned since they have been at war, the one with the other. Several rivers also discharge into the lake, surrounded by a number of fine trees similar to those we have in France, with a quantity of vines handsomer than any I ever saw, a great many chestnuts, and I had not yet seen except the margin of the lake, where there is a large abundance of fish of divers species. Among the rest there is one called by the Indians of the country *Chaousarou*, of divers lengths. The largest, I was informed by the people, are of eight to ten feet. I saw one of five, as thick as a thigh, with a head as big as two fists, with jaws two feet and a half long, and a double set of very large and dangerous teeth. The form of the body resembles that of the pike, and it is armed with scales that a thrust of a poniard cannot pierce, and is of a silver gray color. The point of the snout is like that of a hog. This fish makes war on all in the lakes and rivers, and possesses, as these people assure me, a wonderful instinct; which is, that when it wants to catch any birds, it goes among the rushes and reeds bordering the lake in many places, keeping the beak out of water without budging, so that when the birds perch on the beak, imagining it a limb of a tree, it is so subtle that, closing the jaws which it keeps half open, it draws the birds under water by the feet. The Indians gave me a head of it, which they prize highly, saying, when they have a headache they let blood with the teeth of this fish at the seat of the pain, which immediately goes away.

"Continuing our route along the west side of the lake, contemplating the country, I saw on the east side very high mountains capped with snow. I asked the Indians if those parts were inhabited? They answered yes, and that they were *Iroquois*, and that there were in those parts beautiful vallies and fields fertile in corn as good as I had ever eaten in the country, with an infinitude of other fruits, and that the lake extended close to the mountains, which were, according to my judgment, fifteen leagues from us. I saw others to the south not less high than the former, only that they were without snow. The Indians told me it was there we were to go to meet their enemies, and that they were thickly inhabited, and that we must pass by a waterfall,* which I afterwards saw, and thence enter another lake† three or four leagues long, and having arrived at its head there were four leagues overland to be traveled to pass to a river,‡ which flows toward the coast of the *Almouchiquois*, tending towards that of the *Almouchiquois*, and that they were only two days going there in their canoes, as I understood since from some prisoners we took, who, by means of some *Algonquin* interpreters, who were acquainted with the *Iroquois* language, conversed freely with me about all they had noticed. Now, on coming within about two or three days' journey of the enemies' quarters, we traveled only by night and rested by day. Nevertheless, they never omitted their usual superstitions to ascertain whether their enterprise would be successful, and often asked me whether I had observed or seen their enemies, I answered no; and encouraged them and gave them good hopes. Night fell, and we continued our journey until morning, when we withdrew into the picket fort to pass the remainder of the day there. About ten or eleven o'clock I lay down after having walked some time around our quarters, and falling asleep, I thought I beheld our enemies, the *Iroquois*, drowning within sight of us in the lake near the mountain; and being desirous to save them, that our savage allies told me that I must let them all perish as they were good for nothing. On awaking, they did not omit as usual to ask me if I had any dream. I did tell them, in fact, what I had dreamed. It gained such credit among them that they no longer doubted but they should meet with success. At nightfall we embarked in our canoes to continue our journey, and as we advanced very softly and noiselessly, we encountered a war-party of *Iroquois* on the 29th of month, about ten o'clock at night, at the point of a cape which juts into the lake on the west side. They and we began to shoot, each seizing his arms. We withdrew towards the water and the *Iroquois* repaired on shore, and arranged all their canoes, the one beside the other, and began to hew down trees with villainous axes, which they sometimes got in war, and other of stone, and fortified themselves very securely.

"Our party, likewise, kept their canoes arranged, the one alongside the other, tied the poles so as not to run adrift, in order to fight altogether should need be. We were on the water about an arm short from their barricades. When they were armed and in order, they sent two canoes from the fleet to know if their enemies wished to fight, who answered they desired nothing else; but just then there was not much light, and that we must wait for day to distinguish each other; and that they would give us battle at sunrise. This was agreed to by our party. Meanwhile the whole night was spent in dancing and singing, as well on one side as on the other, mingled with an infinitude of insults and taunts, such as the little courage they had. How powerless their resistance against their arms, and that when day should break they would experience this to their ruin! Ours, likewise, did not fail in repartee, telling them they should witness the effects of arms they had never seen before! and a multitude of other speeches as is usual at a siege of town. After the one and the other had sung, danced, and parlimented enough, day broke. My companions and I were always concealed for fear the enemy should see us preparing our arms the best we could; being, however, separated, each in one of the canoes belonging to the savage 'Montagnars.' After being equipped with light arms, we took each an arquebus and went ashore. I saw the enemy leave their barricades; they were about two hundred men, of strong and robust appearance, who were coming slowly towards us with a gravity and assurance which greatly pleased me, led on by three chiefs. Ours were marching in similar order, and told me that those who bore three lofty plumes were the chiefs, and

* Ticonderoga. † Lake George. ‡ Hudson River.

that there were but these three, and they were to be recognized by those plumes, which were considerable longer than those of their companions, and that I must do all I could to kill them. I promised to do what I could, and that I was very sorry they could not clearly understand me, so as to give them the order and plan of attacking their enemies, as we should indubitably defeat them all; but there was no help for that; that I was very glad to encourage them, and to manifest to them my good will when we should be engaged.

"The moment we landed they began to run about,—ran about two hundred paces towards their enemies, who stood firm, and had not yet perceived my companions, who went into the bush with some savages. Ours commenced calling me in a loud voice, and making way for me, opened in two and placed me at their head, marching about twenty paces in advance, until I was within thirty paces of the enemy. The moment they saw me they halted, gazing at me and I at them. When I saw them preparing to shoot at me, I raised my arquebus, and aiming directly at one of the chiefs, two of them fell to the ground by this shot, and one of their companions received a wound, of which he died afterwards. I had put four balls in my arquebus. Ours in witnessing a shot so favorable for them, set up such tremendous shouts that thunder could not have been heard; yet there was no lack of arrows on one side and the other. The *Iroquois* were astonished, seeing two men killed so instantaneously, notwithstanding they were provided with arrow-proof armor, woven of cotton thread and wood; this frightened them very much. Whilst I was reloading one of my companions in the bush fired a shot, which so astonished them anew, seeing their chiefs slain, that they lost courage, took flight and abandoned the field and their fort, hiding themselves in the depths of the forest, whither pursuing them I killed some others. Our savages also killed several of them and took ten or twelve prisoners. The rest carried off the wounded. Fifteen or sixteen of ours were wounded by arrows; they were promptly cured.

"After having gained the victory, they amused themselves plundering Indian-corn and meal from the enemy, also their arms which they had thrown away in order to run the better; and having feasted, danced, and sung, we returned three hours afterwards with the prisoners. The place where this battle was fought, was in forty-three degrees some minutes latitude, and I named it Lake Champlain."*

The curtain which had been lifted for a brief period was again lowered, and we hear nothing of this region until 1665, when Sieur La Motte, an officer in the French army, built a fort, known as Fort St. Anne, situated near the northern extremity of Isle La Motte.

From 1609 until the close of the French and Indian war and final surrender of Canada, the lands in this section were mostly held by parties holding title under the French grants. April 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1733, the governor-general and intendant granted three seigniories within the present limits of the towns of Champlain and Chazy, each three leagues in length, fronting upon Lake Champlain. The first, granted to Hughes Jacques Péan Sieur de Liviandière, captain in the marines, extended from Chazy over two and a half leagues northward. The second was granted to Sieur Mignon de la Gauchitère, also a captain in the marines, and the third to Sieur de St. Vincent, Jr., an ensign in the marines; each grant being two leagues in front. These grants were resigned forever, in fief and seigniory, with the right of succession, mesne, and inferior jurisdiction (*haute, moyenne et tasse justice*), with the right of hunting, fishing, and Indian trade, subject to the performance of fealty and homage at the castle of St. Lewis, in Quebec, agreeable to the custom of Paris, followed in Canada. They were conditioned to the preservation by tenants of the oak timber fit for the royal army; the reservation of mines and highways to the crown, and the use of the beaches to fishermen unless actually occupied by its seigneur. The patentees might grant concessions to tenants, subject to the customary *cens et rentes*, and dues for each arpent of land in front by forty arpents in depth. If used for military purposes, materials for the erection of fortifications and firewood for the use of garrisons were to be given without charge, and the grant was to be submitted for the royal approbation within one year. The grantees having failed to make improvements, on the 10th of May, 1741, all these grants were declared to have reverted to his Majesty's domain. Nov. 1, 1752, a seigniory of two and a half leagues in front by three in depth, and including Chazy River, was granted to the Sieur Bedon, councillor in the Superior Council of Quebec, under conditions like those of Péan.

At the close of the French and Indian war, which terminated by a treaty of peace signed at Paris in 1763, this territory passed into the possession of the English, and the seigniories which had been established along the lake were all abandoned, save that of Bedon, which was occupied by John La Frombois. La Frombois remained, and was the first permanent settler in Clinton County. By the terms of the treaty between France and England the French settlers were to be secured in their rights; but the government of New York made conflicting grants, which occasioned much bitter controversy. These conflicting claims to territory greatly retarded the settlement of this region. Here were fertile lands, watered by streams well adapted for mill purposes, deer ranged the forest in abundance, and the streams were stocked with salmon, and but for this reason Clinton County doubtless would have been, at the breaking out of the Revolution, one of the prosperous sections of the Empire State. But not so. In 1775 there were but three feeble settlements,—Count Charles de Fredenburg, at Plattsburgh; John La Frombois, at Chazy, mentioned above; and William Hay and Henry Cross, in the town of Peru.

* The reference in Champlain's map locates this engagement between Lake George and Crown Point; probably in what is now the town of Ticonderoga, Essex Co.

CHAPTER III.

THE IROQUOIS.

Early Tradition—Organization of the League—Aboriginal Nomenclature of the Various Tribes—Wars and Conquests—Military Prowess—Their Introduction to Gunpowder and Liquor—"Manitto," or "Great Spirit"—"Fire-Water" and its Baneful Effects—The Incursions of M. Delabarre, M. Denonville, and Count De Frontenas—The Jesuits—1700.

TRADITION informs us that about the year 1600 this nation resided in the vicinity of Montreal, and were in subjection to the *Adirondacks*. How long the latter tribe had exercised this power, and whether the *Iroquois* had previously been a powerful nation, are questions that naturally suggest themselves to the searcher in history, but have not, by even the most indefatigable workers in aboriginal lore, been answered; and the pen of the present historian is unable to lift the veil of obscurity that enshrouds the remote origin of this nation, the most powerful and intelligent that ever dwelt within the boundaries of this republic. From the *Adirondacks* they acquired the art of husbandry, and became proficient in the chase and upon the war-path.

As they increased in numbers and influence a passion seized them to become the possessors of the country they occupied, and, raising the tomahawk at the *Adirondacks*, they waged a fierce contest against them, which resulted in the defeat of the *Iroquois*, and the remnants of the tribe were compelled to fly the country to escape extermination. They traced their steps into the lake country, and, gathering their scattered warriors, effected a settlement on Seneca River.

No authority gives us the date of the organization of the celebrated league; but it was probably in about the year 1600, as it was a powerful organization at the date of Dutch occupation, in 1609. The league originally consisted of five nations, viz., the *Onondagas*, *Oneidas*, *Mohawks*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*.

O-non-dä′-ga, the origin of the name they gave themselves, O-non-dä′-ga-o-no as rendered, "the people of the hills." The *Oneidas* were called the "people of the stone," or "the granite people," as indicated by their national name, O-na-gote′-kö-o-no.

Gä-ne-ä′-ga-o-no was the name applied to the *Mohawks*, which signified "the possessor of the flint;" and they had for the device of the village a "steel and a flint."

The *Cayugas* were known by the appellation of Gue′-o-gweh-o-no, "the people of the mucky land." It doubtless referred to the marsh at the foot of Cayuga Lake, where they first settled.

Nun-da-wä′-o-no was the national name of the *Senecas*, meaning "the great hill people." This was the name also of the oldest village on Canandaigua Lake, where, according to their *Seneca* myth, the tribe sprang out of the ground. The following account of their origin is given from a native source.

"While the tribe had its seat and council-fire on the hill, a woman and son were living near it, when the boy one day caught a small two-headed serpent, called Kaistowanea, in the bushes. He brought it home as a pet to amuse himself, and put it in a box, where he fed it on bird's flesh and other dainties. After some time it had become so large that it rested on the beams of the lodge, and the hunters were obliged to feed it with deer; but it soon went out and made its abode on a neighboring hill, where it maintained itself. It often went out and sported in the lake, and in time became so large and mischievous that the tribe were put in dread of it. They consulted on the subject one evening, and determined to fly next morning; but with the light of next morning the monster had encircled the hill, and lay with its double jaws extended before the gate. Some attempted to pass out, but were driven back; others tried to climb over its body, but were unable. Hunger at last drove them to desperation, and they made a rush to pass, but only rushed into the monster's double jaws. All were devoured but a warrior and his sister, who waited in vain expectancy of relief. At length the warrior had a dream, in which he was shown that if he would fledge his arrows with the hair of his sister the charm would prevail over the enemy. He was warned not to heed the frightful heads and hissing tongue, but to shoot at the heart. Accordingly, the next morning he armed himself with his keenest weapons, charmed as directed, and boldly shot at the serpent's heart. The instantaneous recoiling of the monster proved that the wound was mortal. He began in great agony to roll down the hill, breaking down trees and uttering horrid noises, until he rolled into the lake. Here he slaked his thirst, and tried by water to mitigate his agony, dashing about in fury. At length he vomited up all the people whom he had eaten, and immediately expired and sank to the bottom."

The Six Nations were constituted in 1712, by the uniting of the *Tuscaroras*, Dus-gv-o-weh, "the shirt-wearing people," a nation that inhabited the western part of North Carolina. The league was originated by the *Onondagas*, hence they were called the "Fathers of the Confederacy." The *Mohawks* having first given their consent, were known as "The Eldest Brothers," and for a similar reason the *Cayugas* were called "The Youngest Brothers," having given their assent last. The *Senecas* were named "The Watchmen," from the fact, doubtless, of their location near their enemies from the west. The organization of the league was effected on the east bank of the Onondaga Creek, on the road to Syracuse. The chiefs and sachems soon discerned that the compact entered into was, in all respects, advantageous, thus creating and maintaining a fraternal spirit among themselves, and rendering them powerful upon the war-path.

With the consciousness of returning power, their first warlike move was against their old enemies, the *Adirondacks*, whom they utterly exterminated. Now becoming convinced of their power, they waged war upon all surrounding natives. Their tomahawk was brandished upon the shores of Lake Superior, their warlike measures were carried into New England, and the scalping-knife gleamed along the valley of the Father of Waters. They conquered the *Hurons*, the *Eries*, the *Andastez*, the *Chavanons*, the *Illinois*, the *Miamis*, the *Algonquins*, the *Delawares*, the *Shawanese*, the *Susquehannocks*, the *Nanticokes*, the *Unamis*, the *Minsi*, and even the *Carnise* Indians, in their sea-girt home upon Long Island, found no protection against their attacks. The name of the *Iroquois* had become a terror to all the Indian nations. "I have been told," says Colden, "by old men in New England, who remembered the time when the *Mohawks* made war upon their Indians, that as soon as a single *Mohawk* was discovered in their country, their Indians raised a cry from hill to hill, 'A *Mohawk!* A *Mohawk!*' upon which they fled like sheep before wolves, without attempting to make the least resistance." The thirst for military glory was their ruling passion. They evinced a remarkable spirit of ambition, not unlike Napoleon, or Cæsar of old, and but for the settlement of the New World by the Caucasian, we have no right to doubt that eventually the haughty chiefs of the dusky legion of the Six Nations would have wielded the sceptre over the Indians of North America with all the despotism of an Alexander, and, like him, would have thirsted for fresh conquests. The effects of these military operations were carried as far north as Hudson's Bay, while the Mississippi did not form their western limits. They ravished the extreme eastern and southern portions of the United States, and, without doubt, as stated in Rogers' "America," their wars were extended to the Isthmus of Darien.

That was a fatal hour when the red man quaffed the rum from the hands of Henry Hudson. That was a fatal hour when the red man was taught the power of gunpowder by Champlain. It is remarkable that the Indians were made known with these, their two greatest enemies, during the same week of the same year, 1609, by these rival explorers. The manner of giving the first draught of liquor to the Indians, as related by a manuscript in the New York Historical Society, was as follows: "Hudson, accompanied by a number of his attendants, was ascending,

in a canoe, the river that bears his name, and discovering a band of aborigines, made them a sign to halt. He went ashore, and, after friendly salutation, he beckoned to an attendant, who brought him a *bockhack* (gourd) and a little cup, both as clear as the new ice upon the surface of a lake. And from the *bockhack* Manitou, or Great Spirit, as they regarded Hudson, filled the cup with a liquid which he drank, and refilling, handed to the chief near him, who quaffed the cup to the bottom. In a few moments his eyes closed lustreless, and he fell heavily to the ground. His companions thought him dead, and the wailings of the women resounded through the forest.

"After a long time the chief revived, and springing to his feet, declared that he had experienced the most delightful sensations, seen visions, and was never more happy. He requested another draught, and, following his example, the liquor went around the circle. They all partook of the ravishing cup, and all became intoxicated."

From that fatal hour to the present their thirst for the maddening poison has not abated. In vain have their councils passed decrees against it, in vain have their teachers admonished them, and equally useless have been the eloquent and pathetic appeals of their women against it. Whenever and wherever, even at this late day, whether it be the *Sioux* among the Black Hills or the remnants of the *Iroquois* upon their reservation, they can lay their hands upon fire-water they are certain to drink it. This accursed liquor was among the strongest agencies used by the unprincipled settler in his intercourse with the red man to gain his land and furs.

In this connection it is proper to observe that the English bestowed no attention upon the enlightenment of the race, either morally or religiously. In striking contrast with the attitude of England—a country under more lasting obligations to the *Iroquois* than any other nation upon the globe—was that of France, as exhibited by the Jesuit missionaries, Franciscan priests, and Recollet fathers.

These were the first Caucasians who lifted up their voices in the wilderness in attempting to Christianize the red man. History has never done these fathers justice. They left their homes in sunny France, surrounded by every luxury that wealth and ecclesiastical position could afford, and sought an abode in the wilds of the New World, with no companions save the beasts of the forest and hostile Indians. They came not as the trader, worshiping Mammon, nor the settler in search of a home. They endured all the privations of the forest with the sole object in view of Christianizing the aborigines. Their lives were sacrificed upon the altar of Christianity that he might be raised from darkness and brought into sweet communion with the Great Spirit.

Their motto—*Ad majorem, Dei gloriam*—was ever before them, and but for the constantly-recurring wars they would, without doubt, have left a spirit of Christian civilization among the savages of this land. In many localities they wrought a truly wonderful work in inculcating a temperance spirit among the Indians, who suffered severely from the unprincipled trader, who took their furs and gave the poor savage liquor in return.

Several attempts were made by England and France to extirpate the Confederacy of the Six Nations, but without success. The first incursion into their country was headed by M. Delabarre, the governor-general of Canada, in 1683; the second by M. Denonville, also governor-general of Canada, in 1687; the third by Count De Frontenac, in 1697.

The incursions failed to accomplish the subjugation of the proud confederacy, and the year 1700 dawns and finds them in the zenith of their glory. They had reared a colossal Indian empire, and as far as their unsophisticated vision extended, destined to remain.

"The Father above thought fit to give
The white man corn and wine;
There are golden fields where he may live,
But the forest shades are mine."

CHAPTER IV.

THE REVOLUTION.

Activity of the British and Americans on Lake Champlain—Battle of Valcour—Burgoyne—The "White House."

THE causes which led to the American Revolution, and the history of that arduous struggle, are so well known that reference will be made to it in this connection only so far as it is associated with the history of Clinton County. From the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga, in 1775, to the autumn of the following year, the lake was in the undisputed possession of the Americans. But with a well-disciplined and determined foe, it soon became evident that a mighty struggle for supremacy was imminent, as the possession of this thoroughfare, at once the key of Canada and New York, was of vital importance to both parties.

With their characteristic energy the English lost no time in fitting out a fleet for service on Lake Champlain. A war-vessel, subsequently called the "Inflexible," which had been sent over from England for service on Lake Champlain, was taken to pieces and carried over the rapids. The work was pushed with such vigor that in twenty-eight days from the laying of the keel the ship was ready to receive her armament. Two schooners—the "Carleton" and "Maria"—were also taken to pieces and carried over the rapids. Several large boats and bateaux were also dragged up the rapids. The British well knew the importance of this movement, and on the 10th of October, 1776, a formidable fleet passed out of the Richelieu into Lake Champlain. This fleet consisted of the "Inflexible," of eighteen guns; the two schooners "Maria" and "Carleton," the former carrying fourteen guns and the latter twelve; the bateau "Thunderer," twelve guns and two howitzers; the gondola "Royal Convert," of seven guns; together with twenty gunboats, and four long boats each carrying one gun. The fleet consisting of twenty-nine vessels, mounting eighty-nine guns, was manned by six hundred and ninety picked seamen from the war-vessels then lying at Quebec, besides a number of artillerists, Indians, and soldiers.

During this time, however, the Americans were not idle. The construction and equipment of a fleet at the head of

the lake was intrusted to Gen. Benedict Arnold, who carried forward the work with surprising rapidity, and on the 20th of August he sailed from Crown Point, his fleet consisting of nine vessels, carrying fifty-five guns and seventy-eight swivels. This fleet, which was manned by three hundred and ninety-five men, was joined on the 6th of September by two or three other vessels, and with this force Arnold cruised about the head of the lake until September 23d, when he anchored his fleet in the narrow channel separating Valcour Island from the mainland. While here he was joined by Brig.-Gen. Waterbury with the galleys "Washington," "Trumbull," and "Congress."

The whole American fleet, excepting an eight-gun galley and the schooner "Liberty," was now at this point, and consisted of the sloop "Enterprise," carrying ten guns and ten swivels; the schooner "Royal Savage," twelve guns and ten swivels; the schooner "Revenge," eight guns and ten swivels; the galley "Lee," six guns and ten swivels; the galleys "Trumbull," "Congress," and "Washington," each eight guns and sixteen swivels; and the gondolas "New Haven," "Providence," "Boston," "Spitfire," "Philadelphia," "Connecticut," "Jersey," and "New York," each mounting three guns and eight swivels. These vessels, except the sloop "Enterprise," which Arnold had constructed the year before, were all built at Skenesborough, now Whitehall. While the British had a fleet of twenty-nine vessels, the American consisted of only fifteen, and instead of a picked number of seamen from the best navy in the world, its vessels were manned by a "wretched motley crew." Under date of September 7th, Arnold writes, "We have but very indifferent men in general. Great part of those who ship for seamen know very little of the matter." In a subsequent letter he says, "The drafts from the regiments at Ticonderoga are a miserable set; indeed, the men on board the fleet in general are not equal to half their number of good men. The marines," he says, "are the refuse of every regiment, and the seamen —few of them ever wet with salt water."

The following account of the engagement between the two fleets, known as the "Battle of Valcour," the first naval engagement of the Revolution, is taken from Hon. Peter Sailly Palmer's excellent "History of Lake Champlain":

"The route taken by vessels passing up the lake from Canada lies along and nearly parallel to the west shore of Grand Isle. Opposite Cumberland Head the lake is two miles wide, but as soon as that point is passed it increases in width to five miles, and does not again contract until you approach the mouth of the Bouquet. On the western side of the lake, about four miles southwest of Cumberland Head, and nearly two miles to the right of the track of vessels sailing directly up the lake, is the island of Valcour, which is separated from the main shore by a channel about one-half mile in width. This channel is deep enough for the largest vessels, and is hid from the view of boats sailing up the lake, until they have passed some distance south of the island. Midway of this channel, and where it is most contracted, Arnold anchored his vessels in a line extending from shore to shore. 'We are moored,' he writes to Gen. Gates, 'in a small bay on the west side of the island, as near together as possible, and in such form that few vessels can attack us at the same time, and those will be exposed to the fire of the whole fleet.'

"At eight o'clock on Friday morning, October 11th, the English were discovered passing Cumberland Head with a strong north or northwest wind, and bearing in the direction of Crown Point, towards which it was supposed Arnold had retired. The fleet at this time was under the command of Capt. Thomas Pringle, of the 'Lord Howe,' who made the schooner 'Maria' his flag-ship. Gen. Carleton was also on board the 'Maria,' but took no command of the fleet. As the English appeared in sight, off Cumberland Head, Gen. Waterbury went on board the 'Congress' galley, and urged that they should immediately set sail and fight the enemy on the retreat in the broad lake; but Arnold declined, at that late hour, to change his plan of defense.

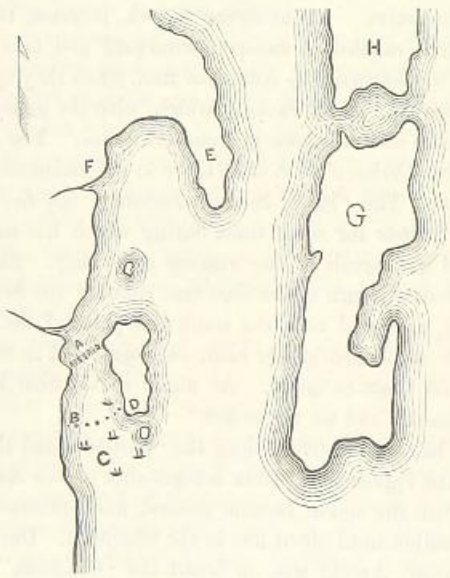
"Capt. Pringle was some distance ahead of Valcour when he first discovered the American vessels. He immediately changed his course towards the island, with a view to engage, but found great difficulty in bringing any of his vessels into action. About eleven o'clock, however, the gunboats were enabled to sweep to windward and take a position to the south of the American fleet, when they opened a fire upon the 'Royal Savage,' which, with the galleys, had advanced a short distance in front of the line. The British schooner 'Carleton' soon after came to the assistance of the gunboats. The 'Royal Savage' sustained the fire of the British vessels for some time, during which her mast was crippled and much of her rigging shot away. She then attempted to return to the line, but, running too far to the leeward, grounded near the southwest point of the island, and was abandoned by her men, who succeeded in reaching the other boats in safety. At night the British boarded the schooner, and set fire to her.*

"At half-past twelve o'clock the 'Carleton' and the gunboats had approached within musket-shot of the American line, when the action became general, and continued without cessation until about five in the afternoon. During the engagement Arnold was on board the 'Congress,' Waterbury on the 'Washington,' and Col. Wigglesworth on the 'Trumbull.' The 'Congress' and 'Washington' suffered severely. The latter was hulled in several places, her mainmast shot through, and her sails torn to pieces. Waterbury fought bravely on the quarter-deck of his vessel, and towards the close of the action was the only active officer on board; the captain and master being severely wounded and the first lieutenant killed. The gondola 'New York' lost all her officers except Capt. Lee, and the gondola 'Philadelphia,' Capt. Grant, was so badly injured that she sank about one hour after the engagement. Arnold fought the 'Congress' like a lion at bay, pointing almost every gun with his own hands, and cheering his men with voice and gesture. His vessel was hulled twelve times, and received seven shot between wind and water; the main-mast was injured in two places, the rigging cut to pieces, and many of the men were killed and wounded.

"On the side of the English, the battle was sustained by

* "Arnold's account of the engagement. The hull of the schooner lies on the spot where she was sunk, and her upper timbers can yet be seen at low water in the lake. Arnold's papers were on board the schooner and were lost."

the gunboats and the schooner 'Carleton,' and by a party of Indians who were landed on the island and main shore, and kept up an incessant fire of musketry during the engagement. The English vessels suffered considerably. On board the 'Carleton' eight men were killed and six wounded Two of the gunboats were sunk, and one was blown up with a number of men on board.* About five o'clock in the afternoon Capt. Pringle, who had made several unsuccessful attempts to bring his larger vessels into action, called off those engaged, and anchored his whole fleet just out of reach of the American guns. The 'Thunderer' lay at the right of the line, a little south of Garden Island,† the schooner 'Maria' on the left near the main shore, while the 'Royal Convert' and the 'Inflexible' occupied intermediate positions. The 'Carleton' and gunboats were anchored near and among the other vessels. By this arrangement Capt. Pringle hoped to prevent the escape of the American fleet during the night.



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF VALCOUR ISLAND.

A, American fleet drawn across the channel; B, British gun-boats and schooner Carleton; C, anchorage of British vessels after the battle; D, Point where the Royal Savage was lost; E, Cumberland Head; F, Saranac River; G, Grand Island; H, Island of North Hero.

"Arnold was well satisfied that he could not successfully resist the superior force with which the English were prepared to attack him on the following morning. His men had fought with the most daring bravery and resolution, but he had only succeeded in retaining his position by the direction of the wind, which had prevented the larger vessels of the British fleet from joining in the action. Even under equally favorable circumstances, he could not resist a renewed attack, for his boats were already badly crippled, sixty of his men, including several officers, killed or wounded, and nearly three-fourths of each vessel's ammunition spent. A council of war was immediately called, when it was determined that the fleet should retire during the night towards Crown Point.

"At seven o'clock in the evening‡ Col. Wigglesworth got the 'Trumbull' under way, and, bearing around the north end of Valcour, directed his course towards the upper end of the lake, passing outside of the British line. The 'Trumbull' was soon followed by the 'Enterprise' and 'Lee,' with the gondolas; and about ten o'clock Waterbury started in the 'Washington' galley, followed closely by Arnold in the 'Congress.' In this order, with a light at the stern of each vessel, the fleet passed to Schuyler Island, about nine miles distant, where they arrived early the next morning. On examination Arnold found two of the gondolas too badly injured to repair. These he sank near the island, and, having fitted up the other vessels as well as his limited time and means would permit, again set sail for Crown Point.

"While Arnold was repairing his vessels, the British fleet weighed anchor and commenced beating up the lake in pursuit; the wind blowing gently from the south. Early on the morning of the 13th the American fleet was off the Bouquet, and the English lay a little above Schuyler Island. Arnold now had the wind in the south, while a fresh northeast wind, blowing in the broader part of the lake, favored the English commander, who brought up his leading vessels soon after the former had passed Split Rock. On this occasion Capt. Pringle led in person in the 'Maria,' closely followed by the 'Inflexible' and 'Carleton.' The 'Maria' and 'Inflexible' at first attacked the 'Washington' galley, which was too much shattered to keep up with the rest. The galley struck after receiving a few shots. The two vessels then joined the 'Carleton,' and, for several hours,§ poured an incessant fire into the 'Congress' galley, which was briskly returned. Arnold kept up a running fight until he arrived within ten miles of Crown Point, when he ran the 'Congress' and four gondolas into a small creek in Panton, on the east side of the lake, and, having removed the small arms, burned the vessels to the water's edge. In this action the 'Congress' lost her first lieutenant and three men.

"As soon as the boats were consumed, Arnold led his party through the woods to Crown Point, where he arrived at four o'clock the next morning. The sloop 'Enterprise,' the schooner 'Revenge,' and the galley 'Trumbull,' with one gondola, had reached that place the day before in safety. The galley 'Lee,' Capt. Davis, was run into a bay on the east side of the lake above Split Rock, where she was blown up. The only vessels taken by the enemy were the 'Washington' galley and the gondola 'Jersey.' The loss of the Americans in both engagements was between eighty and ninety, including the wounded. The English stated their loss in killed and wounded at forty, but, according to the American accounts, it must have exceeded one hundred, as at least sixty men were on board the gunboat which was blown up on the 11th.

* "Arnold states the loss sustained by the blowing up of this gunboat as sixty.—Letter to General Schuyler, Oct. 15."

† "This is a small island about 600 yards south of Valcour."

‡ "Arnold's account of the battle. Mr. Cooper, in his Naval History, erroneously states that Arnold got under way at two o'clock P.M. He also states that the American fleet, on the morning of the 11th, 'was lying off Cumberland Head,' and includes in the fleet the schooner 'Liberty,' which was then at Crown Point."

§ "Capt. Pringle says the action commenced at twelve and lasted two hours. Arnold says it continued 'for about five glasses.'"

"Immediately after the action of the 13th, Sir Guy Carleton gave orders for his surgeons to treat the wounded prisoners with the same care they did his own men. He then directed all the other prisoners to be brought on board his ship, where he treated them to a drink of grog, praised the bravery of their conduct, regretted that it had not been displayed in the service of their lawful sovereign, and offered to send them home to their friends on their giving their parole that they would not again bear arms against Great Britain until they should be exchanged. On the 14th, Captain, afterwards Sir James Craig, accompanied the prisoners to Ticonderoga, where he dismissed them on parole. The generous manner in which they had been treated filled the prisoners with the highest emotions of gratitude, and they returned proclaiming the praise of the British general. The feelings and sentiments expressed by these men were such that it was not considered safe to allow them to land or to converse with the American troops. They were therefore sent forward to Skenesborough the same night.*

"The humanity of Governor Carleton's course was somewhat tinctured with policy. He well knew the great dissatisfaction which had prevailed among the American troops, and with a profound sagacity that distinguished his whole administration, took advantage of every opportunity to direct this feeling into a channel favorable to the British cause, and to impress upon the minds of the half-clothed and destitute troops a high opinion of the generosity, kindness, and liberality of their opponents.

"Although the results of the two naval engagements of the 11th and 13th had been so disastrous, yet the Americans gained great credit for the obstinacy of their resistance. Even the English acknowledged that no man ever manœuvred with more dexterity, fought with more bravery, or retreated with more firmness than Arnold did on both of these occasions. Such gallantry converted the disasters of defeat into a species of triumph. Several American officers, however, were found ready to censure Arnold, whom they called 'our evil genius to the north,'† but Gen. Gates, who understood perfectly all the details of the affair, always speaks of him in the highest terms of praise. 'It would have been happy for the United States,' he writes to Governor Trumbull, 'had the gallant behavior and steady good conduct of that excellent officer been supported by a fleet in any way equal to the enemy's. As the case stands, though they boast a victory, they must respect the vanquished.'"

Judge Palmer justly adds: "The battle of Valcour has not occupied the place in the history of the Revolution which it deserves. Arnold, it is true, was defeated, but he escaped when almost every other commander would have surrendered. His gallantry and the courage of his officers and men inspired increased confidence among the American troops at that gloomy and important crisis in the history of the war. His men were raw and undisciplined, but good fighters, and followed where he 'dared to lead,' while his fame rose higher in the estimation of his compatriots than ever before. 'It has pleased Providence to preserve Gen. Arnold,' Gates wrote to Schuyler on the 15th of September. 'Among the favors of Providence we have the blessings of Gen. Arnold's safe return,' are the words of Richard Varick. Washington, always cautious in forming and expressing his opinions, declared there was not 'a more active, more spirited, and more sensible officer in the service.' His gallant conduct at Quebec had not been tarnished by his treason at West Point."‡

* "Trumbull's Reminiscences of his own Times."

† "Gen. Maxwell to Governor Livingston."

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN FLEET ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, OCTOBER, 1776.

The following is Gen. Arnold's official account of the loss of his fleet on the 13th of October, 1776:

"TICONDEROGA, October 15, 1776.

"DEAR GENERAL,—I make no doubt before this you have received a copy of my letter to General Gates of the 12th instant, dated at Schuyler's Island, advising of an action between our fleet and the enemy the preceding day, in which we lost a schooner and a gondola. We remained no longer at Schuyler's Island than to stop our leaks and mend the sails of the 'Washington.' At two o'clock P.M. the 12th, weighed anchor, with a fresh breeze to the southward. The enemy's fleet at the same time got under way. Our gondola made very little way ahead. In the evening the wind moderated, and we made such progress that at six o'clock next morning we were about off Willsborough, twenty-eight miles from Crown Point. The enemy's fleet were very little way above Schuyler's Island. The wind breezed up to the southward, so that we gained very little by beating or rowing, at the same time the enemy took a fresh breeze from the northeast, and by the time we had reached Split Rock were alongside of us. The 'Washington' and 'Congress' were in the rear, the rest of our fleet were ahead except two gondolas sunk at Schuyler's Island. The 'Washington' galley was in such a shattered condition, and had so many men killed and wounded, she struck to the enemy after receiving a few broadsides. We were then attacked in the 'Congress' galley by a ship mounting twelve eighteen-pounders, a schooner of fourteen sixes, and one of twelve sixes, two under our stern, and one on our broadside, within musket-shot. They kept up an incessant fire on us for about five glasses, with round and grape-shot, which we returned as briskly. The sails, rigging, and hull of the 'Congress' were shattered and torn in pieces, the First Lieutenant and three men killed, when, to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands, who had seven sail around me, I ran her ashore in a small creek ten miles from Crown Point, on the east side, when, after saving our small arms, I set her on fire, with four gondolas, with whose crews I reached Crown Point through the woods that evening, and very luckily escaped the savages, who waylaid the road in two hours after we passed. At four o'clock yesterday morning I reached this place, exceedingly fatigued and unwell, having been without sleep or refreshment for near three days.

"Of our whole fleet we have saved only two galleys, two small schooners, one gondola, and one sloop. General Waterbury, with one hundred and ten prisoners, were returned by Carleton last night. On board the 'Congress' we had twenty-odd men killed and wounded. Our whole loss amounts to eighty-odd.

"The enemy's fleet were last night three miles below Crown Point; their army is doubtless at their heels. We are busily employed in completing our lines and redoubts, which, I am sorry to say, are not so forward as I could wish. We have very few heavy cannon, but are mounting every piece we have. It is the opinion of General Gates and St. Clair that eight or ten thousand Militia should be immediately

‡ The narrow strait between Valcour and the mainland is historic. Over its waters have floated the white banner of France, the red cross of England, and the stars of our country. Deeply imbedded in its sands are the hulls of five vessels, over whose blood-stained decks the waters have rolled for a century. The position of but one of these wrecks, the schooner "Royal Savage," is known. It lies about twenty feet from the shore, near the southwest point of the island, and the gunwales can yet be seen in low water. In 1868 portions of the side were wrenched off with grappling-irons, and since then several relics have been raised from the wreck.—*Palmer.*

sent to our assistance, if they can be spared from below. I am of opinion the enemy will attack us with their fleet and army at the same time. The former is very formidable, a list of which I am favored with by General Waterbury, and have enclosed. The season is so far advanced our people are daily growing more healthy.

"We have about nine thousand effectives, and, if properly supported, make no doubt of stopping the career of the enemy. All your letters to me of late have miscarried. I am extremely sorry to hear, by General Gates, you are unwell. I have sent you by General Waterbury a small box, containing all my publick and private papers and accounts, with a considerable sum of hard and paper money, which beg the favour of your taking care of.

"I am, dear General, your most affectionate, humble servant,

"B. ARNOLD.

"To Hon. Major-General Schuyler.

"N. B.—Two of the enemy's gondolas sunk by our fleet the first day, and one blown up with sixty men."

BRITISH REPORT.

"CAPTAIN THOMAS PRINGLE TO MR. STEPHENS, SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

"ON BOARD THE 'MARIA,' OFF CROWN POINT, October 15, 1776.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I embrace this opportunity of congratulating their Lordships upon the victory completed the 13th of this month, by his Majesty's fleet under my command, upon Lake Champlain.

"Upon the 11th I came up with the Rebel fleet, commanded by Benedict Arnold. They were at anchor under the Island Valcour, and formed a strong line, extending from the island to the west side of the continent. The wind was so unfavorable that for a considerable time nothing could be brought into action with them but the gunboats. The 'Carleton' schooner, commanded by Mr. Dacres, who brings their Lordships this, by much perseverance, at last got to their assistance; but as none of the other vessels of the fleet could then get up, I did not think it by any means advisable to continue so partial and unequal a combat; consequently, with the approbation of his Excellency General Carleton, who did me the honour of being on board the 'Maria,' I called off the 'Carleton' and gunboats, and brought the whole fleet to anchor in a line as near as possible to the Rebels, that their retreat might be cut off; which purpose was, however, frustrated by the extreme obscurity of the night, and in the morning the Rebels had got a considerable distance from us up the lake.

"Upon the 13th I again saw eleven sail of their fleet making off to Crown Point, who, after a chase of seven hours, I came up with in the 'Maria,' having the 'Carleton' and 'Inflexible' a small distance astern, the rest of the fleet almost out of sight. The action began at twelve o'clock, and lasted two hours, at which time Arnold, in the 'Congress' galley, and five gondolas, ran on shore, and were directly abandoned and blown up by the enemy,—a circumstance they were greatly favoured in by the wind being off shore and the narrowness of the lake. The 'Washington' galley struck during the action, and the rest made their escape to Ticonderoga.

"The killed and wounded in his Majesty's fleet, including the artillery in the gunboats, do not amount to forty, but, from every information I have yet got, the loss of the enemy must indeed be very considerable."

In 1777, Burgoyne swept through the wilderness on the west side of Lake Champlain with an army of seven thousand three hundred and ninety men, and fifteen hundred horses. He occupied the fortified sites of Points au Fer and Isle la Mott, and built a cross-way of logs over the impassable flat southward on the shore from the mouth of Chazy River to where is now Saxe's Landing,—traces of which road remained for fifty years.

Only the year previous the Americans had invaded Canada, were defeated, and returned through this section. They bivouacked at Point au Fer and Isle la Mott, dispirited, weary, and smitten with the smallpox. In the flush of victory Burgoyne followed Armstrong. How he styled the Americans "rebels," how he called Gen. Washington "Mr. Washington," how he gave up his sword to Gen. Gates, and how Molly Stark didn't at Bennington become a widow, are matters of history too well known to be repeated here.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

In 1774 Point au Fer became a military post, and by order of Gen. Sullivan a strong garrison-house was thereupon erected. It was constructed of stones surrounded by a stockade and manned. Ethan Allen appeared before it with several armed vessels, and from that time the point became an important post. For twenty-two years the building was known in military journals as the "White House."

It was the site of stirring adventure, of imprisonment of captives, rendezvous of passing armies, and the resort of the most celebrated men of the Revolution. The place was visited by Gen. Burgoyne, Armstrong, Sullivan, Schuyler, Benedict Arnold, Col. Ethan Allen, Col. Ebenezer Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Governor Clinton, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and others less noted whose names are lost in the mists of years.

The war ended in 1783, but it was not until 1796 that Great Britain relinquished its claim to these waters. The English commodore Steel, with his armed brig "Maria," guarded the outlet to Lake Champlain and covered its shores. Every American vessel lowered its "peak" and paid obeisance to the royal ensign. Steel made a garden on the shore, and for more than ninety years it has been known as "Steel's Garden." Every month Steel sent a corporal's guard to Judge Moore and warned him off the soil, notifying him that his claim under the State would not be recognized, but no attention was paid to these repeated warnings.

Lord Dorchester ordered the people for ten miles this side the line to be enrolled with the militia of Canada. But the treaty of peace came, and Steel and De Rochambeau evacuated the "White House," and left the soil of the States no more to return. Capt. Steel subsequently became a commodore on the great lakes, and died at the age of eighty-nine years.

Eighty-two years have now elapsed since the British left Point au Fer. Early in the present century the old garrison-house went to ruin. It was located on the north end of the point.

CHAPTER V.

EXTINCTION OF INDIAN TITLE.

The Iroquois deserted by the English—Deplorable Condition—Intercession of Washington, Clinton, and Schuyler—State Commissioners appointed—United States Commissioners appointed—The First Treaty between the United States and the Iroquois—"Fort Stanwix"—The First Treaty between New York and the Iroquois—"Fort Herkimer"—Subsequent Treaties—Conflicting Claims to Territory—The Hartford Arbitration.

THE unfortunate alliance of the Six Nations to the British crown during the War of the Revolution tended in nowise to benefit them. On the contrary, the close of the

war left them with no protectors save those against whom they had waged, through eight dreary years, the relentless border warfare, as England, upon the conclusion of peace with the colonists, made no provision whatever for her dusky allies. It was admitted by the State that the title to the land was originally vested in the Indian, but many, still suffering from the effects of the barbarities perpetrated by the savage, urged that their lands be held forfeit, as those of a conquered foe. At one time this was the spirit that animated the law-makers of the State; and, but for the timely and earnest intervention of Clinton, Washington, and Schuyler, they would have been compelled to relinquish the title of their lands without a single treaty. The intercession of Clinton with the State, and Washington with the authorities of the general government, succeeded in effecting a wiser and more humane policy.

In April, 1784, by act of the Legislature of New York, the Governor and a board of commissioners were constituted superintendents of Indian affairs. The board was constituted as follows: George Clinton, Governor, Abram Cuyler, Peter Schuyler, Henry Glen, Philip Schuyler, Robert Yates, Abram Ten Broeck, A. Yates, Jr., P. W. Yates, John J. Beekman, Mathew Vischer, and General Gansevoort. To render the board more efficient they associated with them the Rev. Wm. Kirkland, Peter Ryckman, Jacob Reed, James Reed, James Deane, Major Fonda, Colonel Wemple, Major Fry, and Colonel Van Dyke, all of whom were familiar with the customs and habits of the Indians.

In the mean time the United States government had also appointed commissioners delegated with power to treat with the *Iroquois* for lands bordering upon New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. This board consisted of Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee. Serious complications immediately arose as to the jurisdiction of the two boards of commissioners. Governor Clinton, with his characteristic energy, endeavored, during the spring and summer of 1784, to effect a treaty, but found them generally averse to treating with a State, but acknowledging their willingness to meet the "Thirteen Fires." Both the State and the United States commissioners designated Fort Stanwix as the council ground, and on Oct. 22, 1784, the first treaty of the United States was effected. By the terms of this treaty the government guaranteed protection to the *Iroquois*, and they, in turn, surrendered their captives.

Governor Clinton soon after succeeded in convening the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*, and in June, 1785, the first treaty was held between this tribe and New York, at Fort Herkimer. By the terms of this treaty they ceded all that territory lying between Unadilla and Chenango Rivers, south of a line drawn through these streams, and extending to the Pennsylvania line, paying therefor the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars. The *Oneidas* subsequently ceded to the State the remainder of their territory, with the exception of a small reservation, reserving to themselves, however, the right of hunting and fishing. The price paid for this territory was five thousand five hundred dollars, together with an annual annuity of six hundred dollars forever.

On Sept. 12, 1788, at a treaty held at Fort Schuyler, the *Onondagas* disposed of all their lands within the boundaries, receiving in consideration one thousand French crowns in cash, together with clothing amounting to the sum of five hundred dollars, and an agreement by the terms of which they were to receive forever a yearly stipend of five hundred dollars.

Feb. 25, 1789, a treaty was concluded at Albany between the State of New York and the *Cayuga* tribe, the Indians ceding all their possessions to the State, reserving a tract embracing one hundred square miles, located on either side of Cayuga Lake, within the present counties of Cayuga and Seneca. The consideration paid by the State was two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and an annual annuity to their posterity forever of five hundred dollars. The State was prompt to treat with the Indians whenever they desired to part with their possessions, and one treaty followed another in quick succession, and 1790 dawns to find the title to their fertile lands within New York extinguished with the exception of the reservations, their numbers greatly lessened, and their warlike prowess gone. They were crowded on and on toward the setting sun, not by the bayonet of the white, but by civilization, a power at once friendly, but as irresistible as the march of time.

To the lasting honor of the State of New York, it is proper to remark that she has earnestly endeavored to advance the interests of remnants of the tribes within her borders, by teaching them the art of husbandry and furnishing them religious and educational instructors. It has, however, except in a few instances, practically wrought no beneficial results. The Indians have become demoralized by contact with the whites, and the fragments of the once grand league of *Iroquois* are eking out a miserable existence.

In the year 1620 the King of Great Britain granted to an organization known as the Plymouth Company a tract of land denominated New England, extending several degrees north and south, and reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Eight years after, Charles I. granted a charter for a portion of this territory, which was vacated in 1684, and a second charter granted by William and Mary in 1691. The territory embraced within the boundaries designated by this charter extended from north latitude 42° 2′ to north latitude 44° 15′, and from ocean to ocean. In the year 1663, Charles I. granted to the Duke of York and Albany the province of New York, including the present State of New Jersey, and extending, from a line twenty miles east of the Hudson River, westward to the Pacific Ocean. The boundaries of this tract were very indefinite, and when each of the colonies—afterwards States—laid claim to the same territory a collision arose, which at one time wore a serious and threatening aspect.

New York in 1781, and Massachusetts in 1785, ceded to the United States a large tract of territory, thereby greatly diminishing the original amount in controversy, but still left about nineteen thousand square miles of territory yet in dispute.

This controversy was amicably settled by commissioners assembled at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1786. By the terms of the arbitrament, Massachusetts confirmed to New York the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the soil lying west of the east boundary of New York, while to Massachusetts

was ceded the property of the soil, or the right of the pre-emption of the soil from the natives This compact embraced that part of the State lying west of a line running north from the "eighty-second" mile-stone, on the boundary-line between New York and Pennsylvania, through Seneca Lake to Sodus Bay. This line is known as the "Old Pre-emption Line."

CHAPTER VI.

LAND GRANTS.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase—"Irocoisia"—The "Ten Townships"—Macomb's Great Purchase—His Application—The Survey—The First Patent—Macomb's Failure—William Constable—Daniel McCormick—Old Military Tract—The Canada and Nova Scotia Refugees—Other Tracts.

PREVIOUS to the Revolution various patents had been granted by the English government to lands lying along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, the most northern of which was then known as "Totten's and Crossfield's Purchase," which was purchased by Joseph Totten, Stephen Crossfield, and others from the Indians at Johnson's Hall (Johnstown), in July, 1773. This purchase formed the southern boundary of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties.

In Jeffries' "French Dominions in America," the country north of this purchase is described as the "deer-hunting grounds of the *Iroquois*." In Delisle's Atlas, 1785, it is designated *Irocoisia*, or the land of the *Iroquois*. On an old map in the Documentary History of New York, it is put down *Conghsagrage*, the beaver-hunting country of the Six Nations. On this map, across the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin is written the following:

"Through this tract of Land was a chain of mountains, which from Lake Champlain on one side and the River St. Lawrence on the other side show their tops always white with snow; but altho' this one unfavorable circumstance has hitherto secured it from the claws of the Harpy Land Jobbers, yet no doubt it is as fertile as the Land on the East side of the Lake, and will in future furnish a comfortable retreat for many Industrious Families."

From the minutes of the council of the colonial government of 7th of June, 1771, is extracted the following:

"At a council held at Fort George, in the city of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of June, 1771—

"*Present:*

"His Excellency the Right Hon. John, Earl of Dunmore, Captain-General, &c.,

"Mr. Watts,	Mr. Cruger,
"Mr. Apthorp,	Mr. Wallace,
"Mr. Smith,	Mr. White.

"The annexed petition was read:

"'*To his Excellency, the Right Honorable John, Earl of Dunmore, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief in and over the Province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor, and the Admiral of the same in council:*

"'The humble petition of Joseph Totten and Stephen Crossfield, in behalf of themselves and their associates, humbly sheweth:

"'That your petitioners have discovered that there is a certain tract of land lying and being in the county of Albany, on the west side of the most northerly branch of Hudson's river, beginning at the north-east corner of a tract of forty-six thousand acres of land petitioned for by Thomas Palmer and his associates; thence running south 60° west, to the northwest corner of a tract of land petitioned for by John Bergen and his associates; thence running north 30° west, till it shall intersect a line coming west from ten miles north of Crown Point; thence east to Hudson river; thence down the said river to the north bounds of a tract of land, petitioned for by Edward Jessup and Ebenezer Jessup and their associates, of forty thousand acres; thence westerly and southerly round the said tract of land until it shall come to the northeast bounds of said tract of land petitioned for by the said Thomas Palmer and his associates, being the place of beginning.

"'That the said tract of land hath not been purchased of the Indian proprietors thereof, but that the Indian right thereto still remains vested in them.

"'That your petitioners and their associates are willing and desirous at their own expense, of vesting the Indian right and title to the lands before described in his Majesty, in hopes of being able to obtain his Majesty's letters patent for such parts of the said tract of land as shall be found fit for cultivation.

"'Your petitioners therefore in behalf of themselves and their associates, most humbly pray your Excellency's license, enabling them to purchase in his Majesty's name of the Indian proprietors thereof the tract of land before described, in order that your petitioners and their associates may be enabled to apply for and obtain his Majesty's letters patent for the same, or such parts thereof as upon an accurate survey may be found fit for cultivation, and your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray, etc.

"'NEW YORK, April 10, 1771.

"'JOSEPH TOTTEN,
"'STEPHEN CROSSFIELD,
"'*In behalf of themselves and their associates.*'

"This petition was referred to a committee of the Council, reported favorably, and the permission to purchase of the Indians given.

"The purchase was made in 1772, in accordance with law, at Johnson Hall, in the presence of Governor Tryon, John Butler acting as interpreter. The purchase-money, paid to the Indians in the presence of the Governor amounted to the sum of eleven hundred and thirty-five pounds (£1135) lawful money of New York (together with five shillings, etc., by Governor Tryon on behalf of his most sacred Majesty, George the Third, etc.), being an absolute deed of all their interest in the tract as bounded and described in the petition of Totten and Crossfield; an estimated area of 800,000 acres It is signed by

"HENDRICKS, + Mark.
"ABRAMS, + Mark.
"AGWIRÆGHSSE,
"JO HANS CRIM.

"It is to be remarked that the commencement of the deed gives the names as Hendrick *alias* Tayahansara, Lawrence *alias* Aggurasies, Hans *alias* Canadajaure, and Hans Krine *alias* Onagoadhoge, 'native Indians of the Mohock Castle.'

"The speculators who secured this Indian deed subsequently made application, through Governor Tryon, to the Crown for a patent for the same. It had by this time become apparent, however, that the pretended desire to effect settlements upon these lands, thereby securing extraordinary privileges, was not the real object of those desiring the patent; and that the names of Totten and Crossfield, simply ship-carpenters of New York, merely served as the screen to certain famous speculators or 'land jobbers,' as they were then called, and the Crown officials appear to have suspected that this was a scheme to obtain possession without due consideration of the valuable timber (majestic groves of noble white pines which at that period in all the abundance of the primeval forest crowded the banks of the Upper Hudson), and seem to have desired that the title should be vested in more responsible persons. This was just previous to the Revolution, and by the Earl of Dartmouth (letter of 21st April, 1775, to Governor Tryon) they are informed: 'I shall submit to his majesty my humble opinion that whenever the persons really and *bona fide* interested and concerned in those purchases shall make humble application to his Majesty for such grants, accompanied with a disavowal of all association to obstruct the importation or exportation of goods to and from Great Britain, it may be advisable for his majesty to comply with their request, and to confirm to them the possession of the said lands by letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, and not otherwise:' being a demand for a declaration of their loyalty. The immediate occasion for this demand may perhaps be explained by the fact that subsequently Joseph Totten appears as 26th on a list of the

general committee of the city and county of New York, chosen May 1st, 1775.

"Previous to June, 1774, there had been, according to Governor Tryon, but two grants in the colony of New York made directly by the Crown of Great Britain, such grants or patents having been previously made under the hand and seal of the Governor of the colony.

"Joseph Totten, Stephen Crossfield, and their associates having—as noticed—obtained permission, purchased at Johnson Hall of the before-mentioned *Mohawk* Indians their title to this tract, estimated to contain 800,000 acres. In 1772 the first survey of the region with compass was commenced. Of the whole purchase only forty townships were originally surveyed, the remaining ten—the whole number at present being fifty—were afterwards located. The survey simply consisted in running a chained line by compass on the outer lines of these townships and marking line and corner trees.

"'I cannot,' says Verplanck Colvin, 'but consider uncertain and dubious the claim made by some that the northern limit of the territory of the Mohawk Indians, or a line from *Rejioghne* to the mouth of the Oswegatchie river, was intended to be the north boundary of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase. Such a line certainly never served as the boundary, and the absurdity of the idea will be better appreciated by those acquainted with the region when it is shown that—allowing Split Rock to have been the ancient *Rejioghne* of the Indians—such a line would have passed north of Whiteface mountain, in Essex county, and north of Canton, in St. Lawrence county; which is preposterous. On the contrary, if we accept the testimony of Sir William Johnson this line of northern limit of the Mohawk territory extended from a point on the Mohawk river sixty miles west of Schenectady, "from thence eastward and north to *Rejioghne* in Lake Champlain," which is quite another course, yet one equally at variance with the north boundary of the Totten and Crossfield Purchase.'

"From the original field-book of the survey, which is in the possession of Mr. Colvin, is extracted the following:

"'This Book contains the Map and Field-Books of the townships and lands purchased for the Crown of the Native Indians, and Surveyed for the proprietors in the *year* of our Lord 1772. By

"'EBEN JESSUP.'

"'N. B. The rivers are not traversed, but are found in the places where they cross the outlines of the townships, and have their courses in general nearly as they are laid down in this map.

"'In order to avoid dispute hereafter that may arise either by the artful ways of designing men that would alter the Banks of the lands as they are surveyed to other places, indevoring to put the whole in confusion by some means, to serve themselves, or by surveys not being careful to do their work perfect in every respect, and by that means some advantage may be had in law against the proprietors, which is Seldom neglected where there is an opportunity in these times, and not expecting them to be any better hereafter——I thought best to fix the place of beginning of the survey at a natural boundary that could not be altered, that the land surveyed that are recorded in this book may remain indisputable while Rivers run.

"'I therefore began on the east bank of the Hudson River, on a tract of land about four (4) thousand acres granted to myself and others, now called Jessup's lower patent, a point to the mouth of the west bank of Hudson River, called by some Sackendaga Branch, and from thence runs north fourteen degrees west, three hundred and eighty-four chains and & forty links. Thence north Eight Degrees thirty minutes, west one hundred and eighty-four chains. Thence north Thirty-two degrees East, Three Hundred and Twenty-eight chains and eighty links. Thence north Thirty Degrees west across the north branch of the Hudson River, and on the west bank of the Said River marked a Beech-Tree with the letters—E. E. W. E. F., and here built a log house to Receive the Provisions Brought up in Battoes, and called it the Landing house. From this said Beech tree, which is the south west corner of a tract of land Purchased of the native Indians For the Benefit of Edward and Ebenezer Jessup and their associates, is a line run north Thirty Degrees west along the west side of the said tract of land to the north west corner thereof, which is Ten miles on this line from the river with mile trees marked on the line, as in the field book of Mr. Joseph Crane. This course and line of mile trees I continued through to the north side of the lands Purchased for the benefit of Joseph Totten and Stephen Crossfield and their associates, and is called the line of mile trees, being marked from ᵐ I to ᵐ LV in numeral letters, but most of them are numbered on the map in figures—the Surveyors put the Letters E F on most of the trees, and many of them the date 1772.

"'EBEN JESSUP.'

"In 1773, 'Totten and Crossfield and their associates,' now known (perhaps still privately) among themselves as the *proprietors*,—some thirty in number,—assembled at the house of Robert Hall, in New York, January 14th, and after the transaction of business, the voting, on an assessment of £4 per thousand acres for the building of a road, etc., proceeded to ballot for twenty-four of the townships. Singular to relate Stephen Crossfield still kept ahead, drawing township No. 1. Robert Hall drew No. 20 (Markham), and Ebenezer Jessup No. 17 (Ebentown). The other numbers drawn were 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 35, and 40.

"Ebenezer Jessup, in addition to this township, received, in compensation for the labor of making boundary-lines of a portion, payment at the rate of £5 per thousand acres. If this rate of payment extended to the whole purchase he would have received, allowing an area of 800,000 acres, $20,000; or by the present area which is claimed for it (1,150,000 acres), $28,750. Large as this sum must have been at that period (A. D. 1772), it would not probably have more than sufficed to run the boundaries throughout by blazed trees; and it must always be regarded as unfortunate that permanent survey marks were not placed.

"After the Revolution much of this purchase reverted to the State, and was regranted or sold to individuals or companies; a large portion of it being now owned by the Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company, which has come into the possession of the 500,000 acres granted by the State to the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad, at 5 cents an acre. It is now divided into fifty townships (numbered from 1 to 50), known, generally, numerically. It was intended that each township should contain thirty-six square miles, but, though possessing some degree of uniformity, and having their easterly and westerly lines nearly parallel, they differ in area, and at times in form,—subsidiary triangles being afterward numbered,—such as the 50th township. The old boundaries at the northeastern corner, also, was the Schroon, or 'East branch of the Hudson River,' whereas the present east line of townships 48 and 49 are lines to the west of that stream, and run parallel with the other northeasterly boundaries. The Totten and Crossfield Purchase was never divided into 'great tracts;' the townships, as numbered, being the only divisions. The purchase extends over the counties of Herkimer, Hamilton, Warren, and Essex.

"Of the *towns* included in the Totten and Crossfield Purchase in Herkimer County, about eighty square miles are in the town of Wilmurt. *In Hamilton County*, the whole of the towns of Long Lake and Gilman, and nearly the whole of Wells, with the north portion of Lake Pleasant, Arrietta, and Morehouseville; in *Warren County*, the whole of the present towns of Johnsburg and the greater portion of Thurman and Chester, with the northwestern portion of Stony Creek. The southeastern boundary here commencing at a corner on the east bank of Schroon River, above the junction with Brant Lake stream, and running thence southwesterly north of Friend's Lake to the corner of Palmer's purchase.

"*In Essex County* it extends over the whole of Newcomb, with portions of Minerva, Schroon, North Hudson, and Keene."

The State manifested an active interest in bringing into market the unpatented lands in Northern New York, and on the 5th of May, 1786, the Legislature passed "an act for the speedy sale of the unappropriated lands of the State." The act created a board of land commissioners, with authority to dispose of such unsold land within the limits of the State as they might deem proper.

May 25, 1787, the board of commissioners by a resolution directed the surveyor "to lay down on a map two ranges of townships for sale, each township to contain as nearly as may be sixty-four thousand acres." This tract embraced ten townships, lying in the northwestern part of the present county of St. Lawrence, five of which bordered on the river.

MACOMB'S GREAT PURCHASE.

The largest grant of lands ever made by the State of New York to citizens was that known as Macomb's Purchase, which was granted to Alexander Macomb, June 22, 1791. It embraced three million six hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres of land lying within the present counties of Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, and Oswego.

In April, 1792, Macomb made an application to the Legislature for all the vacant lands between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River, offering eight pence per acre for the same. This proposal was rejected in consequence of its extent, "and because it contained lands joining old patents and fronts too great a proportion of water communication." He again made an application in May following, the extent being reduced, which was accepted.

The following is a copy of the application of Macomb:

"At a meeting of the commissioners of the land office, of the State of New York, held at the City Hall, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1791,

"*Present*, His Excellency Geo. Clinton, Esquire, Governor; Lewis A. Scott, Esquire, Secretary; Gerard Banker, Esquire, Treasurer; Peter T. Curtenius, Esquire, Auditor,

The application of Alexander Macomb for the purchase of the following tract of land was read, and is in the following words, to wit:

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

"GENTLEMEN,—I take the liberty of requesting to withdraw my application to your honorable board of April last, and to substitute the following proposal for the purchase of the waste and unappropriated lands comprised within the bounds hereinafter mentioned, and all the islands belonging to this State in front of said lands, viz.: Beginning at the northwest corner of the township called Hayne, on the river St. Lawrence, and thence extending southerly along the western bounds of the said township and the township called Cambray to the most southerly corner of the latter; thence extending easterly, northerly, and southerly along the lines of the said township of Cambray, and of the townships of De Kalb, Canton, and Potsdam and Stockholm, to the easternmost corner of the latter; thence northwesterly along the line of the said township of Stockholm, and the township of Louis Ville, to the river St. Lawrence; thence along the shore thereof to the line run for the north line of this State, in the 45th degree of north latitude; thence east along the same to the west bounds of the tract formerly set apart as bounty lands to the troops of this State serving in the army of the United States; thence southerly along the line to the north bounds of the tract known by the name of Totten & Crossfield's Purchase; thence westerly along the north bounds of the tract last mentioned to the westernmost corner thereof; thence southerly along the westerly bounds thereof to the most westerly corner of township number five, in the said tract; thence westerly in a direct line to the northernmost corner of the tracts granted to Oathoudt; thence westerly on a direct line to the mouth of Salmon River, where it empties itself into Lake Ontario; thence northeasterly along the shore of the said lake and the river St Lawrence to the place of beginning, including all the islands belonging to this State fronting the said tract on Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, five per cent. to be deducted for highways, and all lakes whose area exceeds one thousand acres to be also deducted, for which, after the above deduction, I will give *eight pence per acre*, to be paid in the following manner, to wit: One-sixth part of the purchase-money at the end of one year from the day in which this proposal shall be accepted, and the residue in five equal annual instalments, on the same day, in the five next succeeding years. The first payment to be secured by bond to the satisfaction of your honorable board, and if paid in the time limited, and new bonds to the satisfaction of the board executed for another sixth of the purchase-money, then I shall be entitled to a patent for one-sixth part of said tract, to be set off in a square, in one of the corners thereof, and the same rule to be observed as to the payments and securities and grants, or patents, until the contract shall be fully completed. But if at any time I shall think fit to anticipate the payment, in whole or in part, in that case I am to have a deduction on the sum so paid of an interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the time I shall have paid any such sum before the time hereinbefore stipulated.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

"With great respect, your most obedient servant,

"ALEXANDER MACOMB."

"NEW YORK, May 2, 1791.

"I do hereby consent and agree that the islands called Caleton's, or Buck's Islands, in the entrance of Lake Ontario, and the isle Au Long Saut, in the river St. Lawrence, and a tract equal to six miles square in the vicinity of the village of St. Regis, be excepted out of the above contract, and to remain the property of the State: provided always, that if the said tract shall not be hereafter applied for the use of the Indians of the said village, that then the same shall be considered as included in this contract, and that I shall be entitled to a grant for the same, on my performance of the stipulations aforesaid.

"ALEXANDER MACOMB."

As stated above, the board accepted this proposition, and directed the surveyor-general to survey the tract.

Jan. 10, 1792, the survey having been completed, and the security for the payment of the southern half of the tract having been deposited, letters patent were issued to Macomb on that day, Jan. 10, 1792. The purchase was surveyed and laid out into six tracts, and this portion comprised tracts 4, 5, and 6, one million nine hundred and twenty thousand acres, in Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego Counties.

In 1792, Macomb became involved with others in an attempt to establish a bank in opposition to the Bank of New York, and was compelled to assign his interest in the above lands to his creditors.

June 6th he released his interest in tracts Nos. 2 and 3 to William Constable, and in the following June it was sold to William S. Smith, Abijah Hammond, and Richard Harrison, but the patents were not issued until several years later.

March 3, 1795, letters patent were issued for No. 3 to Daniel McCormick, who was an original proprietor with Macomb, and in the following July he satisfied the claim of Messrs. Smith, Hammond, and Harrison. Aug. 17, 1798, McCormick received patents for the first and second tracts of Macomb's purchase, the former embracing eight hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine acres, and the latter five hundred and fifty-three thousand and twenty acres.

William Constable and others subsequently became interested in these lands, and below are given the names* of those to whom the different townships of Great Tract No. 1, which includes all the towns of Franklin County except Burke, Constable, Bellmont, and Franklin:

"GREAT TRACT NO. 1, 27 TOWNSHIPS.

Number of Townships.	Proprietors.
1.	Alexander Macomb.
2.	William Constable.
3.	" "
4.	Gilchrist Fowler.
5.	Daniel McCormick.
6.	Richard Harrison.
7.	William Constable.
8.	Abijah Hammond.
9. North ⅓	William Constable.
9. Middle ⅓	Abijah Hammond.
9. South ⅓	Daniel McCormick.

* Copied from an original map.

Names of Townships.	Proprietors.
10.	William Constable.
11.	Richard Harrison.
12.	Wm. Constable.
13. N. W. ¼	Richard Harrison.
13. E. ½	(Not marked.)
14.	(Not marked.)
15. N. W. ¼	Gilchrist Fowler.
15. N. E. ¼	Dan'l McCormick.
15. South	(Part not marked.)
16.	Wm. Constable.
17. North ⅓	Richard Harrison.
Middle ⅓	Dan'l McCormick.
South ⅓	Wm. Constable.
18.	Abijah Hammond.
19.	Theodorhus Fowler.
20.	Gilchrist Fowler.
21.	Le Ray de Chaumont.
22.	Daniel McCormick.
23.	" "
24. N. W. ¼	Hammond.
N. E. ¼	G. Fowler.
S. E. ¼	Harrison.
S. W. ¼	McCormick.
25. South ½	G. Fowler. (The rest of the lot not marked.)
26.	McCormick.
27. N. W. ¼	"
The remainder	Le Ray de Chaumont."

Great Tract No. 2 (in St. Lawrence County) was first subdivided into eighteen townships, which are now represented by five towns, viz.: Brasher, Lawrence, Hopkinton, Parishville, and Colton. [The eighteen original townships of Great Tract No. 2 were called: 1, Sherwood; 2, Oakham; 3, Atherton; 4, Harewood; 5, Janestown; 6, Piercefield; 7, Graushue; 8, Hollywood; 9, Kildare; 10, Matildaville; 11, Wick; 12, Riversdale; 13, Cookham; 14, Catharinesville; 15, Islington; 16, Chesterfield; 17, Grange; 18, Crumack.]

Great Tract No. 3 (in St. Lawrence County) was first subdivided into fifteen townships, which have been supplanted in the county divisions of St. Lawrence County by eight towns, viz.: Hammond, Rossie, Fowler, Hermon, Edwards, Pitcairn, Russell, Fine, and Pierrepont. [The original fifteen townships were as follows: 1, Hammond; 2, Sommerville; 3, De Witt; 4, Fitz-William; 5, Ballybeen; 6, Clare; 7, Kilkenny; 8, Edwards; 9, Sarahsburgh; 10, Clifton; 11, Pontaferry; 12, Scriba; 13, Chaumont; 14, Bloomfield; 15, Emelville.]

Great Tract No. 4 (partly in Herkimer, Lewis, and Jefferson Counties) was purchased by the "Antwerp Company" of Holland, for whom it was first managed by Governor Morris, and subsequently by one of the principal owners, James D. Le Ray de Chaumont, by whom the western portion, on or near Lake Ontario, in Jefferson County principally (laid out in small sections), was successfully disposed of. At the east end of this tract a triangular piece existed, in what is now the most northerly portion of Herkimer County. In Lewis County it is represented by the whole of the present town of Diana, which contains Lake Buonaparte; once the hunting-camp of Joseph, the brother of Napoleon. In Jefferson County the tract reserved by the treaty of 1788, by the *Oneida* Indians for Peter Penet, and known as "Penet's Square," was excepted of course from Macomb's subsequent purchase, and consequently from this great tract (No. 4).

The towns in the northern portion of Jefferson County, covering the territory included in this tract, were the whole of Antwerp, Philadelphia, Teresa, Alexandria, Orleans, Clayton, Cape Vincent, and Lyme; with those portions of Brownsville, Pamelia, Le Ray, and Wilna lying north of a line starting in Herkimer County at the northwestern corner of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, running thence directly west, forming the southern boundary of Diana, in Lewis County, and entering Wilna, Jefferson County, passing south of the village; cutting across the present town of Champion south of Great Bend; and thence through Le Ray, Pamelia (near Military Corners), through Brownsville to the shore of Griffin Bay (of Lake Ontario, near the bend of the road on the south shore of the bay), being the dividing line between this tract and

Great Tract No. 5.—This was partly in Herkimer, Lewis, Jefferson, and Oswego Counties. It consisted of the northern portion of the tract afterwards purchased by John Julius Angerstein, which was subsequently sold (eight towns) to John Brown,* of Rhode Island, who endeavored unsuccessfully to clear a piece of his wilderness and make settlements. (His agent, Charles F. Herreshoff, committed suicide—here in the wilderness, 1819—in despair at the failure of the enterprise, and at the absence of iron ore, which had been claimed to exist here.) It thus came to be known as "John Brown's tract,"—a title often improperly extended by some hunters to the whole wilderness. Westward and north of Angerstein's tract (which lies entirely in Herkimer County) was the subdivision sold to James Watson (partly in Lewis and partly in Herkimer County), about three-quarters of which were within this great tract (No. 5); the remainder being south of the line and in Great Tract No. 6. Next, westward, was the subdivision sold to Pierre Chassanis & Co., of France, in 1792, almost the whole of which lay within Great Tract No. 5 and the present county of Lewis. The remainder (of Great Tract No. 5) afterwards formed the northern half of Boylston Tract, obtaining its name from Thomas Boylston, of Massachusetts, who owned it for a short time, though the patent was issued to Samuel Ward. Of the whole of the eleven townships of the northwestern section or first division of Bolston tract, 1, Hounsfield; 2, Watertown; 3, Rutland; 4, Champion (excepting the Great Bend); 6, Henderson; 7, Adams; 8, Rodman, represent the portion in Jefferson County; while the rest of the eleven, 5, Denmark; 9, Pinkney; 10, Harrisburg; 11, Lowville, are in Lewis County. The townships in the second division of Boylston's tract are cut obliquely by the south line of the Great Tract No. 5. In Jefferson County the whole of Ellisburgh, Lorrain, and Worth; in Oswego County the north portions of the towns of Richland, Sandy Creek, Boylston, and Redfield; and in Lewis County, the north portions of Montague and Martinsburgh (the old 3, Shakespeare; 4, Cornelia; 5, Porcia) complete the list of towns in Great Tract No. 5. The boundary between this and the next and last great tract of Macomb's great purchase is a line extending from a point on Totten and Crossfield's west line, about two miles south of "No. 4" (at Beaver Lake), Lewis County, to Lake Ontario near Selkirk, Richland, Oswego Co.

Great Tract No. 6 extended over Oswego, Lewis, and Herkimer Counties. In Oswego County the whole town

* *Not* the slave liberator, whose grave is near the eastern margin of this wilderness.

of Orwell, the southerly portion of Sandy Creek, Boylston, and Redfield, the north portions of Richland, and part of Albion were within the Boylston Tract. In Lewis County, Osceola, Highmarket, Turin, and West Turin, with the south portions of Montague and Martinsburgh, completed the Boylston Tract. The Inman Tract, which is wholly in Lewis County, was divided into the present "Inman's Triangle" (town of Leyden and east corner of Lewis, in said county), and into the "Brantingham Tract," wherein is the well-known lake of that name,—the present town of Greig representing it. The portion of the town of Watson south of the division line of Great Tracts Nos. 5 and 6 and the similar portion of the Angerstein or John Brown Tract (town of Wilmurt, Herkimer Co., with part of Long Lake, Hamilton Co.) seem to have been part of the Brown Tract, and complete the great Macomb Purchase.

OLD MILITARY TRACT.

In 1779, the frontiers of New York being greatly exposed to the hostile incursions of the Indians, who were incited by the British, it became necessary to provide some effective mode of defense, and the necessity of the State of New York's relying upon her internal resources became greater from the failure of the several States to furnish their respective quota of troops for the general defense. The State Legislature, therefore, proceeded to adopt the measures requisite to bring into the field a force sufficient for their purpose, and passed a law, March 20, 1781, providing for the enlistment of two regiments for the defense of the frontiers. The troops thus raised were to be armed, subsisted, and paid by the United States, and to continue in service three years unless sooner discharged.

The faith of the State was pledged to the officers and privates of these regiments that at the end of their enlistment they or their heirs should receive land in proportion to their rank: major-general, 5500 acres; brigadier-general, 4250; colonel, 2500; lieutenant-colonel, 2250; major, 2000; captain, 1500; surgeon, 1500; chaplain, 2000; subaltern, 1000; surgeon's mate, 1000; non-commissioned officers, 500; privates, 500.

The lands were required to be settled within three years after the close of the war, or they would become forfeited and revert to the State.

In the following year a regiment of artillery was raised, with the same privileges and bounties as the other regiments. Congress also granted lands to these soldiers, which were located in the State of Ohio. By a subsequent agreement between the State of New York and the United States, any soldier relinquishing his claim to his one hundred acres in Ohio should draw a full right of six hundred acres in New York; but, failing to relinquish his right, by neglect or otherwise, the one hundred acres over the five hundred should revert to the State. This gave origin to the term *State's Hundred*, once so much used in the Military Tract.

A very large tract of land in the central part of the State was surveyed out to satisfy these claims, and the townships into which it was divided were named after the most illustrious military characters of antiquity.

In May, 1784, commissioners were appointed to settle these claims, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor.

The Indian title to this tract was not then extinguished, and there was at the time some doubt and uncertainty when this could be effected. Some of the claimants becoming clamorous, an act was passed by the Legislature, as before stated, authorizing the commissioners of the land office to lay out several townships where the Indian title had been extinguished to satisfy these claimants, and accordingly these lands were located in the northern part of the State.

These lands were numbered from south to north and back, to the number of twelve each, containing one hundred square miles. Nos. 1, 2, 11, and 12 are in Essex County; Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 in Clinton County; and numbers 7, 8, and 9 in Franklin County. The value of these lands compared with those of Western New York becoming known to the speculators who had bought up many of the soldiers' rights, the final settlement of claims was deferred until the Indian titles in the centre of the State were extinguished.

In 1786 the tract was laid out, but no part of it was ever patented to military claimants. It was sold like the other lands by the commissioners.

In Clinton County, with the exception of the certain portion embraced within the four townships of the Military Tract mentioned above, the lands were mostly granted in comparatively small patents. At the close of the Revolution, the State of New York granted a tract of two hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and forty acres in the northeast and central parts of the county to the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia. The lands were divided into eighty and four hundred and twenty acre lots, except five thousand, which was divided into fifteen equal parts, which were granted to the officers and privates among these refugees. Several small tracts lying along the lake were granted to English officers who served during the French war. Other principal patents in this county were Platt's, Livingston's Beekman's, Duerville, Dean's, Stewart's, Friswell's, and Greene's.

CHAPTER VII.

THE WAR OF 1812.*

Difficulties between Great Britain and the United States—Henry's Mission to New England—President Madison's Message to Congress—Report of Committee on Foreign Affairs—Declaration of War, 1812—Troops ordered to the Champlain Frontier—Gen. Dearborn's "Morning Visit" in Canada—His Army go into Winter Quarters—Affair at St. Regis—Operations on the Ontario Frontier during the Summer of 1813—British and American Naval Force on Lake Champlain—Loss of the Growler and Eagle—Col. Murray burns the Barracks and Public Buildings at Plattsburgh.

ALTHOUGH Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, by the treaty of 1783, she could not forget that they had once formed the largest and most important of her colonial possessions. A feeling of dissatis-

* Contributed by Hon. Peter Sailly Palmer, author of History of Lake Champlain, etc.

faction pervaded the British nation, and led to many acts of oppression towards the infant confederacy. Vessels sailing upon the high seas under the American flag were boarded by her ships of war; American seamen were impressed; trade with neutral nations was forbidden, and the territory of the United States invaded.

In June, 1807, the British ship of war "Leopard" fired into and boarded the United States frigate "Chesapeake," while the latter vessel was yet within sight of the American coast. Ten days after this attack, Mr. Jefferson issued a proclamation interdicting all intercourse with the British armed vessels then within the waters of the United States. This proclamation was followed, on the 22d of December of the same year, by an act of Congress declaring an unlimited embargo on every port in the Union.

During the year 1808 negotiations were conducted between the two countries in a temper that promised a pacific termination of the dispute; but no definite arrangement was concluded. The United States, in the mean time, was making preparations for defense. A large number of gunboats were constructed for the protection of the sea-coast, and, in January, 1709, the President was directed to equip four new vessels of war. About the same time, Lieut. Melancton T. Woolsey was sent north to build two gunboats on Lake Champlain, and a brig of sixteen guns on Lake Ontario.

When the news of the attack upon the "Chesapeake" first reached the people, there was a general cry of indignation throughout the country. Politics, however, ran high at the time, and this natural and national sentiment was soon consumed in many quarters by the fire of party strife. As the dispute with Great Britain progressed, the opposition of the anti-administration party developed itself more and more against the policy and measures of the government, until, at length, the authorities in Canada were induced to believe that a portion of the States were anxious to secede from the Union.* To encourage this feeling of discontent, Sir John Craig, Governor of Canada, sent the notorious John Henry as an emissary among the Federalists of the New England States, with directions to ascertain how far, in case of their separation from the Union, they "would look to England for assistance, or be disposed to enter into a connection with Great Britain."

Mr. Henry reached Burlington on the 12th of February, 1809, and at first was much pleased with the evidences of discontent among the people. "On the subject of the embargo laws," he writes Governor Craig, "there seems but one opinion; namely, that they are unnecessary, oppressive, and unconstitutional. It must also be observed that the execution of them is so invidious as to attract towards the officers of government the enmity of the people, which is of course transferred to the government itself; so that, in case the State of Massachusetts should take any bold step towards resisting the execution of these laws, it is highly probable that it may calculate upon the hearty co-operation of the people of Vermont." A few days later Mr. Henry expresses some doubts as to the correctness of his first opinions. "The Federal party," he again writes Governor Craig, "declare that in the event of war the State of Vermont will treat separately for itself with Great Britain, and support to the utmost the stipulations in which it may enter, without any regard to the policy of the general government. The Democrats, on the other hand, assert that, in such a case as that contemplated, the people would be nearly divided into equal numbers; one of which would support the government, if it could be done without involving the people in a civil war; but at all events would risk everything in preference to a coalition with Great Britain."

Henry's investigations were not very satisfactory, and before he left for Boston he evidently became convinced that in the event of a dispute among the States, the citizens of Vermont could not be relied upon to join the seceders, or to unite in a strong opposition to the war. He had at first been led astray by the loud clamor of politicians, and by the complaints of those who had suffered most from the operation of the embargo. These laws had severely injured the commerce of the lake, and had broken up the direct communication with the Canadian markets, upon which the inhabitants of the lake counties depended for a sale of their products, and for a supply of foreign commodities.

The country was filled with smugglers, who frequently came in collision with the revenue officers. In some of these encounters blood had been shed and lives lost. The first serious affray occurred on the Winooski River, in 1808, between a party of government officers and a smuggling vessel called the "Black Snake," in which two of the government officers were killed. Attempts were frequently made to seize the collectors and revenue officers, stationed on both sides of the lake. These attempts always failed, but, on one occasion, two of the assailants were severely, although not mortally, wounded. The feeling of opposition to the embargo was strong at the time of Henry's visit, in 1809, and induced him to attach greater importance to the representations of a few persons, as to the sentiments of the inhabitants of Western Vermont, than was warranted by the real inclinations of the people themselves. It is well known that when war was declared, the Vermonters were not only ready to repel an invasion of that State, but that many of them volunteered to cross the lake and oppose the advance of the British into the State of New York.

The difficulties between the United States and Great Britain continued to increase, in number and importance, until the year 1812. On the 1st of June of that year, Mr. Madison sent a message to Congress, in which he reviewed the various grounds of complaint against Great Britain, and set forth, at length, the unsatisfactory manner in which that power had received and treated the frequent remonstrances made on the part of the United States. This message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who, a few days afterwards, made a report in which they fully concurred in the sentiments expressed in the President's message.

In this report the committee declare that more than seven years had elapsed since the commencement of a system of

* This opposition was the most violent in the Eastern States, the inhabitants of which were more commercial, and had suffered more from the effects of the embargo than those of any other section of the Union.

hostile aggressions, by the British government, on the rights and interests of the United States. That the United States had done everything in their power to preserve the relations of friendship with Great Britain, and had given proof of this disposition at the moment when they were made the victims of an opposite policy. The committee then referred to the attack made by Great Britain upon the commerce between the United States and the colonies of France and Spain. A commerce which, they declared, was just in itself, sanctioned by the example of Great Britain in regard to the trade with her own colonies; sanctioned by a solemn act between the two governments in the last war, and by the practice of the British government in the then existing European war.

They refer, at length, to the different attacks made by Great Britain upon the rights and sovereignty of the United States; the interference with her neutral trade; the pretended blockade of the whole coast of Europe, from the Elbe to Brest, inclusive; the order of council of January, 1807, by which neutral powers were prohibited from trading from one port to another of France, or of her allies, or to any country with which Great Britain might not freely trade; the order of council of November of the same year; the claim of right to search vessels sailing under the American flag; the impressment of American citizens into the British naval service, and the attempt to dismember the Union by a secret mission to foment discontent and excite insurrection against the constituted authorities and laws of the nation.

Having clearly and plainly stated the facts upon which these charges were based, and reviewed the whole course of Great Britain against the United States since 1804, the committee recommended an immediate appeal to arms, and introduced a bill declaring war between the United States and Great Britain. This bill passed the Senate by a vote of nineteen to thirteen, and the House of Representatives by a vote of seventy-nine to forty-nine, and was promulgated by the proclamation of President Madison on the 17th day of June, 1812.

Active measures were immediately taken by many of the States to second the action of the general government. The State of New York approved warmly of the course of the administration, and prepared to prosecute the war with vigor. Vermont was at the time under the control of the Democrats, and both the Governor and Legislature pledged themselves to support the country in the approaching contest. A law was immediately passed by the Legislature of the latter State prohibiting all intercourse with Canada without a permit from the Governor, and measures were taken for calling out the militia whenever their services might be required.

The effective force in Canada at the time of the declaration of war was about ten thousand men. These troops were principally concentrated around Quebec, but the greater part were soon afterwards removed to Upper Canada, which was threatened on the west by an army under General Hull. In the summer of 1812, General Bloomfield was ordered to the Champlain frontier, with several regiments. By the 1st of September he had about eight thousand men, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, under his command. This force was stationed at Plattsburgh, with small advance parties thrown forward as far as Chazy and Champlain. The troops remained in quarters until the 16th of November, when they advanced north, under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. Dearborn, and, on the 18th, encamped about half a mile south of the Canada line. The army collected at this point numbered three thousand regulars and two thousand militia.

The entire British force on the northern frontier did not exceed three thousand men, and of these not more than one thousand were within striking distance of the American army. When Dearborn had concentrated his troops near the lines, he prepared to cross into Canada. As he approached Odletown, Maj. Salaberry, who commanded in that quarter, sent forward two companies of voltiguers and three hundred Indians to support the two companies of embodied militia, who formed the British outposts on the La Colle. Maj. Salaberry followed, the next day, with the remainder of the voltiguers and four companies of chasseurs.

Before daybreak on the morning of the 20th a detachment of Dearborn's army forded the La Colle, and surrounded the guard-house which was occupied by the Canadian militia and a few Indians, who rushed out, broke the American lines, and escaped unhurt. In the mean time a second party of the Americans had advanced, and commenced a sharp fire upon those in possession of the ground, mistaking him for the British picket. This fire continued for nearly half an hour, when being undeceived, the two parties united and hastily retreated, leaving behind them five killed and as many wounded.* The troops immediately afterwards returned to Champlain. The designs of the American general were so completely obscured, that no one discovered the particular advantages intended to be gained by this singular and inefficient movement. It was a prelude to many similar operations on the Champlain frontier during the war.

On the 23d of September the army returned to Plattsburgh, where the 6th, 15th, and 16th Regiments went into winter quarters. The militia were disbanded; the 9th, 11th, 21st, and 25th Regiments were sent to Burlington, and the light artillery and dragoons returned to Greenbush. Brig.-Gen. Chandler commanded the troops left at Burlington, and Col. Pike those stationed at Plattsburgh.

On the 23d of October a gallant affair took place at St. Regis, where Maj. Guilford Dudley Young, of the Troy militia, surprised a party of British and took forty prisoners.†

* Christie's History of the War in Canada. Gen. Armstrong, then U. S. Secretary of War, says this account does not differ materially from those given by the American officers.

† This was the first stand of colors taken by the Americans during the war, and were received at Albany with considerable pomp and ceremony. The *Albany Gazette* of January, 1813, contains the following:

"On Thursday, the 5th inst., at one o'clock, a detachment of the volunteer militia of Troy entered this city with the British colors taken at St. Regis. The detachment, with two superb eagles in the centre and the British colors in the rear, paraded to the music of Yankee Doodle and York Fusileers through Market and State Streets to the Capitol, the officers and colors in the centre; the remainder of the vestibule and the grand staircase leading to the hall of justice and the galleries of the Senate and Assembly chambers were crowded with spectators. His Excellency the Governor, from illness being absent, his aids, Cols. Lamb and Lush, advanced from the council chamber to receive the standards. Upon which Major Young, in a

But the campaign of 1812 did not add to the lustre of the American arms. On the Champlain frontier nothing was achieved beyond the little affair at St. Regis. The operations on the Ontario frontier were confined to a few skirmishes, the defense of Fort Niagara, and an unsuccessful and most disastrous assault upon Queenstown; while the incompetent and timid Hull surrendered Detroit and the Northwestern army without a battle, or any effort to maintain the honor of the country.

In the course of the winter preparations were made for the invasion of Upper Canada. The two brigades stationed on Lake Champlain moved for the Ontario frontier in February, leaving a small detachment at Burlington to protect the magazines and provisions collected there. The west side of the lake was left wholly unprotected, and remained so until the month of September following.

Prior to the commencement of the war, the whole naval force on Lake Champlain consisted of two gunboats, which lay at Basin Harbor, on the Vermont side of the lake. In the course of the summer of 1812 two small sloops were fitted up and armed, to which were joined four scows, carrying one long eighteen-pounder each. These vessels constituted the whole naval force of the Americans. The British, at that time, had no vessels on the lake, nor any in the Richelieu larger than gunboats.

Late in the fall of 1812, Lieut. Thomas Macdonough was ordered north to take charge of the naval operations on the lake, which until then had been confided to Lieut. Sidney Smith.*

Macdonough brought out his vessels in the spring of 1813, as soon as the lake was free from ice. The American flotilla at this time consisted of the sloop "President," fitted up during the winter, which was commanded by Macdonough in person; the sloop "Growler," Lieut. Smith, and the sloop "Eagle," Mr. Loomis. About the 1st of June, Macdonough received information of an attack, by several British gunboats, upon some small craft at the lower end of the lake. In consequence of this intelligence, he ordered Lieut. Smith to move towards Rouse's Point, with the "Growler" and "Eagle," in order to attack the gunboats, should they again make their appearance. Lieut. Smith left Plattsburgh harbor with his vessels on the morning of the 2d of June, and about dark cast anchor within a mile of the lines. The next morning, about daybreak, he got under way, and proceeded down the Richelieu as far as Ash Island (Isle aux Têtes), where he discovered and gave chase to three British gunboats. The wind was blowing fresh from the south at the time, and soon brought the sloops, the "Growler" leading, within sight of the works at Isle aux Noix. The sloops now tacked and began to beat back towards the open lake, having the wind against them, with a slight adverse current in the river.

As soon as the British were aware of the advantages these circumstances gave them, three of their row-galleys came out from under the works at Isle aux Noix and opened a brisk fire upon the sloops. As the galleys carried long twenty-fours, while the largest guns on the sloops were eighteens, the former were able to select their own distance, nor could the latter come to close quarters without running within range of the fire of the batteries on the island.

To render the situation of the sloops still more critical, the British now lined the woods on each side of the river, and opened upon them with musketry. This fire was returned with constant discharges of grape and canister, and in this manner the contest was continued for several hours with great gallantry on both sides. About four hours after the commencement of the action a shot from one of the galleys struck the "Eagle" under the starboard quarter and passed out on the other side, ripping off a plank under water. The sloop went down almost immediately, but fortunately in shoal water, and her crew were taken off by boats sent from the shore; soon after this accident the "Growler" had her fore-stay and main-boom shot away, when she became unmanageable and ran ashore.

In this engagement the "Growler" had one killed and eight wounded, and the "Eagle" eleven wounded, including the pilot, Mr. Graves. The whole number of men on board both vessels, when they went into action, was one hundred and twelve, including Capt. Herrick and thirty-three volunteers from his company. The officers and men were taken prisoners and sent to Canada. The two sloops, having been refitted, were transferred to the British service, their names being changed to the "Finch" and "Chubb," and were subsequently re-captured by Macdonough in September, 1814. The loss to the British in this engagement was never correctly ascertained. It must have been very severe, however, as their forces advanced to the bank of the river, where, destitute of shelter, they received broadside after broadside of canister and grape. A sergeant of the 11th Regiment, who had volunteered on board one of the sloops, and who was paroled on account

truly military and gallant style, and with an appropriate address, presented it to the people of New York; to which Col. Lush, on the part of the State, replied in a highly complimentary speech, and the standard was deposited in the council-room, amid the loud huzzas of the citizens and military salutes. Subsequently to this achievement, Maj. Young was appointed a colonel in the United States army."

Christie, a British writer, in speaking of the boasted capture of these colors, says,—

"The Americans, in plundering the village, found an ensign, or Union Jack, in the house of the resident interpreter, usually hoisted upon a flag-staff at the door of the chief on Sundays or holy days, which, said the American major, in an order issued upon the occasion (not a little proud of the achievement), *was the first* colors taken during the war."

Soon after the affair at St. Regis, the Troy and Columbia companies were withdrawn, leaving only one company here on the frontier, Capt Rufus Tilden's, of Moira. This company consisted of about forty men. Moses Eggleston, of Chateaugay, was lieutenant, and Aden Wood ensign. In November the British made a descent on French Mills. Capt. Tilden surrendered, the arms were broken, the ammunition thrown into the river, and the company marched to Montreal as prisoners of war. In December this company was exchanged for the same one it had captured in October.—(Editor.)

* Mr. Smith was fifth lieutenant on board the "Chesapeake" at the time of the "Leopard's" attack upon that vessel, in June, 1807, and, on the return of the "Chesapeake" to Hampton Roads, joined the other officers of that frigate in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, preferring charges against Commodore Barron, and requesting a court of inquiry upon his conduct. He afterwards served on board the U. S. ship "Wasp," and in March, 1810, was ordered to Lake Champlain, where he remained in command until the arrival of Lieut. Macdonough, in the fall of 1812. He married a daughter of Judge Bailey, of Plattsburgh, and died, a commander, in 1827.

of his wounds, reported that he counted thirty of the enemy dead upon one small spot.*

The capture of the "Growler" and "Eagle" gave to the British the superiority on the lake. In July, Macdonough increased his naval force, which by the loss of the "Growler" and "Eagle" had been reduced to one sloop, by the addition of six gunboats, and, by the 20th of August, had fitted out and armed three small sloops, mounting together twenty-eight guns. This increased the American force on the lake to about fifty guns. In the official returns in the Admiralty Office, it is stated that the British had at Isle Aux Noix, or St. Johns, on the 24th of July, two sloops of eleven guns and forty men each, and three gunboats of twenty men each. Other accounts state their naval force, in August, at three sloops, four gunboats, and three row-galleys, mounting in all about forty-two guns. The efficacy of this arm was, however, less than the number of guns would seem to indicate, for the sloops on both sides were originally built and used in the transport service, and were not adapted to war purposes.

Before the American flotilla had been increased by the addition of the three sloops, a party of British, under Col. Murray, made a descent upon Plattsburgh, and destroyed or took away a large amount of public and private property. Although this was in fact nothing but a predatory incursion, it was treated by the English at the time as a most glorious achievement, and has been so considered by their historians up to the present day. Mr. Alison, in his "History of Europe," a work replete with errors in relation to the military operations on this frontier during the war of 1812, refers to the expedition, and says that "the English flotilla, with nine hundred men on board, stretched across the lake, took Plattsburgh, which was evacuated by twelve hundred Americans without firing a shot, burned part of the naval stores, and brought away the rest, and also destroyed the American naval establishments at Champlain and Burlington."

A greater number of errors could not well be collected in so few words. Alison has overrated the number of Americans at Plattsburgh, diminished the actual strength of the British, and misstated every circumstance connected with the transaction. The force under Col. Murray was embarked on two war-sloops, three gunboats, and forty-seven long-boats, and numbered over fourteen hundred men, including infantry, sailors, and marines. With this force Murray crossed the line on the 30th of July, passed Champlain, where the Americans had not then, nor never had, a naval establishment, and on the afternoon of Saturday, the 31st, arrived at Plattsburgh, where he landed, without opposition, and began a work of destruction which continued until ten o'clock of the next day, when he re-embarked and stood out of the bay. At the time the British landed there were no regular troops on the west side of the lake. Maj.-Gen. Hampton, it is true, was at Burlington on the opposite side, twenty miles distant, with between three and four thousand men under his command, but, from some unaccountable cause, he made no attempt to cross the lake or to protect the village of Plattsburgh, although he had twenty-four hours' notice of the intended attack. While the British were at Plattsburgh, about three hundred militia were hastily collected, but they did not approach the village until the enemy had retired.

When Col. Murray first entered the village, he assured the civil authorities that private property should be respected, and that citizens not in arms should remain unmolested. These promises were, however, most shamefully violated; for the British, not satisfied with destroying the block-house, arsenal, armory, and hospital in the village, and the military cantonment near Fredenburgh Falls, two miles above, wantonly burned three private store-houses, took possession of about two thousand dollars' worth of hardware belonging to merchants of the city of Boston, and plundered several private dwellings, destroying furniture and such articles as they could not use or carry away. The value of the private property plundered exceeded eight thousand dollars. Inventories of this property were prepared and published at the time, and include long lists of furniture, books, clothing, cooking utensils, groceries, and dry goods. Soldiers would break into private dwellings, and bear off back-loads of property to the boats in the presence of British officers, who, when remonstrated with by the plundered citizens, replied that they could not prevent it, as the men did not belong to their company.† The value of the public property destroyed was estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars.

Col. Murray, having accomplished the work of destruction, retired in great haste, leaving behind him a picket-guard of twenty-one men, who were made prisoners and sent to Burlington. The long-boats and two of the gunboats then proceeded to Swanton, Vt., where the men burned some old barracks and plundered several citizens of the place. On their way they landed at Cumberland Head and Point au Roche, and pillaged the houses and farms of Henry W. Brand, Judge Treadwell, and Jeremiah Stowe. They also burned a store at Chazy Landing belonging to Judge Saxe. The two sloops and the other gunboat, after leaving Plattsburgh, stood for the south, and sailed ten or twelve miles above Burlington, when they returned towards Canada. As the vessels passed Burlington they fired a few shots at the place, but bore away as soon as the batteries on shore began to play upon them. While on the lake the British took or destroyed eight or ten long-boats engaged in the transportation business, and captured a Durham boat loaded with flour.

While Col. Murray was at Plattsburgh he dropped a letter from his hat, which was afterwards picked up, and found to contain information as to the best mode of attack on Plattsburgh, together with a map of the encampment and military works at Burlington. A few days afterwards the person who wrote the letter was arrested on a charge of high treason, and sent to Albany for safe-keeping.‡

* The current belief, in the neighborhood of the action, was that the British loss exceeded two hundred, but this was probably an exaggeration.

† It appears by the inventories of plundered property, published at the time, that Judge De Lord lost $1079.18; Peter Sailly, Esq., $887.77, besides two store-houses burned, and valued at $900; Judge Palmer, $386.50; Doctor Miller, $1200; Bostwick Buck, $150; Jacob Ferris, $700; several smaller amounts were lost by other citizens. A store-house belonging to Maj. Platt was also burned at the time.

‡ See History of Plattsburgh.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAR OF 1812—(Continued).

Plan of the Campaign of 1813—Hampton at La Colle and Chateaugay—Col. Clark at Missisco Bay—Skirmishes—Operations on the Lake—Dispute between the Vermont Volunteers and Gov. Chittenden—Failure of the Campaign of 1813—Battle of La Colle Mill—British attack the Works near Otter Creek—Operations during the Summer—Death of Col. Forsythe—Izard ordered to the West—Condition of Affairs after his Departure.

In July, 1813, Maj.-Gen. James Wilkinson assumed the command of the Northern Department. About the same time the American Secretary of War, Mr. Armstrong, repaired to Sackett's Harbor to supervise the military operations on the Ontario frontier. The plan of the Secretary contemplated "a descent upon Kingston, and a subsequent movement down the St. Lawrence." A large force was also collected at Burlington, on Lake Champlain, which was placed under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. Hampton.

About the 1st of September, Hampton was directed to move towards the British posts on the Richelieu, in order to create a diversion in favor of the western army, and to co-operate, if necessary, with Wilkinson in an attack upon Montreal. The American troops, numbering about four thousand men, were immediately concentrated at Cumberland Head, where they were joined by a body of New York militia, who had been called into service by Governor Tompkins. On the 19th, the infantry and light troops moved from Cumberland Head in boats, flanked on the right by Macdonough's flotilla, and at twelve o'clock at night reached Chazy Landing. The next morning they entered the Big Chazy River, and disembarked at the foot of the rapids, near the village of Champlain, where they were joined by a squadron of horse and two companies of artillery. The same day the army moved north as far as Odletown, in Canada. Hampton remained one day in Canada, when learning that the springs and streams, in the direction of the St. Lawrence, had been dried up by an unusual drought, he determined to change his route, and to approach Montreal by the way of the Chateaugay.

On the 21st the army returned to Champlain, and on the evening of the 24th reached Chateaugay Four Corners, where they remained inactive for twenty-six days. On the 16th of October, Mr. Armstrong was at Sackett's Harbor, debating whether he should attack Kingston, or make an immediate descent upon Montreal. Hampton was ordered to advance to the mouth of the Chateaugay River, or to some other convenient point on the St. Lawrence, from which an easy and direct communication could be opened between the two armies. In pursuance of this order, he entered Canada on the 21st, and the next day encamped on the Chateaugay, at a point about twenty miles below the Four Corners. There he remained until the 20th, when he planned an expedition against a small body of British troops, who were stationed about six miles below. The expedition failed, and Hampton returned to the Four Corners, with a loss of thirty-five men in killed and wounded. A few days afterwards he broke up his camp and returned to Plattsburgh, where the army was ordered into winter quarters.

While the army lay at Chateaugay, Col. Isaac Clark,* who commanded a detachment of troops stationed at Champlain village, was ordered to "commence a petty war near Lake Champlain." "What I am aiming at," writes Hampton, "is tranquillity on the road, by kicking up a dust on the lines."† A better officer than Clark to accomplish this object could not have been selected. He had served with Herrick's Rangers in the Revolution, and was well skilled in border warfare.

On the evening of the 11th of October, Clark crossed the lake with one hundred and ten men, a part of whom belonged to the rifle corps, and early the next morning reached the village of Missisco Bay, where a small party of British were stationed, under command of Maj. Powell. Clark placed himself at the head of the rifles, and advanced at double-quick time until he met the main body of the enemy, who had been hastily drawn up near the guard-house. Directing his men to halt, he approached the British and ordered them to lay down their arms. Maj. Powell advanced and attempted to speak, but Clark sternly ordered him to remain silent, and march "to the rear of the American line." The boldness of the order, and the confident tone in which it was given, induced the major to believe that the rifles were supported by a large force, and he instantly obeyed. Clark ordered his men to advance against the main body, who, under command of their captain, was preparing to charge. A volley from the riflemen struck down the captain and several men, when the rest threw down their arms and surrendered themselves as prisoners of war. Capt. Finch was now sent forward to watch a force of two hundred British, who were advancing under Col. Lock. Finch proceeded with such promptness and secrecy as to surprise an advance-guard of cavalry, except one man, who escaped and gave information of the approach of the Americans, when Col. Lock immediately retreated with the rest of his command. The loss of the British in these attacks was nine killed and fourteen wounded. One hundred and one prisoners were taken by Clark and sent to Burlington.

During the autumn of this year a slight skirmishing war was carried on between the American and British picket-guards, which kept the frontier in a state of excitement and alarm, without, however, doing much injury to either party. Upon one occasion, about the 1st of October, a small party of New York militia crossed the lines and attacked a picket-guard stationed at Odletown, within the district under command of Maj. Perreault, of the Canadian detached volunteers. The audacity of this act excited the ire of the Canadian officer, who, in retaliation, discharged a gascouade at the whole town of Champlain.

"Citizens of Champlain!" exclaimed the indignant major, "I am happy that humanity should still have so much power over me as to inform you that should any of the militia of Champlain be found hovering this side of the line, I will let loose upon your village and inhabitants the Canadian and Indian force under my command. You are

* Col. Clark served in the Revolutionary war. He was a lieutenant in Capt. Ebenezer Allen's company, and took part in the surprise of Mount Defiance, in September, 1777.

† Letter to Secretary of War, Oct. 4, 1813.

probably aware that it has been with the greatest difficulty I have till now withheld them. But your cowardly attack at midnight of a small picket of ours has torn asunder the veil which hid you from them—*so beware!*" This message was inclosed in a note to Judge Moore, with a request that he would acquaint the people with "the tenor of the humane advertisement." Judge Moore performed his duty, but the militia were obdurate.

As soon as the army had retired into winter quarters Hampton repaired to Washington, leaving General Izard in command at Plattsburgh, and General Parker at Burlington. Izard was soon afterwards ordered to join Wilkinson, who, on Hampton's return to Plattsburgh, had gone into winter quarters at French Mills. On the departure of Izard's brigade, the frontier on the western side of the lake was again left unprotected. About the middle of December a strong detachment of British troops, under command of Capt. Barker, of the Frontier Light Infantry, crossed the lines into Vermont, and destroyed some public store-houses and barracks which had been erected at Derby. This attack, and the threatening movements of the British forces stationed along the Richelieu, induced the magistrates of Plattsburgh to address a letter to General Wilkinson, who was then at French Mills, in which they represented the exposed condition of the public property, and their apprehension that another invasion might soon be expected, unless a strong force was stationed on the west side of the lake. As soon as Wilkinson received this letter he ordered a company of dragoons to Plattsburgh from Burlington, and a detachment of infantry from Chateaugay Four Corners. The infantry reached Plattsburgh on the 8th of January, having made a forced march of forty miles that day. Other detachments of troops soon afterwards arrived, and on the 10th, Wilkinson repaired to Plattsburgh in person. The camp at French Mills was broken up, and all the magazines and provisions forwarded to Lake Champlain.

The operations on the lake during the autumn of 1813 were of little importance. The British flotilla remained in the Richelieu, while the American vessels rode quietly at anchor on the lake. About the 1st of December, Macdonough moved to King's Bay, and anchored under Point au Fer. A few days after his arrival at that place, Capt. Pring entered the lake with six armed galleys, landed at Rouse's Point, and burned a small shed there, which had been used as a public store-house. As soon as Macdonough received information of the approach of the British galleys he weighed anchor, and, it being calm at the time, attempted to work out of the bay with sweeps. At the same time he sent Lieut. Cassin forward, with four row-galleys, with orders to bring the enemy into action, and thus detain them until the sloops could get up. The British, however, refused to engage, and Lieut. Cassin returned after an unavailing pursuit of three miles.*

Sir George Provost gives a different and erroneous account of this trifling affair. In a letter to Earl Bathurst, under date of December 12th, he says, "A division of gunboats, with a detachment of troops, which I had ordered on the 1st of the month to advance into Lake Champlain, for the purpose of molesting Gen. Hampton's division, succeeded in burning an extensive building lately erected at Plattsburgh as a depot magazine; some bateaux, together with the ammunition, provisions, and stores found in it, were either brought away or destroyed. The severity of the weather obliged Capt. Pring, of the Royal navy, under whose command I had placed the expedition, to return to Isle aux Noix on the 5th." Sir George was evidently misinformed as to the facts by the officer in command of the expedition.

The "extensive building lately erected at Plattsburgh as a depot magazine" was a small shed near the lake-shore at Champlain Landing, which had formerly been in public use, and the smoke from which gave the first information to Macdonough of the enemy's approach. A few days after this affair, the ice blocked up the narrow channel below Rouse's Point, when Macdonough withdrew his vessels and laid them up for the winter in Otter Creek.

In November of this year a dispute arose between Governor Chittenden, of Vermont, and some of the citizens of that State, involving the right of the militia, in certain cases, to pass without the territorial limits of their own State. The Governor, in his annual message, had taken strong grounds against the war, which he considered "doubtful as to its necessity, expediency, or justice." He also declared that the militia were exclusively assigned for the service and protection of the respective States, except in the cases provided for by the National Constitution. That it was never intended that they should, "by any kind of magic," be at once transformed into a regular army for the purpose of foreign conquest, and he regretted that a construction should have been given to the Constitution "so peculiarly burdensome and oppressive to that important class of our fellow-citizens."

In opposition to these friendly suggestions, a portion of the militia, under Lieut.-Col. Luther Dixon, crossed the lake and placed themselves under the orders of Gen. Hampton. This movement called forth a proclamation from the Governor, in which he ordered the militia to return and hold themselves in readiness to act under the orders of Brig.-Gen. Davis, who had been appointed to the command of their brigade. "The military strength and resources of the State," says the Governor, "must be reserved for its own defense and protection exclusively, except in cases provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and then under orders derived only from the commander-in-chief."

This proclamation was distributed among the volunteers, who were then stationed at Plattsburgh, and created great excitement with both the officers and men. The agent by whom it had been circulated was arrested and held to bail, in a large amount, for his appearance before the United States District Court. The officers also published a reply to the proclamation, in which, in very plain terms, they informed the Governor that they should not obey his orders, but should remain in service until regularly discharged. In this reply they say, "If it is true, as your Excellency states, that we are out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of Vermont, we would ask from whence your Excellency derives the right, or presumes to exercise the power of ordering us to return from the service in which we are engaged? If we are legally ordered into the service of the

* Macdonough to Secretary of Navy, Dec. 5, 1813.

United States, your Excellency must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we are illegally ordered into the service, our continuance in it is either voluntary or compulsory. If voluntary, it gives no one a right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory, we can appeal to the laws of our country for redress against those who illegally restrain us of our liberty. In either case we cannot perceive the right your Excellency has to interfere in the business."

This was pretty sharp firing, and effectually silenced the Governor's batteries. The brigade remained at Plattsburgh until it became known that the contemplated invasion of Canada had been abandoned for the winter, when the volunteers returned to Vermont, and probably put themselves "under the command of Brigadier-General Davis."

The campaign of 1813 was directed towards the important military posts on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. It commenced with bright prospects of success, but failed through the imbecility of our officers who had been called to the head of the army. The people were deeply disappointed at the result. They had placed great confidence in their commanding generals, whose numerous dispatches were written in lofty style, and were filled with predictions of most brilliant victories. "I am destined to and determined on the attack of Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God," cries Wilkinson, on the 6th of November, from the head of an army of eight thousand men.* "The Rubicon is now passed, and all that remains is to push forward to the Capitol," is the bold declaration of Hampton.† Vain and empty boasting. Two weeks later, the one was quietly settled at Plattsburgh, and the other was building winter quarters at French Mills and Chateaugay.

The campaign of 1813 is closed. General Wilkinson attributed its failure to the refusal of Hampton to join him at St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence. He declared that by a junction of the two armies he could have secured Montreal in eight or ten days. "It is a fact," he writes the Secretary of War, "for which I am authorized to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month (November) the British garrison of Montreal consisted solely of four hundred marines and two hundred sailors, which have been sent up from Quebec. What a golden, glorious opportunity has been lost by the caprice of Maj.-General Hampton!"‡

General Hampton, on the contrary, censured Wilkinson for desiring a junction of the two armies, with the scanty supply of provisions within reach of St. Regis. He contended that to have moved forward, with the four thousand troops under his command, would have seriously weakened, if it did not destroy both armies. That his true course was to throw himself upon his main depots at Plattsburgh, and from that point to open a communication direct to Caughnawaga, which would relieve the western army, and at the same time retain all the benefits to be expected from a junction at St. Regis.§

In December, Gen. Hampton was withdrawn from the frontier, but Gen. Wilkinson retained his command until after the unsuccessful attack upon a grist-mill in La Colle, when he too was ordered to headquarters. The assault on the La Colle mill was made on the 30th of March, 1814. About the first of that month Major Forsyth had been sent to the lines, near Champlain, with three hundred riflemen and sixty dragoons to protect the frontier, and to break up any illicit intercourse which had been carried on with the enemy during the winter. Detachments had also been sent to the Vermont frontier, under command of Gen. Macomb and Col. Clark, for a similar purpose. About the same time Gen. Wilkinson examined the country around Rouse's Point, with a view to the erection of batteries there, which should command the outlet of the lake, and blockade the British flotilla within the Richelieu.

These movements alarmed the British, who hastened to strengthen their military posts in the vicinity of Rouse's Point. Maj. Hancock, of the 13th, occupied La Colle with six hundred men, and the forts of St. Johns and Isle aux Noix were garrisoned by about two thousand men, under command of Lieut.-Col. Williams of the same regiment. When Wilkinson learned that the British force near the lines had been increased, he ordered the troops stationed at Plattsburgh to be advanced to Champlain, where he also directed Macomb and Clark to concentrate their respective commands. On the 29th of March four thousand men were collected at Champlain, of whom one hundred were cavalry and three hundred and four artillerists. The latter had with them eleven pieces of cannon of small calibre. Wilkinson now planned an attack against Maj. Hancock, who occupied a grist-mill on the banks of the La Colle River, about five miles north of the lines.

On the morning of the 30th the American army marched out of Champlain upon the Odletown road. The advance-guard was composed of the rifles under Maj. Forsyth, and the 30th and 31st and part of the 11th Infantry, under Col. Clark, in all about six hundred men. They were followed by two corps of infantry, under Brig.-Gens. Bissell and Smith. A reserve of eight hundred men, under Gen. Macomb, brought up the rear. The roads at this time were obstructed by fallen trees and by heavy drifts of snow, and were nearly impassable for artillery. The guides, too, were ignorant of the country, and led the army off from the main road into a very narrow and crooked winter path, leading from Odletown to La Colle. On the way to La Colle, Bissell's corps was attacked by, and after a short skirmish repulsed, a party of Canadian militia, who had been stationed as a picket on the main road at Odletown.

The La Colle mill, against which the Americans were now advancing, was a strong stone building. The walls had been braced on the inside with heavy timbers, the windows closed up, and port-holes made, in every direction, for the fire of musketry. A small clearing, of from one to two hundred yards in width on each side of the river, surrounded

* Letter to Gen. Hampton.

† Letter to Secretary of War, Nov. 12.

‡ A "glorious opportunity" indeed, for two large armies to capture six hundred men!

§ About one month prior to this time, Hampton attempted this very route, and backed out before he had penetrated four miles into Canada. Referring to the dispatches of the two northern commanders, Mr. Niles, in his *Register*, exclaims, "The *cacoethes scribendi* again rages with singular violence in the army, with symptoms fatal to gallons of ink and hundreds of goose-quills!"

the mill. The woods adjacent were of small growth, but very thick. The river, at the mill, was frozen over, but below it was open to its mouth. The Richelieu was also open from the mouth of the La Colle to Isle aux Noix.

The American troops did not reach the ground until between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, when a portion of Bissell's brigade took a position to the south of the building and commenced the attack, which, for the first half-hour, was confined to a fire of musketry. Maj. McPherson then brought up a twelve-pounder, which he planted about two hundred and fifty yards to the south of the mill. With this gun a brisk but ineffectual fire was directed against the rear of the building, and afterwards against the side wall.

When it was ascertained that the gun was too light to break down the walls, orders were given to bring up an eighteen-pounder, but its carriage had broken down, three miles back, and could not be repaired in time to be of service during the day. The cannonade upon the mill was returned by a brisk discharge of musketry, which was kept up during the whole attack, but did little damage, as the American troops were posted out of range of the fire. In the course of the afternoon an unsuccessful assault was made upon a detachment of Americans who guarded the north banks of the La Colle by two companies of the 13th Regiment, sent from Isle aux Noix to reinforce the garrison in the mill.

While these companies were engaged a sortie was made against the centre of the American line. The attack was executed with great gallantry, but did not succeed, although the artillery were driven from the gun, which would have been captured had not a portion of Gen. Bissell's brigade been sent to its rescue. A short time afterwards another attack was made upon the gun by a grenadier company of the Canadian Fencibles and a company of voltiguers, who had followed the movement of the troops from the Odletown road. This attack was also unsuccessful. The two companies, however, succeeded in gaining a block-house which stood below the mill. The loss of the Americans in these attacks was one hundred and four killed and wounded, while that of the British was reported by them at ten killed and forty-six wounded. Among the wounded on the side of the Americans were Capt. McPherson and Lieut. Larabee of the artillery, Lieuts. Green and Parker of the infantry, and Lieut. Kerr of the rifles. Lieut. Parker was struck by a random shot. He survived his wounds for several days, and expressed a most sincere regret that he had not fallen in close action. "Hard is my lot," he exclaimed, "that I should have received this wound at such a distance from the enemy, and where I was wholly inactive." Capt. McPherson, on the contrary, was wounded while fighting at the head of his men, and, at the time, was not expected to recover. As they were bearing him from the field several officers offered their personal services to carry him to Plattsburgh. The gallant captain paused a few moments, and then, thanking them for the interest and regard they had manifested, added, "I shall be sufficiently honored when you bear me to my grave." The same spirit of firmness was shown by the other officers, and by the wounded and bleeding privates. Lieut. Larabee, when some persons were pitying his misfortune, as he was passing to the rear of the field, exclaimed, "Have you never seen a man die?" A private, on receiving similar sympathy, cried, "Never mind it; I'll give them another fight." Another private, when struck down, cried out, "Give it to them, my boys; never flinch!"

At the commencement of the assault a few cannon shots and several rockets were fired from a sloop, and from some gunboats lying in the river below, but the fire was not continued, as it was soon ascertained that the American troops were perfectly protected by the intervening ground.* About sundown Wilkinson called in the detachments which had been sent to the north side of the river, and shortly afterwards retired with the whole army to Odletown. The next day he returned to Champlain. From this place Gen. Macomb was sent to Burlington, while the main army fell back upon Chazy and Plattsburgh, to protect the military stores at the latter place.†

On the 9th of May, Capt. Pring, of the British navy, ascended the Richelieu in the brig "Linnett," accompanied by five sloops and thirteen row-galleys, and the next day came to anchor under Providence Island,‡ where he remained until the evening of the 13th. Macdonough was at this time at Vergennes, on Otter Creek, busily engaged in fitting out the American fleet, which lay at that place. As soon as he was informed that the British flotilla had entered the lake, he ordered Lieut. Cassin, with a small party of sailors, to reinforce Capt. Thornton, who had been sent from Burlington with a detachment of light artillery to man a battery which had been erected at the mouth of Otter Creek. A brigade of the Vermont militia were also ordered out, and were advantageously posted to oppose the enemy in case he should attempt to land.

At daybreak on the morning of the 14th eight of the British galleys and a bomb-sloop anchored off the mouth of Otter Creek and commenced a warm fire upon the battery, which was promptly returned. A brisk cannonade was kept up by both parties for one hour and a half, when the attack was abandoned.

After this repulse the galleys entered the Bouquet River, and ascended that stream for the purpose of seizing some government flour which had been deposited in the grist-mill at the falls. On their return the boats were fired into by a company of militia who had hastily collected on the south bank of the river near its mouth. This fire killed or wounded nearly all the men in the rear galley. The boat afterwards drifted into the lake, and was towed off by small boats sent to its assistance. The galleys then joined the brig and the three sloops, which, during the attack on the battery, had remained at anchor near the "Four Brothers." On the 16th, Capt. Pring returned to Isle aux Noix. A few days afterwards Macdonough brought

* Late in the day Lieut. Creswick, of the Royal navy, succeeded in landing two field-pieces and getting them to the block-house, but they were not fired during the engagement.

† This account of the affair at La Colle is derived from the testimony of Bissell, Macomb, Clark, Totton, McPherson, and others before the court-martial, on the trial of Gen. Wilkinson, in January, 1815, and from the official report of Adjt.-Gen. Baynes, of the British army.

‡ This is one of the small islands lying near the south end of Grand Island, opposite Valcour.

his fleet out of Otter Creek, and on the 29th cast anchor in Cumberland Bay, off Plattsburgh.

During the summer, the British and Americans were actively engaged in strengthening their positions along the Champlain frontier. Large reinforcements joined the army at Plattsburgh, while the garrisons at Chambly, St. Johns, and Isle aux Noix were increased by detachments of troops drawn from Montreal and Quebec. Maj.-Gen. Izard, who had succeeded to the command on the withdrawal of Wilkinson, was directed to erect a heavy battery at Rouse's Point, to guard the entrance from the Richelieu into the lake. Considering the occupation of that point hazardous, from its proximity to the enemy's posts at La Colle and Isle aux Noix, he objected to erecting works there, and instead caused a battery of four eighteen-pounders and a large redoubt to be constructed on Cumberland Head.*

On the 11th of June a light brigade, under command of Gen. Smith, Forsyth's regiment of riflemen, and two companies of artillery, were encamped near the mouth of Dead Creek, about two miles north of the village of Plattsburgh. These troops advanced as far as Chazy on the 17th, and on the 27th occupied the village of Champlain. Smith's brigade was fourteen hundred strong. At the latter date, Col. Pierce, of the 13th Regiment, was at Chazy, with eight hundred men, and about twelve hundred men occupied the works on Cumberland Head, at Dead Creek, and in the village of Plattsburgh. Macdonough's fleet lay at anchor in King's Bay. The British then held La Colle with a force of three thousand six hundred men. They also had strong garrisons at Isle aux Noix and St. Johns. Muron's regiment, one thousand strong, was at L'Acadie, two brigades of artillery and three hundred cavalry at Chambly, and two thousand regulars at Montreal. Their fleet lay at Isle aux Têtes.

On the 24th of June, Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, with seventy of his riflemen, penetrated into Canada as far as Odletown, where he was attacked by a detachment of two hundred British light troops. Forsyth returned to Champlain, with the loss of one killed and five wounded. A few days afterwards, he was ordered again to enter Canada, for the purpose of drawing the British across the lines, into an ambuscade. He advanced a few men on the main road leading to Odletown, who soon met a party of the enemy, when they retreated, closely pursued by about one hundred and fifty Canadians and Indians, under command of Capt. Mahew, until they reached a point about half a mile south of the lines, where the main body of the rifles lay concealed. As the enemy approached the ambuscade, Col. Forsyth stepped upon a log to watch their movements. He had scarcely taken this exposed position when he was shot down by an Indian, the ball passing through his breast. The rifles immediately uncovered and fired upon the enemy, who retreated in great haste, leaving seventeen of their number dead upon the field.†

A few days afterwards, Capt. Nelson, of the 10th Infantry, crossed into Canada with a small detachment, surprised a British picket in Odletown, took some of them prisoners, and put the rest to flight. Skirmishes were very frequent along the borders during the months of July and August, although seldom attended with any considerable loss to either side.

On the 31st of July, Macomb's brigade, consisting of the 6th, 13th, 15th, 16th, and 29th Regiments, set out in boats from Cumberland Head for Chazy Landing. The same day Bissell's brigade, of the 5th, 14th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 34th, and 45th Regiments, started for Chazy by land. This movement placed three brigades, in all four thousand five hundred strong, at and in rear of the village of Champlain. The invalids and two hundred effectives of Macomb's brigade were left behind to finish the works at Cumberland Head, and a working party of about four hundred strong, of Bissell's brigade, was left at Plattsburgh, under Col. Fenwick, to complete three redoubts which had been commenced near that village.‡

In the month of August, Sir George Provost repaired to the Isle aux Noix, where he had concentrated a large body of men, including several veteran regiments who had lately distinguished themselves on the banks of the Adour and the Garonne. Everything now indicated that a battle was soon to be fought on the Champlain frontier, which would decide the fate of the campaign and the control of the whole country bordering on the lake. It was at this moment that the government determined to remove the troops from Lake Champlain, and to abandon the large amount of military stores and provisions collected at Plattsburgh, the lives and property of its citizens, and the great military key of the Northern and Eastern States, to the protection of a few raw, worn-out, sick, or disabled men. This strange movement evinced a reckless indifference on the part of the government as to the result of the war in this quarter.

Gen. Izard strongly protested against the removal of the troops, and repeatedly represented to the War Department the fatal results that might be expected from such a movement. As late as the 20th of August, he writes the Secretary of War as follows: "I must not be responsible for the consequences of abandoning my present strong position. I will obey orders and execute them as well as I know how. Maj.-Gen. Brisbane commands at Odletown; he is said to have between five and six thousand men with him. Those

* The works on Cumberland Head were commenced in opposition to the views of Col. Totten, who considered they would not impede or materially injure a passing fleet. They proved useless, and were abandoned on the first approach of the British.

† Forsyth was the best partisan officer in the army. His men declared that they would avenge his death, and a few days after crossed the lines and shot Capt. Mahew, who commanded the Canadians and Indians at the time of Forsyth's death. Capt. Mahew was taken to the residence of Judge Moore in Champlain, where he lingered about a week and died.

‡ It has been asserted in certain quarters that the authorities at Washington never intended a real invasion of Canada, for fear that the reduction of Montreal and the other important points upon the St. Lawrence might ultimately lead to annexation, and to a consequent increase of political power north of Mason and Dixon's line. While old and superannuated generals commanded on this frontier, they were allowed, *ad libitum*, to lead their armies to and fro along the outskirts of Canada, but the moment a fighting man, with the regular snap of war in him, was found to be in command, the army was broken up and its best fragments sent to aid in some distant operations, where the most triumphant success could not endanger the cities of Montreal and Quebec, which were justly considered as the keys of the British provinces.

at Chambly are stated to be about four thousand." On the 23d, he again writes that he has decided to move west, by way of Lake George and Schenectady, with four thousand men, leaving the sick and convalescents, and about twelve hundred men, to garrison Plattsburgh and Cumberland Head, under command of Brig.-Gen. Macomb.

Receiving no counter-orders, Izard, on the 29th of August, left Champlain and Chazy with the 4th, 5th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 45th Infantry, the light artillery armed as infantry, and the dragoons, and slowly and reluctantly moved towards the west. On the 3d of September his corps reached Lake George, where they remained two days, anxiously expecting orders to return to Plattsburgh. No such orders arrived, and Izard again put his column in motion. On the 7th he reached Schenectady, from which place he urged on more rapidly towards the west.

As soon as Izard left, Gen. Macomb concentrated his whole force at Plattsburgh, where he commenced immediate preparations to resist an attack. From the returns of the 28th of August, it appears that on that day he had the following troops within the limits of his command:

Detachments of the regiments and corps that marched	77
Capt. Leonard's company of light artillery	100
Capt. McGlassin's company, 15th Regiment	50
The 6th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 33d, and 34th Regiments, reported from the aggregate present on the 31st July	1771
Capt. Sproul's detachment of 13th Regiment	200
Sick and invalids of the regiments and corps that left	803
Aggregate	3001

There were two veteran companies of artillery under Capt. Alexander Brooks, which were omitted in the return. Two hundred and fifty infantry were also on board the fleet, doing duty as marines. This brought the whole force to about three thousand four hundred men, of whom over fourteen hundred were invalids or non-combatants.* With this force Macomb prepared to resist the advance of fourteen thousand veteran British soldiers.

CHAPTER IX.

WAR OF 1812—(Continued).

Sir George Provost invades the United States—Preparations at Plattsburgh to resist his Advance—Description of the American Forts, etc.—The British encamp at Chazy—Battle of Beekmantown—Provost's Position on the North Banks of the Saranac—Capt. McClassin attacks a British Battery—American and British Force on the Lake—Naval Engagement off Plattsburgh—Battle of Plattsburgh—Provost retreats to Canada—The Peace.

GEN. IZARD abandoned the camp at Champlain on the 29th of August, and the next day Maj.-Gen. Brisbane advanced his division from Odletown to that place. On the 3d of September fourteen thousand British troops were collected at Champlain. This force was composed of four troops of the 19th Light Dragoons, three hundred men; two companies Royal Artillery, four hundred men; one brigade of rocketeers, twenty-five men; one brigade Royal Sappers and Miners, seventy-five men; the first brigade of infantry, consisting of the first battalion of the 27th Regiment, the 58th, and 5th, and the 3d, or Buffs, in all three thousand seven hundred men, under command of Maj.-Gen. Robinson; the second brigade, formed by the 88th and 39th, and the third battalions of the 27th and 76th, in all three thousand six hundred men, under Maj.-Gen. Powers; the third brigade, composed of the second battalion of the 8th, or King's, and the 18th, 49th, and 6th, three thousand one hundred men, under Maj.-Gen. Brisbane. There was also a light brigade, two thousand eight hundred strong, composed of Muron's Swiss Regiment, the Canadian Chasseurs, the voltigeurs, and the frontier light infantry. The whole was under Sir George Provost, Governor-General of Canada, Lieut.-Gen. De Rottenburgh being second in command.

On the 4th the main body reached Chazy village, and the next night encamped near Sampson's, about eight miles from the village of Plattsburgh. At the same time Capt. Pring, with a number of gunboats, moved up the lake as far as Isle La Motte, and erected a battery of three long eighteen-pounders on the west side of that island, to cover the landing of the supplies for the troops.

Brig.-Gen. Macomb was now at Plattsburgh, actively engaged in preparations to resist the expected attack. On the 2d of September he issued a general order detailing his plan of defense.

"The troops (says this order) will line the parapet in two ranks, leaving intervals for the artillery. A reserve of one-fifth of the whole force in infantry will be detailed and paraded fronting the several angles, which it will be their particular duty to sustain. To each bastion are to be assigned, by the several commanders of forts, a sufficient number of infantry to line all the faces (in single rank) of each tier. Should the enemy gain the ditch, the front rank of the part assailed will mount the parapet and repel him with its fire and bayonet. If the men of this rank are determined, no human force can dispossess them of that position."

The American works were built upon an elevated plain, lying between the banks of the river Saranac and Lake Champlain. The river descends from the west until it approaches within one hundred and sixty rods of the lake, and then turns towards the north and runs about one mile, in a northeasterly direction, to the lake. The land between the river and lake, at this point, is nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, the perpendicular being formed by the lake-shore. About eighty rods above the mouth of the river, and near the centre of the village, is the "lower bridge," and about one mile higher up, following the course of the stream, was another bridge, on the road leading south to Salmon River, called the "upper bridge." One mile and a half above this bridge is a ford of the river.† The stream can also be forded at the bridges, and at a point about midway between them. The south bank of the river, above the village, is from fifty to sixty feet high, and steep. About sixty rods above the "lower bridge" is a deep ravine, running back from the river and extending nearly to the lake-shore. The principal work, called Fort Moreau, stood

* Gen. Macomb, in his detailed report of the battle of Plattsburgh, says, "Except the four companies of the 6th Regiment, I had not an organized battalion among those remaining; the garrison was composed of convalescents and the recruits of the new regiments,—all in the greatest confusion, as well as the ordnance and stores, and the works in no state of defense."

† This ford is near the spot where Gen. Pike encamped in 1812. The buildings were burned by Col. Murray in 1813.

opposite the bend of the river, and about half-way between it and the lake. It was three-fourths of a mile south of the lower bridge. A redoubt, called Fort Brown, stood on the bank of the river, directly opposite the bend, and about fifty rods west of Fort Moreau. There was another redoubt to the east of Fort Moreau, near the bank of the lake, called Fort Scott.* On the point, near the mouth of the river, was a block-house and battery. Another block-house stood on the south side of the ravine, about half-way between the river and the lake. The defense of Fort Moreau was intrusted to Col. Melancton Smith, who had for its garrison the 29th and 6th Regiments. Lieut.-Col. Storrs was stationed in Fort Brown, with detachments of the 30th and 31st, and Maj. Vinson in Fort Scott, with the 33d and 34th. The block-house, near the ravine, was intrusted to Capt. Smith, of the rifles, and had for its defense a part of his company and of the convalescents of one of the absent regiments. The block-house on the point was garrisoned by a detachment of artillery, under Lieut. Fowler. The light artillery were ordered to take such position as would best annoy the enemy. When not employed they were to take post in the ravine with the light troops.

As soon as the British had advanced to Chazy village, Capt. Sproul was ordered by Gen. Macomb, with two hundred men of the 13th, and two field-pieces, to take position near the Dead Creek bridge, and to abattis the road beyond, while Lieut.-Col. Appling was stationed in advance, with one hundred and ten riflemen, and a troop of New York State cavalry, under Capt. Safford and Lieut. M. M. Standish, to watch the movements of the enemy. Macomb also made arrangements with Maj.-Gen. Mooers for calling out the New York militia, and addressed a letter to Governor Chittenden, of Vermont, requesting aid from that State. On the 4th, seven hundred of the Clinton and Essex militia had collected at Plattsburgh.† They were advanced the next day about five miles on the north road, and lay during the night in the vicinity of the present Stone Church in Beekmantown. The militia were directed to watch the enemy, skirmish with him as he advanced, break up the bridges, and obstruct the road with fallen trees.

On the 5th, as we have already stated, the British occupied a position near Sampson's, on the lake road. The troops were there divided into two columns, and moved towards the village of Plattsburgh on the morning of the 6th, before daylight, the right column crossing over to the Beekmantown road, the left following the lake road leading to the Dead Creek bridge. The right column was composed of Maj.-Gen. Powers' brigade, supported by four companies of light infantry and a demi-brigade under Maj.-Gen. Robinson. The left was led by Maj.-Gen. Brisbane's brigade. Information of this contemplated movement having reached Gen. Macomb on the evening of the 5th, he ordered Maj. Wool, with a detachment of two hundred and fifty men, to advance on the Beekmantown road to the support of the militia. Capt. Leonard, of the light artillery, was also directed to be on the ground before daylight with two field-pieces.

The right column of the British advanced more rapidly than the left, and, at an early hour, met Maj. Wool's detachment and the militia, who had taken a position near the residence of Ira Howe, in Beekmantown. Wool's party opened a brisk fire of musketry upon the head of the British column as it approached, severely wounding Lieut. West, of the 3d Buffs, and about twenty privates. Near this place Goodspeed and Jay, two men of Capt. Atwood's company of militia, were wounded and taken prisoners. Wool, with his men, now fell back as far as Culver's Hill, four and a half miles from the village, where he awaited the approach of the British. He was supported by a few of the militia who had been rallied by their officers, but the greater portion had retreated precipitately after the first fire near Howe's. The resistance at Culver's Hill was intrepid, but momentary, for the British troops pressed firmly forward, occupying the whole road, and only returning the fire by their flanks and leading platoons, the latter of whom were once driven to the base of the hill, after having reached its summit. At this point Lieut.-Col. Willington, of the 3d Buffs, fell, as he was ascending the hill, at the head of his regiment. Ensign Chapman, of the same regiment, was also killed there, and Capt. Westropp, of the 58th, severely wounded. Several of the Americans were killed, including Patridge, of the Essex militia.

Learning that a large body of the British were advancing on a parallel road, leading from Beekmantown Corners, to gain his rear, Wool fell back as far as "Halsey's Corners," about one and a half miles from the village bridge. He was there joined, about eight o'clock in the morning, by Capt. Leonard, with two pieces of light artillery. Leonard placed his guns in battery at an angle in the road, masked by Wool's infantry and a small body of militia, and, as the British approached, opened a most galling fire upon the head of the column, the balls cutting a narrow and bloody lane through the moving mass. Three times were the guns discharged, but even this terrible fire did not check the progress of the column, for the men, throwing aside their knapsacks, pressed forward, the bugles sounding the charge, and forced Leonard hastily to withdraw towards the village. At this place a number of the British were killed or wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Kingsbury, of the 3d Buffs, who was taken into the adjoining farm-house of Isaac C. Platt, Esq., where he soon afterwards died.‡

Finding that the enemy's right column was steadily approaching the village, Gen. Macomb ordered in the detachments at Dead Creek, at the same time directing Lieut.-Col. Appling to fall on the British flank. The rapid advance of the column on the Beekmantown road had reversed Appling's position, and he had barely time to save his retreat, coming in a few rods ahead, as the British debouched from the woods a little north of the village. Here he poured in a destructive fire from his riflemen at rest, and continued to annoy the enemy until he formed a junction with Wool, who was slowly retiring towards the lower bridge. The field-pieces were taken across the bridge and formed a battery for its protection, and to cover the retreat

* Remains of these fortifications may still be seen.

† These belonged to Col. Thomas Miller's and Col. Joiner's regiments, Maj. Sanford's battalion, and the 37th Regiment.

‡ He was buried in Mr. Platt's garden. His remains were removed to the village cemetery on the 20th of May, 1844, by Capt. C. A. Waite, then commander at Plattsburgh barracks.

of Wool's, Appling's, and Sproul's men. These detachments retired alternately, keeping up a brisk fire until they got under cover of the works.

The left column of the British army did not arrive near the village until after Sproul's and Appling's detachments had been withdrawn, their march having been retarded by the obstructions placed in the road, and by the removal of the bridge at Dead Creek. As this column passed along the beach of the lake it was much annoyed by a brisk fire from several galleys, which Macdonough had ordered to the head of the bay. After this fire had continued for about two hours, the wind began to blow so heavy from the south as to endanger the safety of the galleys. Mr. Duncan, a midshipman of the "Saratoga," was therefore sent in a gig to order them to return. As that officer approached he received a severe wound from the enemy's fire, which for a few minutes was concentrated upon his boat.* About this time one of the galleys drifted under the guns of the British and sustained some loss, but was eventually brought off.

As soon as the American troops had crossed the river, the planks were removed from the lower bridge, and were piled up at its east end, to form a breastwork for the infantry. A similar breastwork was made by the militia at the upper bridge. The British light troops made several attempts, in the course of the day, to cross at the village, but were repulsed by the guards at the bridge, and by the sharp fire of a company of volunteers, who had taken possession of a stone grist-mill† near by.‡ An attempt was also made to cross at the upper bridge, which was gallantly resisted by the militia. The loss this day, on both sides, was greater than the whole loss during the rest of the siege, forty-five of the Americans and more than two hundred of the British having been killed or wounded.§

The configuration of the land on the north side of the river differs somewhat from that on the south side. The bank at the mouth of the river is abrupt and about thirty feet high. This bank, with a depression above the lower bridge, opposite the mill-pond, follows the margin of the stream until within about eighty rods of Fort Brown, when the hill recedes from the river and is less abrupt. The flat and hill opposite Fort Brown were covered with small trees and bushes. About one mile back from the river is an elevated ridge running to the north. At Allen's farm-house, which stood upon this ridge, at the distance of about one and one-fourth miles from the American forts, Sir George Provost established his headquarters. The army were encamped upon the ridge and on the high ground north of the village.

From the 7th to the 10th, Provost was busily engaged in bringing up his battering trains and supplies and in preparing his approaches. He erected a battery on the bank of the lake north of the mouth of the river; another near the edge of the steep bank above the mill-pond; another near the burial-ground, and one, supplied with rocket-works, on the hill opposite Fort Brown. Besides these, there were three smaller batteries erected at other points, within range of the American forts.

While Provost was thus engaged, the American troops were diligently at work, day and night, in strengthening their defenses. The barracks and hospitals in the vicinity of the forts were burned, and the sick removed to Crab Island, about two miles distant, where they were protected from the weather by tents. A small battery was erected on that island, mounting two six-pounders, which was manned by convalescents. The Americans also, during this time, fired hot shot into and burned some fifteen or sixteen buildings on the north side of the river, which had afforded protection to the British light troops.‖

From the 7th to the 10th the pickets and militia were engaged in frequent skirmishes with the enemy at the two bridges, and at the different fords along the river. On the morning of the 7th, a party of British, under Capt. Noadie, attempted to cross the river at a ford about five miles west of the village. They were, however, met by a company of Col. Miller's regiment of militia, under command of Capt. Vaughan, and were repulsed with a loss of two killed and several wounded. The same day, Lieut. Runk, of the 6th, was mortally wounded, as he was passing in the street, near the dwelling of the late A. C. Moore, Esq.

On the night of the 9th, while the British were engaged in erecting their rocket battery near Fort Brown, Capt. McGlassin, of the 15th Infantry, obtained permission from Gen. Macomb to take a party of fifty men and attack a detachment of British troops at work upon the battery. The night was dark and stormy, and favored such an enterprise. Ordering his men to take the flints from their muskets, McGlassin crossed the river, and passing through a small clump of dwarf oaks, reached, unobserved, the foot of the hill upon which the enemy were at work. There he divided his force into two parties, one of which was sent, by a circuitous route, to the rear of the battery. As soon as this party had reached its position, McGlassin, in a loud voice, ordered his men to charge "on the front and rear," when they rushed forward with all the noise it was possible for them to make, and entered the work at both sides on the run. The working-party were taken by surprise, and supposing themselves attacked by overwhelming numbers, re-

* On the 26th of May, 1826, Congress passed a resolution of thanks to Midshipman Silas Duncan for his gallant conduct on this occasion.

† This grist-mill stood on the site now occupied by the mills of Hartwells, Winslow & Co.

‡ This company was called "Aiken's Volunteers," and was composed of the following young men,—none of whom were old enough to be liable to perform military duty: Martin J. Aiken, Azariah C. Flagg, Ira A. Wood, Gustavus A. Bird, James Trowbridge, Hazen Mooers, Henry K. Averill, St. John B. L. Skinner, Frederick P. Allen, Hiram Walworth, Ethan Everest, Amos Soper, James Patten, Bartemus Brooks, Smith Bateman, Melancton W. Travis, and Flavius Williams. They had been out on the Beekmantown road in the morning, where they behaved with great gallantry. In May, 1826, Congress authorized the President to be caused to be delivered to each "One Rifle promised to them by Gen. Macomb, while commanding the Champlain Department, for their gallantry and patriotic services as a volunteer corps during the siege of Plattsburgh, in September, 1814."

§ Gen. Macomb, in his general order of the 7th, estimates the British loss at from two to three hundred. The *Burlington Sentinel* of the 9th states it to have been about three hundred.

‖ The *Burlington Sentinel* says that up to the evening of the 8th the following buildings had been burned: Jonathan Griffin's house and store; Roswell Wait's house and store; Mr. Savage's house; B. Buck's house; Mr. Powers' store; Widow Beaumont's house and store; Charles Backus' house and store; Joseph Thomas' two stores; and Mr. Goldsmith's house. The court-house and jail were also burned.

treated precipitately towards the main camp. McGlassin spiked the guns and led his party back to the American fort without losing a man. The whole affair was boldly conceived and most gallantly executed. It was long before the British officers would believe that fifty men could make so much noise, or so badly frighten over three hundred of their veteran troops.

When the British army reached Plattsburgh, their gunboats had advanced as far as the Isle La Motte, where they remained, under command of Capt. Pring. On the 8th, Capt. Downie reached that place with the rest of the fleet, and on the morning of the 11th the whole weighed anchor and stood south to attack the Americans, who lay in the bay, off Plattsburgh.

As the British vessels rounded Cumberland Head, about eight o'clock in the morning, they found Macdonough at anchor a little south of the mouth of the Saranac River, and abreast, but out of gun-shot, of the forts. His vessels lay in a line running north from Crab Island, and nearly parallel with the west shore. The brig "Eagle," Capt. Henley, lay at the head of the line, inside the point of the Head. This vessel mounted twenty guns, and had on board one hundred and fifty men. Next to her on the south lay Macdonough's flag-ship, the "Saratoga," mounting twenty-six guns, with two hundred and twelve men. Next south was the schooner "Ticonderoga," of seventeen guns, Lieut. Cassin, with one hundred and ten men; and next to her, and at the southern extremity of the line, lay the sloop "Preble," Lieut. Charles Budd. This vessel carried seven guns, and was manned by thirty men. She lay so near the shoal extending northeast from Crab Island as to prevent the enemy from turning that end of the line. To the rear of the line were ten gunboats, six of which mounted one long twenty-four pounder and one eighteen-pound columbiad each; the other four carried one twelve-pounder. The gunboats had, on an average, thirty-five men each. Two of the gunboats lay a little north and in rear of the "Eagle," to sustain the head of the line; the others were placed opposite the intervals between the different vessels, and about forty rods to their rear. The larger vessels were at anchor, while the gunboats were kept in position by their sweeps.

The British fleet was composed of the frigate "Confiance," carrying thirty-seven guns,* with over three hundred men, commanded by Capt. Downie; the brig "Linnet," Capt. Pring, of sixteen guns and one hundred and twenty men; the sloop "Chub," Lieut. McGhee, and the sloop "Finch," Lieut. Hicks, carrying eleven guns and about forty-five men each. To these vessels were added twelve gunboats of about forty-five men each. Eight of them carried two guns, and four one gun each. Thus the force of the Americans consisted of one ship, one brig, one schooner, one sloop, and ten gunboats, manned by eight hundred and eighty-two men, and carrying in all eighty-six guns. The British had one frigate, one brig, two sloops, and twelve gunboats, manned by over one thousand men, and carrying in all ninety-five guns. The metal of the vessels on both sides was unusually heavy. The "Saratoga" mounted eight long twenty-fours, six forty-twos, and twelve thirty-twos, while the "Confiance" had the gun-deck of a heavy frigate, with thirty long twenty-fours upon it. She also had a spacious top-gallant forecastle, and a poop that came no farther forward than the mizen-mast. On the first were a long twenty-four on a circle, and four heavy carronades; two heavy carronades were mounted on the poop.†

When the British fleet appeared in sight the "Finch" led and kept in a course towards Crab Island, while the other vessels hove to opposite the point of Cumberland Head, to allow the gunboats to come up, and to receive final instructions as to the plan of attack. The vessels then filled and headed in towards the American fleet, passing inside of the point of Cumberland Head; the "Chub" laying her course a little to windward of the "Eagle," in order to support the "Linnet," which stood directly towards that vessel. Capt. Downie had determined to lay the "Confiance" athwart the "Saratoga," but the wind baffling, he was obliged to anchor at about two cables' length from that ship. The "Finch," which had run about half-way to Crab Island, tacked and took her station, with the gunboats, opposite the "Ticonderoga" and "Preble."

As the British vessels approached they received the fire of the American fleet, the brig "Eagle" firing first, and being soon followed by the "Saratoga" and the sloop and schooner.‡ The "Linnet" poured her broadside into the "Saratoga" as she passed that ship to take her position opposite the "Eagle" Capt. Downie brought his vessel into action in the most gallant manner, and did not fire a gun until he was perfectly secured, although his vessel suffered severely from the fire of the Americans. As soon, however, as the "Confiance" had been brought into position, she discharged all her larboard guns at nearly the same instant. The effect of this broadside, thrown from long twenty-four pounders, double-shotted, in smooth water, was terrible. The "Saratoga" trembled to her very keel, about forty of her crew were disabled, including her first lieutenant, Mr. Gamble, who was killed while sighting the bow gun.

* There were thirty-nine guns on board the "Confiance," but two of them were not mounted.—*Cooper.*

† Cooper's Naval History. Mr. Alison (in his History of England, vol. iv.) says, "The relative strength of the squadron on this, as in every other naval action during the war where the British were defeated, was decidedly in favor of the Americans,"—a statement unwarranted by the facts, and unnecessary to sustain the high reputation of the British navy. The following are the number and size of the guns used on both fleets.

American.	*British.*
14 long 24-pounders.	31 long 24-pounders.
6 42-pound carronades.	7 18- "
29 32- " "	16 12- "
12 long 18-pounders.	5 6- "
12 long 12- "	12 32-pound carronades.
7 long 9- "	6 24- " "
6 18-pound columbiads.	17 18- " "
	1 18- " columbiad.
86 guns.	95 guns.

‡ The first gun fired on board the "Saratoga" was a long twenty-four, which Macdonough himself sighted. The shot is said to have struck the "Confiance" near the outer hawse-hole, and to have passed the length of her deck, killing and wounding several men and carrying away the wheel. In clearing the decks of the "Saratoga," some hen-coops were thrown overboard and the poultry permitted to run at large. Startled by the report of the opening gun of the "Eagle," a young cock flew upon a gun-slide, clapped his wings, and crowed. The men gave three cheers and considered the little incident as a happy omen.—*Cooper's Naval History and Niles' Register.*

Soon after the commencement of the engagement, the "Chub," while manœuvring near the head of the American line, received a broadside from the "Eagle," which so crippled her that she drifted down between the opposing vessels and struck. She was taken possession of by Mr. Charles Platt, one of the "Saratoga's" midshipmen, and was towed in shore and anchored. The "Chub" had suffered severely, nearly half of her men having been killed or wounded. About an hour later the "Finch" was driven from her position by the "Ticonderoga," and, being badly injured, drifted upon the shoal near Crab Island, where she grounded. After being fired into from the small battery on the island, she struck, and was taken possession of by the invalids who manned the battery.*

After the loss of the "Finch" the British gunboats made several efforts to close, and succeeded in compelling the sloop "Preble" to cut her cables and to anchor in shore of the line, where she was of no more service during the engagement. The gunboats, emboldened by this success, now directed their efforts towards the "Ticonderoga," against which they made several very gallant assaults, bringing the boats, upon two or three occasions, within a few feet of the schooner's side. They were, however, as often beaten back, and the schooner, during the remainder of the day, completely covered that extremity of the line.

While these changes were taking place at the lower end of the line, a change was also made at the other extremity. The "Eagle," having lost her springs, and finding herself exposed to the fire of both the "Linnet" and "Confiance," dropped down and anchored between the "Saratoga" and "Ticonderoga," and a little in shore of both. From this position she opened afresh on the "Confiance" and the British gunboats with her larboard guns. This change relieved the brig, but left the "Saratoga" exposed to the whole fire of the "Linnet," which sprung her broadsides in such a manner as to rake the ship on her bows.

The fire from the "Saratoga" and "Confiance" now began materially to lessen, as gun after gun on both vessels became disabled, until at last the "Saratoga" had not a single available gun, and the "Confiance" was but little better off. It therefore became necessary that both vessels should wind to continue the action with any success. This the "Saratoga" did after considerable delay, but the "Confiance" was less fortunate, as the only effect of her efforts was to force the vessel ahead. As soon as the "Saratoga" came around she poured a fresh broadside from her larboard guns into the "Confiance," which stood the fire for a few minutes and then struck. The ship then brought her guns to bear on the "Linnet," which surrendered in about fifteen minutes afterwards. At this time the British gunboats lay half a mile in the rear, where they had been driven by the sharp fire of the "Ticonderoga" and "Eagle." These boats lowered their colors as soon as they found the larger vessels had submitted, but not being pursued, for the American gunboats were sent to aid the "Confiance" and "Linnet," which were reported to be in a sinking condition, they escaped, together with a store-sloop which lay near the point of Cumberland Head during the battle.

The engagement continued for two hours and a half, and was the most severely fought naval battle of the war. The "Saratoga" had twenty-eight men killed and twenty-nine wounded; the "Eagle" thirteen killed and twenty wounded; the "Ticonderoga" six killed and six wounded; and the "Preble" two killed. The loss on the gunboats was three killed and three wounded. Total killed and wounded, one hundred and ten, being equal to every eighth man in the fleet. Besides, the "Saratoga" had been hulled fifty-five times and was twice on fire; the "Eagle" was hulled thirty-nine times. The carnage and destruction had been as great on the other side. The "Confiance" had forty-one men killed and eighty-three wounded; the "Linnet" reported her casualties at ten killed and fourteen wounded, but the killed and wounded probably exceeded fifty; the "Chub" was reported at six killed and ten wounded; and the "Finch" at two wounded. No account is given of the loss on the gunboats, but, from their close and severe contest with the "Ticonderoga," it must have been large. The total of killed and wounded on the British side was equal to at least one-fifth of the whole number of men in their fleet. The "Confiance" had been hulled one hundred and five times. So severe had been the contest, that at the close of the action there was not a mast in either fleet fit for use.†

Among those killed on the side of the British were Capt. Downie, who fell soon after the action commenced; Capt. Alexander Anderson, of the marines; Midshipman William Gunn, of the "Confiance"; and Lieut. William Paul and Boatswain Charles Jackson, of the "Linnet." Among the wounded were Midshipman Lee, of the "Confiance"; Midshipman John Sinclair, of the "Linnet"; and Lieut. James McGhee, of the "Chub." The American officers killed were Peter Gamble, first lieutenant of the "Saratoga"; John Stansbury, first lieutenant of the "Ticonderoga"; and Sailing-Master Rogers Carter.‡ Referring to the death of these three officers, Mr. Cooper, in his History of the Navy, says, "Lieut. Gamble was on his knees, sighting

* Mr. Alison (History of England, vol. iv.), referring to this event, says, "The 'Finch,' a British *brig*, grounded out of shot and *did not engage*;" and again, "The 'Finch' struck on a reef of rocks and could not get into action." Had Mr. Alison taken the trouble to read Capt. Pring's official account of the engagement, he would have found in it the following statement: "Lieut. Hicks, of the 'Finch,' had the mortification to strike on a reef of rocks, to the eastward of Crab Island, about the middle of the engagement, which prevented his rendering that assistance to the squadron that might, from an officer of such ability, have been expected." It is very convenient for the English historian to convert a small sloop of eleven guns and forty men into a *brig*, and to keep that large vessel out of the action altogether; but, as I have before said, such statements are unnecessary to preserve the well-earned reputation of the British navy for bravery or gallantry in action.

† "I could only look at the enemy's galleys going off, in a shattered condition; for there was not a mast in either squadron that could stand to make sail on; the lower rigging being nearly all shot away, hung down as though it had been just placed over the mast-heads."—*McDonough's Report of the Battle.*

"Our masts, yards, and sails were so shattered that one looked like so many bundles of matches, and the other like a bundle of rags."—*Letter of Midshipman Lee of the "Confiance."*

‡ Midshipman James M. Baldwin died in New York on the 23d of July, 1815, from wounds received in this action. In 1843 a monument was erected to his memory in the cemetery at Plattsburgh, where it was erroneously supposed he had been buried.

the bow gun, when a shot entered the port, split the quoin, drove a portion of it against his breast, and laid him dead on the quarter-deck without breaking his skin. Fifteen minutes later one of the American shot struck the muzzle of a twenty-four on the 'Confiance,' dismounted it, sending it bodily inboard against the groin of Capt. Downie, killing him also without breaking the skin. Lieut. Stansbury suddenly disappeared from the bulwark forward, while superintending some duty with the springs of the 'Ticonderoga.' Two days after the action his body rose to the surface of the water, and it was found that it had been cut in two by a round shot."

It is said that scarcely an individual escaped on board of either the "Confiance" or "Saratoga" without some injury. Macdonough was twice knocked down,—once by the spanker-boom, which was cut in two by a shot and fell upon his back as he was bending his body to sight a gun; and again by the head of a gunner, which was driven against him and knocked him into the scuppers. Mr. Brum, the sailing-master of the Saratoga, had his clothes torn off by a splinter while winding the ship. Mr. Vallette, acting lieutenant, had a shot-box, on which he was standing, knocked from under his feet, and he too was once knocked down by the head of a seaman. Very few escaped without some accident, and it appears to have been agreed on both sides to call no man wounded who could keep out of the hospital.* Midshipman Lee, of the "Confiance," who was wounded in the action, thus describes the condition of that vessel: "The havoc on both sides is dreadful. I don't think there are more than five of our men, out of three hundred, but what are killed or wounded. Never was a shower of hail so thick as the shot whistling about our ears. Were you to see my jacket, waistcoat, and trowsers, you would be astonished how I escaped as I did, for they are literally torn all to rags with shot and splinters; the upper part of my hat was also shot away. There is one of our marines who was in the Trafalgar action with Lord Nelson, who says it was a mere *flea-bite* in comparison with this."†

As soon as the British fleet were seen approaching Cumberland Head, on the morning of the 11th, Sir George Provost ordered Gen. Power's brigade and a part of Gen. Robinson's brigade, consisting of four companies of light infantry and the 3d battalions of the 27th and 76th, to force the fords of the Saranac and to assault the American works. The advance was made, and the batteries were opened the moment the action on the lake commenced.

The British attempted to cross the river at three points,—one at the village bridge, where they were repulsed by the artillery and guards under Captains Brooks, Richards, and Smith; one at the upper bridge, where they were foiled by the pickets and riflemen under Capt. Grovenor and Lieuts. Hamilton and Smith, supported by a detachment of militia; and the third at the ford near "Pike's cantonment," where they were resisted by the New York militia, under Maj.-Gen. Mooers and Brig.-Gen. Wright. At the latter point several companies succeeded in crossing, driving the militia before them towards Salmon River. The British advanced, firing by platoons, but with such carelessness of aim as to do but little injury.‡ At Salmon River the militia were joined by a large detachment of the Vermont volunteers, and were soon afterwards reinforced by Lieut. Sumpter with a party of artillery and a field-piece. Here they rallied and were drawn up to meet the attack of the British troops, who were rapidly approaching. Just at this moment an officer§ rode up to the ranks, proclaiming the welcome intelligence that the British fleet had surrendered. With three hearty cheers the militia immediately pressed forward against the enemy, who, having been at the same moment recalled, were now rapidly retiring toward the ford. In their retreat, a company of the 76th lost their way among the thick pines, where they were surrounded and attacked by several companies of militia and Vermont volunteers. Three lieutenants and twenty-seven men were made prisoners, and Capt. Purchase and the rest of the company killed.‖ The rest of the British detachment regained the north bank of the Saranac without much loss.¶

Although no further attempt was made to cross the river, the British batteries continued their fire upon the American works until sundown. This fire was returned by the guns of Fort Brown, which were managed during the day with great skill by Capt. Alexander Brooks and the corps of veteran artillery under his command.

Sir George Provost had now under his command over thirteen thousand troops, more than half of whom had served with distinction under Wellington, while the American force did not exceed fifteen hundred regulars, fit for duty, two thousand five hundred Vermont volunteers, under Maj.-Gen. Strong, six hundred of whom had just arrived, and Gen. Wright's brigade of Clinton and Essex militia, seven hundred strong, under command of Maj.-Gen. Mooers. With his superior force Provost could have forced the passage of the Saranac, and have crushed Macomb by the mere weight of numbers. But the victory would have been attended with great sacrifice of life, and would have led to no permanent advantage to the British. Macdonough was in command of the lake; reinforcements of regulars were hastening to the support of Macomb; the militia were rising, *en masse*, in every quarter, and within two weeks Provost would have been surrounded, his supplies from

* Cooper's Naval History.

† Letter to his brother, published in *Niles' Register*, vol. viii. The result of the engagement depended, from the first, upon the "Saratoga" and "Confiance." When Macdonough anchored his vessel he not only attached springs to the cables, but also laid a kedge broad off on each bow of the "Saratoga," and brought the hawsers in upon the two quarters. To this timely precaution he was indebted for the victory, for without the larboard hawser he could not have brought his fresh broadside into action.

‡ I have conversed with several who boast of their *activity* during this retreat, and who felt a personal interest in the subject at the time, and they all state that the balls, at each volley, struck the pine-trees at least fifteen feet from the ground.

§ Chancellor Walworth, aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Mooers.

‖ It is said Capt. Purchase was shot down while waving a white handkerchief over his head, as a notice that he had surrendered.

¶ Sir George Provost, in his account of the battle, says: "Scarcely had his Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac *and ascended the heights on which stand the American works*," etc. This would imply that the British had gained ground near the forts, but such was not the case. They crossed nearly two miles above the forts, and followed the militia *from*, instead of towards, the American works.

Canada cut off, and an only alternative left to force his way back with the loss of half his army or to have surrendered. In a dispatch to Earl Bathurst, after referring to the loss of the fleet, he says, "This unlooked-for event depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing; and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them."

This was a just and merited compliment to the skill and bravery of the American regulars and militia. The former were few in number, but resolute and unflinching. Among the latter the greatest enthusiasm now prevailed. They had become accustomed to the "smell of powder," and animated by the recollection of Macdonough's victory, were ready to oppose any force that might attempt the passage of the Saranac. It is due to the patriotism of the citizens of Vermont to mention the fact that as soon as Governor Chittenden received information from Gen. Macomb of the invasion by the enemy, he issued a spirited address calling on the Vermont militia to rally to the aid of their countrymen on the opposite side of the lake. This address was most nobly responded to, for when the requisition of the President for a reinforcement of two thousand militia to aid Gen. Macomb reached the Governor, he replied that the order had not only been anticipated, but far exceeded, by the voluntary enrollment of his fellow-citizens. The same enthusiasm pervaded the militia on the New York side. When Maj.-Gen. Mooers' orders were received for the militia of Warren and Washington Counties to assemble, *en masse*, and march to the frontier, there appeared, under arms, two hundred and fifty men *more* than had ever mustered at an inspection or review.

Acting upon the considerations stated in his dispatch to Earl Bathurst, Sir George Provost prepared for an instant and hasty retreat. As soon as the sun went down he dismantled his batteries, and at nine o'clock at night sent off his heavy baggage and artillery, which were quickly followed by the main army; the rear-guard, consisting of a light brigade, started a little before daybreak, leaving behind them vast quantities of provisions, tents, camp-equipage, ammunition, etc. The sick and wounded were also left behind, consigned to the generosity and humane care of Gen. Macomb. So silent and rapid was the retreat, that the main army had passed through Beekmantown before its absence was known in the American camp. The light troops, volunteers, and militia were immediately sent in pursuit. They followed the retiring column as far as Chazy, and took a few prisoners. The roads were muddy and very heavy at the time, which not only prevented further pursuit, but delayed Provost's retreat. The last of the British army did not leave Champlain until the 24th.

Gen. Macomb, in his returns, states the number of killed, wounded, and missing of the regular force under his command, during the skirmishes and bombardment, at one hundred and twenty-three. The only commissioned officer killed was Lieut. George W. Runk, of the 6th Regiment, who was severely wounded on the 7th and died the next day.* The loss among the volunteers and militia was small. The loss of the British has never been correctly ascertained. Their accounts fix the casualities of the expedition at under two hundred killed and wounded, and four hundred lost by desertion. This, however, is far below the true number. At the time, the American officers believed the total loss of the British, from the time they first crossed the lines until they again entered Canada, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and by desertion, was over two thousand men. Seventy-five prisoners were taken.†

On the 12th the Vermont volunteers returned home, and on the 13th the New York militia were disbanded by Gen. Macomb, and orders issued countermanding the march of thousands who were flocking to the frontier.

On the morning of the 13th of September the remains of the lamented Gamble, Stansbury, Carter, and Barron were placed in separate boats, which, manned by crews from their respective vessels, proceeded to the "Confiance," where they were joined by the British officers, with the bodies of Downie, Anderson, Paul, Gunn, and Jackson. At the shore of the lake the procession was joined by a large concourse of the military and citizens of Plattsburgh, who accompanied the bodies to the village burial-ground. Near the centre of the grave-yard, beneath the shade of two pines, now rest the ashes of those gallant officers. The sailors and marines who fell in the engagement were buried on Crab Island, side by side, in one common grave.

With the battle of Plattsburgh closed all active operations upon the Champlain frontier. For several months, however, the inhabitants were kept in a state of alarm, as it was rumored that the British authorities contemplated another campaign. Maj.-Gen. Mooers, of New York, and Maj.-Gen. Strong, of Vermont, ordered their respective divisions of militia to hold themselves in readiness for active service. Gen. Macomb remained at Plattsburgh with a small force, and caused two redoubts to be thrown up a short distance to the south of Fort Moreau, which he named Fort Tompkins and Fort Gaines.

The treaty of Ghent was signed on the 24th of December, 1814, and, on the 17th of February following, was ratified by the United States Senate. With the publication of this treaty all fears of further hostilities ceased.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The following British account of the battle of Plattsburgh is taken from a work entitled, "Battles of the British Navy," by Joseph Allen, Esq., R.N., of Greenwich Hospital:

*Lieut. Runk was buried on Crab, or Hospital, Island. His remains were removed to the burial-ground in the village of Plattsburgh on the 19th September, 1816.

† The following list of British officers killed or wounded during the invasion was published in the *London Gazette* of the 19th and 26th November, 1814:

Killed.—Capt. (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) James Willington and Ens. John Chapman, of the 3d Buffs. Capt. John Purchase, 76th Regiment, foot.

Wounded.—Capt. T. Crosse, A. D. C. (slightly); Lieut. R. Kingsbury, severely (since dead); Lieut. John West (severely); Lieuts. Benson and Holmes (slightly); all of the 3d Buffs. Capt. L. Westropp (severely); Lieut. C. Brohier and Adj. Lewis (slightly); of the 58th Regiment, foot.

"In August the British naval force on Lake Champlain was as follows: sixteen-gun brig 'Linnet,' Command. Daniel Pring; ten-gun cutter 'Chubb,' Lieut. James McGhie; eight-gun cutter 'Finch,' Lieut. William Hicks; and ten gunboats, mounting in all thirteen guns, and manned with two hundred and ninety-four men and boys, of whom only thirty were British seamen. The total force was forty-eight guns and four hundred and forty-four men and boys, of whom by far the greater part were soldiers and Canadian militia. To the above was added, on the 25th of August, a ship which had been hastily constructed at Isle aux Noix, to mount thirty-six guns, and on board this ship, which was named the 'Confiance,' Capt. George Downie hoisted his pendant on the 3d of September, in command of the flotilla. The American naval force at Plattsburgh consisted of the twenty-six-gun ship 'Saratoga,' Com. Thomas Macdonough, twenty-gun brig 'Eagle,' seventeen-gun schooner, 'Ticonderoga,' seven-gun sloop 'Preble,' and ten heavy gunboats. The force of the American squadron was eighty-six guns and nine hundred and eighty-one serviceable men, made up of seamen and marines belonging to the American ships laid up at different ports. Com. Downie was ordered to act in conjunction with land forces under Sir George Provost, but the general suffered the brunt of the work to fall on the flotilla, which, unhappily, was barely in a condition to protect itself. Scarcely was the 'Confiance' in the water, and before time sufficient to get the rigging over her mast-heads had elapsed, when Sir George Provost commenced his system. Letters and messages were continually arriving —while the shipwrights were yet at work performing essential works, such as fitting breeching-bolts—to the effect that the ship's and squadron's co-operation was urgently required. Finding his letters and messages to fail in making Com. Downie perform impossibilities, Sir George had the assurance to cast a slur upon his exertions. 'The commander-in-chief,' wrote Sir George, 'hoped Capt. Downie allowed himself to be delayed by nothing but the wind.' The insinuation was felt, and on the 8th of September, just thirteen days from the date of her launching, and five from the time Com. Downie had taken the command, the 'Confiance' and squadron got under way from Isle aux Noix and anchored abreast the main body of the army, to await the arrival of the remainder of her crew from Quebec. At this time the ring-bolts for the guns of the 'Confiance' were not driven, nor the magazine ready to receive the powder. The 'Confiance's' crew numbered two hundred and seventy, but was of a motley description. The whole were strangers to each other and to the officers, and Capt. Downie was acquainted with no other officer than his first lieutenant, nor the first lieutenant with any other than the captain.

"On the 10th, while part of the crew were ascending the ship's side, —the hammer of the shipwright still employed, the guns being fitted, and the powder in a boat alongside (the magazine not being ready),— a message from Sir George Prevost was brought to Capt. Downie, requesting his immediate co-operation. Trusting to the assurance given by the commander-in-chief, that the army would storm the works of Plattsburgh while the squadron attacked the naval force in the bay, the commodore, notwithstanding the unprepared state of his ship, consented to go into action the next morning. The plan then decided upon was that when rounding Cumberland Head the 'Confiance' would scale her guns, and that this was to be the signal for the column of attack to advance upon the enemy's works. On the 11th, at daylight, the carpenters still necessarily employed, Com. Downie, true to his engagement, made the signal for the squadron to weigh, and in a short time the whole were under sail and standing over for Plattsburgh Bay. At seven A.M. the American squadron was discovered moored in line ahead, abreast the American encampment, and the commodore issued orders for the mode of attack to be pursued. But want of wind and an unforeseen circumstance defeated his plans. The whole success hinged upon the co-operation of the army; but Sir George Provost, instead of ordering the attacking column to move forward when the signal agreed upon was made by the 'Confiance,' gave orders for the men to go to breakfast! Consequences the most fatal ensued. A division of gunboats rowed out to the attack and galled the British squadron in its approach. Com. Downie, whose ship engaged the 'Saratoga' very gallantly, was killed in the early part of the action.* The 'Finch' grounded on a reef of rocks, and was compelled to surrender. Eight of the gunboats deserted, and in the course of a short time the whole squadron was overpowered and cut to pieces. Had Sir George Provost moved forward, or suffered only a division of the force under his command to attack the enemy's works, the fire of the batteries might have been turned with equal ease upon the Americans, in which case a decisive victory must have been gained, and we should not have had to lament the untimely death of the many brave men who fell. The loss sustained on this occasion will appear in the accompanying table:

British.

Ships' Names.	Crew.	Killed.	Wounded.
Confiance	270	41	60
Linnet	80	10	14
Chubb	40	6	16
Finch	30	...	2
Gunboats	294	...	...
Total	714	57	92

American.

Ships' Names.	Crew.	Killed.	Wounded.
Saratoga	300	28	29
Eagle	160	13	20
Ticonderoga	130	6	6
Preble and gunboats	391	5	3
Total	981	52	58

"An inquiry would have been instituted into the facts of the unfortunate business had it not been for the death of the principal, if not only, blamable person. Charges were drawn out by Sir James Yeo, imputing the whole fault of the loss of the ships to the backwardness of Sir George Provost; and but for the cause above stated an investigation would have taken place. At the court-martial subsequently held upon the surviving officers and crews of the British vessels, the whole were acquitted, and the court particularly mentioned Capt. Pring and Lieut. John Robertson (who succeeded to the command of, and gallantly fought, the 'Confiance' after the death of Capt. Downie), Lieuts. Christopher James Bell and James Robertson, commanding the gunboats 'Murray' and 'Beresford,' and Lieut. William Hicks (acting), of the 'Finch,' as having 'conducted themselves with great zeal, bravery, and ability during the action.'"

CHAPTER X.

THE PATRIOT WAR.

Events of 1837—Possession of Navy Island by Gen. Van Rensselaer —Burning of the Steamer "Caroline"—The Napierville Campaign—Operations near Rouse's Point—The Battle at Webb Farm—Oliver, Ashman, Auchman, and Mott—Death of Auchman—Capture of Mott—Convicted of Treason—Banished to Van Diemen's Land—The Battle at Odletown—The McLeod Excitement—Canadian Loyalty.

THE Canadian rebellion, or attempt made by the people of Canada to throw off their connection with the mother-country, commencing in the fall of 1837, largely aroused the sympathy of the people this side of the line. Lodges

* "This gallant officer met his death in the following manner: a shot from the 'Saratoga' striking one of the twenty-four-pounder carronades on board the 'Confiance,' knocked it completely off the slide against the captain, who was standing close in the rear of it. He received the blow on his right groin, and, although signs of life were exhibited for a few minutes, he never spoke afterwards. No part of his skin was broken; and a black mark of about the circumference of a small plate was the only visible hurt sustained. His watch was perfectly flattened, and was found with the hands pointing to the hour, minute, and second at which the fatal hurt was received."

were formed in many towns along the frontier to offer material aid to the cause.

When, in that year, Lower Canada, led on by Papanau, and Upper Canada by McKenzie, drew the sword in defense of Canadian liberty, with an apparent large majority in favor of the same, and thousands of sympathizers this side the line waiting to furnish material aid, when there was hardly a British red-coat in either province, it then seemed that the opportunity had come for them to sever the connection.

But the attempt of that year was found, in both provinces, to lack that earnestness that distinguished the thirteen colonies when they struck for their liberties. Consequently the effort of that fall resulted in defeat and disaster, and driving into exile all the principal leaders, with hundreds of their followers, and the execution and banishment of others, filling the prisons of both provinces with those who had taken up arms against the Crown, and many of their sympathizers. Among the most important events of that year was the taking possession of Navy Island, on the Canadian side, just above the falls, by about eight hundred volunteers from this side, commanded by Gen. Van Rensselaer, and the burning of the steamer "Caroline," which was employed to run from Schlosser and the island, to convey these troops and their supplies. This expedition with its entire failure, caused by the interference of our government sending Gen. Scott with a strong force to the upper, and Gen. Wool to the lower, province frontier, to enforce, if necessary, our neutrality relations with the provinces, precluded all hopes that year for aid from this side. With a few feeble efforts on the Upper Canada frontier, during the summer of 1838, all seemed quiet through the provinces, until the second rising in Napierville, Lower Canada, and on the St. Lawrence River, at Ogdensburgh.

The excitement caused at that time, nearly forty-two years ago, is yet fresh in the memory of those living on the frontier, each side the line. With an imperfect organization, both of men and arms, the patriots of Lower Canada commenced rendezvousing at Napierville late in the fall of that year, their first effort being directed towards opening communication with the United States *via* Rouse's Point, N. Y., with assurances when this was done, men and arms would be supplied in sufficient quantity to garrison the most important points along the lower province frontier, and thus by keeping open a communication with this side, during the winter, a vigorous prosecution of the war in early spring would cause a general rising in both provinces.

After commencing to organize this military force at Napierville, no time was to be lost in marching to the Canada line, and opening up communication with this side, enabling recruits, awaiting with arms and ammunition and other army stores, to join them from Rouse's Point, both by water and land.

On the 4th of November the first division of this force at Napierville marched through deep mud, some 400 strong, to Canada line, about one mile north of Rouse's Point. This march was accomplished with but little resistance on the part of her Majesty's volunteers, stationed at Odletown. With the exception of a few shots fired at LaColle bridge, this march to the lines was successfully accomplished, and this division of the patriot force bivouacked close to the lines for the night, expecting to be joined by a still larger force from this side, which expectation was doomed to an early disappointment and disaster, destroying all their previous plans and hopes for Canadian independence.

Immediately after learning of the rising at Napierville, the Canadian volunteers of Odletown, LaColle, and Hemmingsford, under command of Col. Odell, were organized at once for effective service. On Wednesday morning, the 5th of November, about one hundred and fifty men were sent forward to attack their force encamped on the Webb farm. This attack was made about noon, while dinner was being prepared for the encampment, consisting of pea-soup and pork, which was furnished by the farm where they had encamped. With such inexperienced leaders as Coats and Gonya, men without military skill or knowledge, encamped without a breastwork of any kind for their protection, with the surrounding country like most of Lower Canada, a dead level, this small garrison imperfectly armed, and more imperfectly officered, notwithstanding their superiority of numbers, were enabled to make but a feeble resistance against a force every way better armed and disciplined. With only one piece of light artillery and such old muskets as the patriots had hastily gathered, half of them worthless, they were soon compelled, by the well-directed fire from the British volunteers, to retreat across the lines, with ten or twelve of their number left dead on the field, and as many more brought over this side wounded.

There being a garrison of United States troops stationed at Rouse's Point, under command of Capt. Demick, these troops being in quarters one and three-fourths miles from the scene, took up their march under his command for the lines as soon as the firing commenced, meeting and disarming the patriots as fast as driven over by the British volunteers.

This engagement, which displayed skill and courage on the part of the British troops, also exhibited numerous instances of courage and recklessness on the part of the patriot troops. Several citizens from this side the line being among them when the attack was made, were compelled to remain on the ground and help fight it out, or at once make good their escape over the lines. Among the number were Oliver, Ashman, Aunchman, and Ben. Mott. Ashman and Aunchman being there on horseback, only as spectators, put spurs to their horses, and started for the lines as soon as the firing commenced. A whole volley was fired at them from the volunteers, killing Aunchman and his horse, while Ashman escaped with ball-holes through his hat and other parts of his clothes, and Oliver also being hit in the heel of his boot with a musket-ball. Mott, hearing the musket-balls whistling about his ears, turned back and attempted to hide himself under a barn, where he was found by the volunteers as they came up, taken prisoner, and confined in the Odletown church, occupied as quarters for the troops, where he was compelled to assist the volunteers in the attack on the church the following Friday, by biting cartridges for them.

Benjamin Mott was a respectable farmer from Alburgh, Vt., where his family resided with him on his farm. Being

over this side the lake on business the night the patriots took up their encampment on the line, and a warm sympathizer with their cause, he, with others, visited their camp, and as an attack was expected soon to be made, was persuaded to remain and take charge of their field-piece. For this exhibition of patriotism Mott was confined in a gloomy dungeon at Montreal, and at last tried for treason and condemned to death. He afterwards had his sentence commuted to banishment for life to Van Diemen's Land, where, with others for the same offense, he was conveyed the following year. After eight years of hard labor and intense suffering, he, with others, through the interference of our government, received his pardon and returned home to his farm in Alburgh, where he lived a respected citizen until his death, some few years ago.

Thus terminated the first attempt of the Canadian patriots to open up communication with the States. The remaining division of their force, left at Napierville, had no time to lose, as preparations were making in Montreal on a large scale to attack them with troops to be sent forward, commanded by Sir John Colburn, the hero of a hundred battles,—one of Wellington's Waterloo veterans.

On the following day, after the defeat of the first division, Napierville was considered unsafe quarters, and the last chance for success lay in making a second attempt to open up communication with the lines, or retreating into the States.

On the following day, the picket guards of the volunteers reported the patriot forces in sight of Odletown, where they encamped during that night, while the Odletown troops were garrisoned partly in the church. This being a stone building, its walls afforded protection, while the troops could load and fire from the windows. On the following Friday morning, after the battle of LaColle, the remaining patriot force, about fifteen hundred strong, were met by the British volunteers on the Odletown road, where they commenced a running fire, until they had retreated to the church, where a sharp fire was opened and kept up, both from the church and outside, with the small piece of artillery taken from the patriots the previous Wednesday, doing fatal execution where they were not protected by breastworks.

Two large barns, nearly opposite the church, afforded good breastworks, behind which the patriots could load and fire, and be shielded from the fire of the church. Seeing this protection against their fire, and the advantage those barns gave to the patriots, they were set on fire by the troops from the church, soon driving the patriot troops into the open field, when a destructive fire was opened upon them from the church and the field-piece in front of it, causing a panic among them and their leaders, none of whom had ever had a military training, and knew as little about conducting a retreat as they did of making an attack. Their leader, Robert Nelson, seeing no further hope of rallying his men, made a hasty retreat for the lines, not waiting to make a second attack. With Nelson and most of the leaders fled, a general panic followed, some retreating in one direction and some in another. They were pursued by the volunteers, now flushed with a second victory, and some sixty killed and many wounded, who were conveyed by their companions to places of concealment.

Thus ended the second attack, and with it all further hopes of Canadian independence by the patriots.

While this march was being conducted to Canada line, Sir John Colburn, the military commander of the forces in Canada, was making preparation in Montreal to attack the patriot forces with a large force of well-disciplined troops, but, arriving at Odletown on the day following the battle, found no enemy to attack, but made a few prisoners on his return to Montreal, and burnt on his way the dwellings of many Canadian habitants known to be leaders in the rebellion, inflicting a double punishment upon those known to have been the most active in getting up the rebellion. The road from Napierville to the St. Lawrence River, all along through every neighborhood, showed the ruins of dwellings burned by the order of the British commander, and that, too, at the setting in of winter, causing great distress to families left homeless. The torch has always been freely used by the British army in dealing with rebellions, and Sir John Colburn, a Waterloo veteran, knew well how to apply it.

With the failure of the second attempt for Canadian independence, the leaders found quite enough to do to secure their own and the personal safety of their followers. Thus ended the Canadian rebellion.

Cruel and severe as were the consequences of this attempt at Canadian independence, its effect upon the British government was most salutary, in leading them to inquire into many of the causes of complaint and providing a more liberal government; and such has been the progress of these colonies since that time, that it is doubtful whether the gaining of Canadian independence could have secured the same prosperity, or as much civil and religious liberty. The home government learned from this attempt at establishing Canadian independence and from the earlier lessons of our Revolution how futile would be the attempt to govern with any but the most liberal laws, knowing a people living along side a government like ours, with their extensive business and social connection, would naturally imbibe our love of liberty, and demand of the home government laws that would encourage and protect industry and immigration.

Those who have carefully watched the progress made by the Dominion of Canada, especially the upper province, since 1844 and 1845, can see that it has been nearly as great as the average growth of our country. At one time there were in the Legislature of the lower province about thirteen to one of the liberal party; but when the leaders of that party supposed it strong enough to declare itself independent of the crown, they found quite a different state of public opinion among the masses (especially in the lower province, where the Catholic clergy gave it no support), and that fighting for Canadian liberty was quite different from agitating for the same.

Great Britain, with the home Parliament, after seeing so firm a stand taken by her Canadian subjects in favor of the crown, and their willingness to respond to their call to put down rebellion, was willing to respond to their prayer for a redress of those grievances over which they have complained.

The benefit of good and liberal laws was made apparent in the growing intelligence of the masses in many parts of

the upper and lower provinces, especially in the upper, in the dissemination of knowledge, the vast amount expended for internal improvements in the Grand Trunk Railroad and her canals; and had the French Canadians evinced the same desire for advancement that the English-speaking population did, they to-day would be far more intelligent and prosperous. Until they cease to cling with such tenacity to the traditions of their ancestors they will make but slow progress. In many parts to-day there is but little visible difference among the agricultural population from their Norman ancestry of more than two hundred years ago.

Among the events which threatened seriously to disturb our relations with Great Britain some time after the rebellion, was the arrest, on this side of the line, of one Alexander McLeod, a British subject and resident of the Niagara District, Upper Canada, who came on this side the lines and boasted of his participation in the capture of the steamer "Caroline," and that he killed the American who fell in that conflict. The British government demanded his return, claiming that the act was one of war, sanctioned by the usage of nations, and that they, and not McLeod, were responsible for this act. But the authorities of this State regarded it as an act of murder, and McLeod was put on his trial for the same.

This trial caused great excitement each side the line, all parties believing that the execution of McLeod would most assuredly bring on a war between the two nations. But the trial brought out the fact that this McLeod was nothing more than a great braggadocia and coward, never having been near the burning of the "Caroline," nor participated in the killing of any one on board of it.

The rebellion being fairly subdued, and the last vestige of disloyalty to the crown silenced, there no longer remained any necessity to punish those who had participated in it, and so liberal had the home government become towards those who had taken up arms against it, that when, a few years after the rebellion, the Lower Canada Parliament, in session at Montreal, passed an act partly indemnifying for losses those who had engaged in the rebellion, the loyal inhabitants of that city rose *en masse*, drove out the Governor and members of the House, mobbing the carriage and premises of the Governor, burned the house occupied as a parliament house, and threatening another rebellion should Parliament attempt to enforce this act.

CHAPTER XI.

WOLF-HUNTING IN CLINTON AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES—THE FRAUDS OF 1821 AND 1822.

FIFTY years ago a number of persons residing in Mooers and Chateaugay formed a plan to defraud those towns of large sums of money by fraudulent wolf-bounty certificates. The amount of the certificates granted in 1821 and 1822, exceeded forty thousand dollars. If the certificates were honestly and legally issued, at least five hundred full-grown wolves had been killed in Franklin County during the two years, and two hundred and seventy-five in Clinton County, and yet the actual number killed in both counties was probably less than one hundred.

According to the report of the wolf-hunters, the country around Long Pond, Lilly Pond, and Round Pond, at the head-waters of the north branch of the Saranac, was filled with wolves, which were caught there in great numbers. Two of these hunters represented that they had trapped nine in one bed. Mr. Abner M. Sherman swore that, induced by the reports of the profits attending the hunting business, he commenced trapping for wolves about these ponds in July, 1821, and followed the business faithfully until September. That in his trips he visited as many as thirty of the hunters' traps, and that he never found a wolf in those traps or in his own, nor did he ever discover a live or dead wolf, or anything which he believed to be the remains of a wolf.

To obtain the bounty, the law required "that the person killing the wolf or whelp shall take the head thereof, the skin and ears entire thereon, to some justice of the peace of such county, and make oath of the time and place when and where such wolf or whelp was taken and killed, and shall also submit himself to such further examination upon oath as the said justice may require, and said justice shall thereupon cut off and burn the ears of said wolf or whelp, and shall give the person so complying a certificate thereof, setting forth the substance of such oath and examination." It thus became necessary, in order to carry out the plans of the confederate hunters, or "wolf ring," as they would now be called, to find a dishonest applicant to swear to the killing, and an equally dishonest magistrate to grant the requisite certificate. Both were found within the ring.

The result was that the county expenses of Franklin County increased from $1720.51 in 1820 to $12,038.49 in 1821, and to $9130.02 in 1822, while the expenses of Chateaugay which, prior to that time, had been less than $1000 per year, were $9350.89 in 1821, and $3687.98 in 1822.

In Clinton County in 1821, bounties were paid on one hundred and twenty-five wolves, amounting to $3290, and on one hundred and forty-nine wolves in 1822.

Various devices were adopted by the wolf ring to secure the certificates. Emissaries were sent into Vermont and Canada to purchase the heads of wolves killed there. Wolves were caught in Canada, brought across the boundary line, and put in the traps of the hunters. Dogs were bought from the Indians at Caughnawaga and Vermont in large numbers, and certificates granted upon the production of their heads to the certifying magistrate. The skins of the heads of wolves killed several years before were drawn over the skulls of other animals, and stitched with thread.

Certificates were frequently granted to one person for ten, thirteen, and sometimes fifteen wolves, and a dozen or more certificates would be granted for the same head. In the latter cases the magistrate would examine the head, and finding "its skin and ears entire thereon," would throw it behind him, and become deeply engaged in writing an affidavit "of the time and place when and where the wolf was taken and killed," intending, unquestionably, after having prepared the papers, "to cut off and burn the ears," as required by law.

While thus engaged in writing, another person would slyly throw the head out of the window, where another would pick it up and bring it into the room, ready to be presented and sworn to as soon as the first papers were completed. Thus the same head, with "skin and ears entire," would pass in at the door and out at the window, until the magistrate had a dozen heads, in fancy, piled up behind him, waiting for their ears to be cut off. We can conceive the astonishment of this officer when he found but one solitary head lying upon the floor, and but one pair of ears to be cropped.

The hunters frequently paid as high as twenty dollars for a wolf's head, as they could afford to do so, as the State, county, and town bounties combined amounted to fifty dollars in Clinton, and to sixty dollars in Franklin County.

When the tax-payers of Chateaugay ascertained that nearly twelve thousand dollars had been assessed upon the town to pay the town and county bounty, they concluded it was better to let the wolves run among their flock, and therefore petitioned the Legislature to repeal or modify the bounty law. To pacify their townsmen, the "ring" placed one thousand dollars in the hands of the supervisor toward paying the resident taxes. The result of the application to the Legislature was the passage of a law limiting the aggregate amount of State and county bounty in Franklin County in any one year to one thousand dollars, which was not to be paid until the Board of Supervisors had examined and passed upon the regularity and fairness of the certificates issued by the justices. Commissioners were also appointed by the Governor to examine and determine as to the legality and fairness of all certificates issued since the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in the year 1820, and none were to be paid except such as the commissioners should determine to be "legal and fair." This disposed effectually of the wolf ring in that county.

When the Board of Supervisors of Clinton County met at their meeting in 1821, claims were presented to the amount of twelve hundred and fifty dollars for the county bounty on wolves, and for two thousand and forty dollars against Mooers for the town bounty of twenty dollars voted to be paid by the town. Mr. Jabez Fitch, Jr., then supervisor of Mooers, strenuously opposed the allowance of the claims against his town, insisting that the vote of the annual town-meeting granted the bounty to residents only of the town, that the vote had been revoked at a special town-meeting, held on the 28th of June following; that a large number of the certificates were given to non-residents of the town, and for wolves killed after the 28th of June, and upon two instances for whelps, while the vote of the town was limited to full-grown wolves. His efforts were unavailing. The sum of two thousand and forty dollars was added to the tax list of the town of Mooers, and, with its other town expenses and county charges, raised the taxes of that town to eighteen mills on the dollar of valuation.

The town of Mooers applied to the Legislature for relief at the next session, when an act was passed directing the Board of Supervisors to refund the two thousand and forty dollars less the amount of the town bounty for full-grown wolves killed by residents of the town prior to the 28th day of June.

The acts granting relief from the frauds of the wolf ring contained a "whereas" setting forth the reasons for the law, and since then that word has been a dread to many of the inhabitants in the northern part of the county. It was only a few years ago that a paper was served upon an illiterate Mooerstonian, which he requested a person who happened to call at his house to read to him. The person took the paper, opened it, hastily threw it on the floor, and turning to the other, cried out, "Don't touch that paper, it's one of those confounded whereases. I wouldn't read it for one hundred dollars." The next day another person, who had heard the story, called at the house, and seeing the paper lying on the floor, asked why it was left there, when he received the reply, "Me no touch him. P—— say he one confounded whereas." "Pooh!" says the other; "take it up." "Not much," was the reply. "P—— say he no touch him for one hundred dollar." For aught the writer knows the paper remains there to this day, an evidence of the force and effect of a "whereas."

If the reader wishes additional information in regard to wolf-hunting and the fraudulent wolf-bounties of 1820–22, he is referred to the affidavits on file in the comptroller's office at Albany, and to the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Clinton and Franklin Counties.

CHAPTER XII.

THE DISTRICT OF CHAMPLAIN—SMUGGLING ON THE FRONTIER.

THE district of Champlain was established by act of Congress approved March 1, 1799, which is as follows:

"The District of Champlain shall include all such shores and waters of Lake Champlain, and the rivers connected therewith, as lie within the said State of New York; and the said district shall extend westwardly along the northern boundary line of the said State unto the place where said line is bounded by the river St. Lawrence; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint such place within the said district to be a port of entry and delivery as he shall judge expedient; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at the port of entry which may be established within the said district; and the President is also authorized, if he shall judge proper, to appoint not exceeding two surveyors to reside at such places as he may judge expedient to constitute ports of delivery only."

It appears that under the above act the President designated Plattsburgh* (Cumberland Head) as the port of entry for the district of Champlain.

By section 3, act approved March 3, 1863, Plattsburgh was discontinued as a port of entry, and Rouse's Point was established as the port of entry for the district. This law, however, was repealed about a year afterwards by act of June 3, 1864, by which Plattsburgh was re-established as the port of entry for the district.

* "On the 8th of September, 1815, Mr. Sailly, who was collector at that time, issued the following notice: 'The collector of customs for the district of Champlain having been informed that it is generally believed that the village and port of Plattsburgh is the port of entry of said district, takes this method of notifying the public that the port of entry is Cumberland Head, and that the office of custom is kept by John Nichols, innkeeper, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ransom south of General Wolsey's.'"

By act of July 13, 1866, Whitehall was regularly established as a port of delivery within the district of Champlain.

The law under which the district of Champlain exists at present is the following paragraph of Sec. 2535, Revised Statutes:

"Third. The district of Champlain; to comprise all the waters and shores of Lake Champlain and the rivers connected therewith within the State of New York, and to extend westwardly along the northern boundary line of the State to the river Saint Lawrence; in which Plattsburgh shall be the port of entry, and Whitehall and Fort Covington ports of delivery."

The whole amount of duties received from entries in the district of Champlain from January 1 to Dec. 31, 1816, was four thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents. The permanent inspectors at that time were as follows: James B. Spencer, at French Mills; Gilbert Reynolds, at Chateaugay; Samuel Hicks, at Champlain; Ezra Thurber, with two assistants, at Rouse's Point; James L. Woolsey, at Cumberland Head; Charles F. Durand, at Plattsburgh; and Gideon Taft, at Whitehall.

The following is a list of the collectors from the establishment of the district to the present time:

Gen. Melancthon L. Woolsey, first collector.
Peter Sailly, appointed Feb. 8, 1809.
F. L. C. Sailly, appointed March, 1826.
David B. McNiel, appointed March, 1829.
Wm. F. Haile, appointed March 4, 1837.
Ezra Smith, appointed April, 1850.
Col. Oliver D. Peabody, appointed March 27, 1851.
Judge Henry B. Smith, appointed July, 1853.
George W. Goff, appointed June 7, 1861.
Hiram Dunn, appointed Sept. 20, 1864.
Maj. Jacob Parmerter, appointed Aug. 10, 1866.
Gen. Stephen Moffitt, appointed May 11, 1876.

The following are the names of some of the special deputy collectors who were long identified with the custom service at Plattsburgh:

Thomas Crook, under D. B. McNiel.
John I. Haile, under Wm. F. Haile.
James B. Dickinson, under Ezra Smith.

Charles H. McNiel, under Henry B. Smith, from January, 1854, to April, 1861, and under George W. Goff, from April, 1861, to April, 1864.

Lewis W. Pierce, under Oliver D. Peabody, 1851 to 1853; under G. W. Goff, April, 1864, to September, 1864; under H. Dunn, September, 1864, to Aug. 10, 1866; under Jacob Parmerter, Aug. 11, 1866, to May 10, 1876.

The Custom House building at Plattsburgh is situated on the corner of Margaret and Brinkerhoff Streets. It is a brick structure, forty-five by sixty-six feet and forty-eight feet in height, and was erected in 1857–58, at an expense (including lot of over one-half acre, which cost five thousand dollars) of fifty-five thousand dollars. The building has accommodations for a post-office on first floor, custom-house on second floor, and United States Court rooms on third floor. No term of court, however, has yet been held in the building.

The following is a list of the officers employed in the district on the 31st day of August, 1879:

1. Stephen Moffitt, Collector, Plattsburgh.
2. John Martin, Deputy Collector and Special Deputy, Plattsburgh.
3. Willard A. Fuller, Deputy Collector and Clerk, Plattsburgh.
4. Almon L. Parmerter,* Deputy Collector, Plattsburgh.
5. Henry Orvis, Deputy Collector and Clerk, at Rouse's Point.
6. Lyman E. Bowron, Deputy Collector and Clerk, at Rouse's Point.
7. Russell Moore, Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Rouse's Point.
8. Reuben Barton, Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Rouse's Point.
9. Philip W. Signor, Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Rouse's Point.
10. Elisha A. Adams,* Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Rouse's Point.
11. Mason A. Nichols,* Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Rouse's Point.
12. Edwin B. Low,* Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Rouse's Point.
13. Jonathan W. Haynes,* Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Rouse's Point.
14. Alonzo W. Morgan,* Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Rouse's Point.
15. William H. Tefft, Deputy Collector, at Whitehall.
16. Henry C. Jillson,* Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Whitehall.
17. Albert M. Hoit,* Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Whitehall.
18. P. H. Shields, Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Malone.
19. Charles Deal, Deputy Collector, at Champlain.
20. Cornelius Bosworth, Deputy Collector, at Mooers Junction.
21. D. W. Shurtliff, Deputy Collector, at Mooers Forks.
22. S. D. Mix, Deputy Collector, at Ellenburgh Depot.
23. James Mitchell, Deputy Collector, at Chateaugay.
24. H. E. Warren, Deputy Collector, at Trout River.
25. S. E. Blood, Deputy Collector, at Fort Covington.
26. George W. Davis, Deputy Collector, Hogansburgh.
27. William T. Howell, Special Inspector, Plattsburgh.
28. James A. Dodge, Special Inspector, Montreal.
29. William V. Alexander, Special Inspector, New York.

The following is a statement of the business of the district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879:

COLLECTIONS.

Duties on imports	$171,802.52
Tonnage dues	8,116.62
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	2,198.71
Fees	6,363.10
Marine hospital tax	220.87
Miscellaneous	9.92
	$188,711.74

VALUES OF IMPORTS, ETC.

Value of dutiable goods imported for consumption	$775,955.59
Value of free goods	307,034.38
Value of corn	640,231.00
Value of goods imported in bond, duties ($173,647.49) paid in other districts	595,828.00
Total value of imports	$2,318,048.97

EXPORTS.

Value of goods exported to Canada	$1,592,410.00
Value of coin exported to Canada	1,093,276.00
Total exports	$2,685,686.00

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.

Entrances of vessels from foreign ports	1133
Clearances of vessels for foreign ports	1122
Coastwise entrances	62
Coastwise clearances	924
Total number of entrances and clearances	3241

The following are the outstanding balances of enrolled and licensed vessels in the district June 30, 1879:

* Employed during the season of navigation only.

	Tonnage.
27 sail vessels	$1,809.37
10 steam vessels	882.53
512 canal-boats and barges	40,208.31
1 vessel under 20 tons	11.27
550 vessels.	42,911.48

The following are extracts from the old import-book at Plattsburgh:

The first entry of which there is any record extant is "Manifest No. 66," under date July 9, 1804, being the cargo of a canoe, consisting of one case sheet-iron, from Lower Canada, John Norburn, master. Duty, $1.68.

Manifest No. 86, under date of Oct. 24, 1804, consisted of five horses, valued at $55. Duty, $8.25.

Manifest No. 89, Nov. 12, 1804, was the cargo of a canoe, Pliny Moore, master. This *cargo* consisted of one bundle of goods, a pound of soap, and one joint of stove-pipe! The total amount of entries for 1804, commencing January 1st and ending December 31st, was $398.69.

Under date of Aug. 19, 1805, the cargo of a Federal packet from St. John's, Walter Beckwith, master, consisted of one horse, valued at $33, an elephant, valued at $110, one bale of dry-goods, and 3456 pounds of salt; the total duty on the entry being $44.15.

Under date of Oct. 15, 1805, Jaques Rouse brought over two small stoves valued at $8.80, and on the following day "a canoe, Silas Hubbell, master," belonging to Silas Hubbell, was entered, whose cargo consisted of one stove, valued at $23.

Manifest No. 23, under date Aug. 24, 1808, was a bateau from St. John's, owned by Pliny Moore, and its cargo was a piano-forte, valued at $176.00.

The cargo of the sloop "Franklin," Thomas Edwards, master, Aug. 1, 1809, consisted of two crates of crockery, one box, six pounds of soap, and 25 pewter plates.

The following entry is under date of October, 1815: "Manifest No. 1, of the loading of a wagon, Mathew Standish, master, from Chazy, being same left by the British troops September 12th." This *cargo* consisted of three barrels of rum.

England's violation of neutral law in the searching of our vessels and the imprisonment of our seamen, early in this century, led to an act of Congress laying an embargo on all trade with the Canadas.

This was done in 1808, the intent being the restricting of all commercial relations with the inhabitants north of latitude 45°. The result was highly disastrous to the peace of the frontier. Canada afforded a ready market for our lumber and potash, and was easy of access for all the necessaries of life requisite to the comfort of the border people, then dwelling in a sparsely populated and partially cultivated wilderness. A sharp contention arose between the frontier smugglers and the officers of the government, which in some few instances led to violence and bloodshed. As the waters of the lake afforded a thoroughfare for all operations of the smugglers and traders, some incidents of very exciting character took place. At the time we are writing of, Judge Hicks was still deputy at Champlain, General Ezra Thurbur held the same office at Rouse's Point, and Mr. Buel was stationed at Windmill Point, on the Vermont side, which place had been made the location of the custom-house offices in 1803. Just previous to the embargo taking effect the collector at Plattsburgh visited the frontier, and gave the permission to the inhabitants to go into Canada and buy what salt they would be likely to use for some time.

On the passage of the odious law, the inhabitants of very many of the lake towns, conceiving their liberties to be wrongfully abridged, held indignation meetings in Burlington, St. Alban's, Champlain, etc., to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the law.

The President, in his message, gave the name of "insurrection" to the violent resistance of the act, and the people only grew more exasperated. Desperate men caused sleepless vigilance to the officers of the customs, and the station on Windmill Point was the scene of constant midnight watching and many a fierce encounter. On one occasion a thousand dollars' worth of goods, seized and condemned, were secretly abstracted from the custody of Mr. Buel.

BATTLE OF THE RAFTS.

A great raft of timber, a quarter of a mile in length, had waited for some days opposite the shore of Isle la Motte, for a strong south wind to carry it past the point over the line. The inner one, Van Duysen had his heart on floating it down at whatever risk.

Capt. Pratt, of the Vermont militia, with a lieutenant, sergeant, and twelve men, was stationed on the Point to assist the collector. The old French windmill, built in 1744, was the quarters of the officers. As the raft came down opposite the place, she was boarded, seized, and taken ashore in the bay, on the east side of the Point. A guard was put on board, and Judge Hicks came over with his men to aid the Vermont officers in retaining the prize. In the darkness of the following night fifty banded men got on board, seized and bound the guard, pushed the immense structure around the Point, and got it under way down the shore. Capt. Pratt drew up his men, and ordered the raftsmen to come to or be fired upon. They stubbornly refused, and then the bullets sped after them. Barricades to shield them from the fire were thrown up, and with a yell of defiance and hotly-returned fire at the troops on shore, the victorious smugglers passed the timber down into Canada. A thousand shots were fired at the raftsmen, so it is said, and no soul was hurt, although Van Duysen, who was at the helm, had several shots put through his hat.

Old men say that the militia, in following down the shore in pursuit, on arriving at a place cleared of its trees, were driven by the hot fire from the raft into some potash-kettles, where they found shelter. From this circumstance arose the story, considerably altered and colored, that Judge Hicks, in affright, fled away in a potash-kettle, which canard was repeated to his disadvantage for years afterwards. The fact was, that knowing that the raftsmen had repeatedly threatened his life, and that if caught their ire would be poured upon his head, two of his men rowed him in a small boat towards the New York shore, where they halted until the raft and its determined crew passed down the channel. Out of this went the rumor that the doughty officer had attempted to escape by rowing across the lake in a potash-kettle.

On the night of June 25th, that year, the revenue cutter was stolen right under the eyes of the government officers, who were keeping guard at Windmill Point, and the perpetrators of the bold theft were sought for in vain. Forty soldiers kept guard on the New York side. Men arrayed themselves in female garments, and in this disguise sought to evade the officials. The deputies were threatened with fire and death if they insisted on enforcing obedience to the hated non-intercourse law. Judge Hicks was waylaid by an armed man while in the performance of his duties, who, in a disguised dress and tone, bade him prepare to die. In the morning a coffin was found at his door. Some of the officials left their posts and returned to Plattsburgh. Two pieces of brass cannon were planted on Windmill Point. A large bateau, to which had been given the name of the "Black-Snake," with a crew of desperate men on board, annoyed the officials greatly. Samuel J. Mott, of Alburgh, commanded her, and seven sturdy smugglers composed his men.

Aug. 3, 1808, she was driven into the mouth of Onion (now Winooske) River, and captured by Lieut. Farrington and his militiamen, in the revenue cutter "Fly." While she was being conveyed down the river by her captors, suddenly the crew of the "Black-Snake" sprang from the ambush where they lay and attempted a rescue. A deadly conflict ensued. One man on the "Fly," Elias Drake, was killed. On the captured bateau, of the men who had her in charge, Jonathan Ormsby and Asa Marsh were killed, and Lieut. Farrington wounded. A reward of one hundred dollars was offered for Samuel J. Mott, and fifty dollars for each of the others. The entire company were afterwards arrested, tried, and condemned. One of the eight men, Dean, was executed at Burlington, November 11th following. Mott was sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory, receive fifty stripes, and endure close confinement with hard labor for a term of ten years.

The death of Elias Drake was preceded by a very singular presentiment. He was an oarsman on the cutter "Fly," and lived with the deputy, Samuel Thurbur, at Rouse's Point. A few nights previous to the sad occurrence narrated above, he dreamed that he was chased by a black-snake that pursued him furiously, winding itself about his body; and he awoke in great fright, by reason of his terrible struggles to escape from its folds. The dream made a powerful impression upon his mind, and was strangely verified in his death, caused by the crew of the bateau "Black-Snake."

Amid all the border tumult, sometimes there came in a dash of wit and humor.

The home of Mr. Buel, on Windmill Point, was one night surrounded by men bent on the rescue of certain contraband custom goods therein stored; and the deputy saved them only by an ingenious stratagem. A single boy was with him in the lonely dwelling. Fastening the doors and windows, he bade the lad, with a loud voice,—sufficiently loud for those who were skulking about out-doors to plainly hear him,—to ascend the stairs to the upper chamber of the dwelling, and quickly bring down the muskets there kept in readiness for defense. Then John, James, Tom, Dick, and Harry were called for, as though a dozen men were by his side. He continued his loud orders until, in imagination, a half-score of loaded guns were ready and handled by stout hands, prepared to greet the expected raiders. The lurking foe was really deceived, and, supposing Mr. Buel to have any quantity of men and fire-arms on hand, gave up their object and fled from the house.

The deceit practiced upon them was discovered to have been perfect, when subsequently it became known that the deputy collector on that night had with him but a half-witted boy, and was only armed with one single old musket.

In 1809 the excitement culminated. The warfare went on until the embargo was taken off and the obnoxious law repealed.

Three years later the smuggler Harrington, of St. Alban's Bay, was shot by the officers of custom. Being overtaken on the lake, opposite Point au Fer, in the act of conveying salt from Canada, he was ordered to halt and surrender, when refusing he was fired upon by John Walker, at the command of the deputy, Mr. Buel, and mortally wounded. Mr. Buel and his men gave themselves up for trial, at St. Alban's, and were acquitted; the deed was pronounced justified by the court. But Walker's life was threatened, and the fatal shot was a source of grief to him while life lasted. No events of this kind have taken place on these waters or frontiers for a period of nearly sixty years.

Smuggling at present is followed by many persons, not, however, for speculative purposes, but for private and personal uses and ends.

CHAPTER XIII.

CLINTON PRISON—FORT BLUNDER—FORT MONTGOMERY.

THE movement which resulted in the establishment of Clinton Prison was commenced some time prior to 1842, by the mechanics throughout the State who were dissatisfied with the policy pursued by the State of bringing convict labor in direct competition with their own, and the Legislature of that year appointed a commissioner—Ransom Cook—to inquire into the expediency of employing convict labor in mining and smelting iron.

The commissioner reported that able-bodied convicts could be thus employed, and at the session of 1844 the committee on State-prisons reported a bill "for the establishment of a State-prison north of Albany, for the purpose of mining and manufacturing iron."

The prison committee strongly recommended the passage of the bill, which, after a bitter opposition, finally passed both Assembly and Senate. One of the most able champions of the bill was Hon. J. C. Hubbell, of Chazy, at that time member of the Assembly. Mr. Bartlett, chairman of the Senate joint committee, and Senators Clark, Lawrence, and Howe were also earnest supporters of the bill.

At the session of the Legislature in 1845 the committee made a report, and said that the site for the new prison had been chosen in Clinton County, less than fourteen miles in a direct line from Plattsburgh, and that it had been named Clinton Prison. In the following May amendments were

added to the original act of incorporation, and one hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the purposes contemplated by the act. The first appropriation was thirty thousand dollars.

The first agent was Ransom Cook, evidently a thorough and energetic officer, as he commenced the labor of stockading twelve acres in snow five feet deep, and on the 1st of May it was completed. It was contemplated to employ convicts in the erection of the prison building, and this stockade was built with that purpose in view. In the following June fifty convicts were transferred from Sing-Sing to their wild mountain retreat, and soon after forty more were received from Auburn.

A temporary prison was soon completed, and during the summer of 1845 work on the permanent prison was pushed with great vigor, and in January, 1846, in addition to the above there had been erected a store-house, clerk's and physician's office, lime-house, machine-shop, carpenter-shop, foundry, and a dwelling for the clerk and agent, all wooden buildings. In the following spring work was continued with renewed energy; a saw-mill was erected, a mine opened, and during the year the prison was completed.

For the first ten years after the opening of Clinton Prison no iron was manufactured. The ore raised by the convicts was sold at Saranac Hollow, Cadyville, and elsewhere. In 1853, E. & J. D. Kingsland & Co., of Keeseville, contracted to build extensive iron-works for the State at Clinton Prison, including the present forge, rolling-mill, and nail-factory, and an immense blast-furnace. The furnace, which must have cost nearly one hundred thousand dollars, was soon after destroyed by fire. After the works were completed, Messrs. Kingsland ran them for a number of years under the contract system; and it proved a disastrous adventure for them. They were very lavish in their expenditures at the outset, and probably advanced two hundred thousand dollars to the State in the construction of the works. They never realized the return from the State which they anticipated and claimed. In 1862, J. D. Kingsland was superseded by A. Williams & Co., the firm consisting of Mr. Williams, J. M. Noyes, and O. A. Burton. The nail-machines, which belonged to J. D. Kingsland, were sold to Mr. Williams. In 1866 the State assumed the management of the iron-works, and purchased the nail-machines.

The ore was raised from the mine, conveyed to the forge, wrought into blooms, or such forms as was necessary, passed into the rolling-mill, rolled into plates, passed into the nail-factory, and cut into nails, and then put into kegs ready for the market, all within the prison-yard. The whole process was gone through within the short space of twenty-four hours. The number of nail-machines was forty-four, capable of turning out two hundred and twenty-five kegs of nails a day.

The chief reliance for the important article of coal was the large tract of woodland belonging to the State, on the opposite or west side of Johnson Mountain, in the neighborhood of Chazy Lake. The tract embraces about fifteen thousand acres. At one time there were twenty-five kilns located on this land.

Iron was first taken from what was known as the Skinner Mine, which had been purchased by the State of Gen. St. John B. L. Skinner. This, however, proved too lean to pay for working, and was finally abandoned. From this time until the iron manufacture was abandoned ore was taken from the Averill mine.

The manufacture was continued until within a few years ago, when an investigation was made by L. D. Pillsbury, superintendent of prisons, who reported that the business was being conducted at a heavy loss to the State, whereupon the iron manufacture was abandoned. The manufacture of hats is at present the industry carried on at the prison. It is under the contract system, the State receiving forty cents per day for each convict's labor. The manufacture is principally confined to ladies' fine felt hats, the present daily capacity being two hundred and forty dozen. The present number of convicts is four hundred and seventy-five. There are five hundred and thirty-eight cells. An addition to the prison is now being erected, which comprises two wings, one three hundred and one feet in length, and the other two hundred and fifty feet in length, increasing the number of cells to eleven hundred and ninety-four. The estimated cost is one hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents.

The following is a list of agents, physicians, and chaplains, from the incorporation of the prison to the present time:

First Agent, Ransom Cook, 1845; Chaplain, Rev. Abram Huff; Physician, —— ——.

Second Agent, George Thorp, 1848; Chaplain, Rev. Ashbel Parmelee; Physician, Dr. George A. Miller.

Third Agent, John L. Barnes, 1852; Chaplain, Rev. Roswell Pettibone; Physician, Dr. A. F. Pattison.

Fourth Agent, Andrew Hull; Chaplain, Rev. Roswell Pettibone; Physician, Dr. Jabez Fitch.

Fifth Agent, Horace Beach; Chaplain, Rev. Roswell Pettibone; Physician, Dr. Jabez Fitch.

Sixth Agent, James W. Crandall; Chaplain, Rev. Roswell Pettibone; Physician, Dr. Jabez Fitch.

Seventh Agent, Benjamin Squires; Chaplain, Rev. Roswell Pettibone; Physician, Dr. Jabez Fitch.

Eighth Agent, John H. Parkhurst; Chaplain, Rev. Roswell Pettibone, succeeded by Rev. A. J. Canfield; Physician, Dr. Jabez Fitch, succeeded by Dr. J. H. Smith.

Ninth Agent, W. C. Rhodes, succeeded by John H. Parkhurst; Chaplain, Rev. Levi Smith; Physician, Dr. A. S. Wolff.

Tenth Agent, S. Moffitt; Chaplain, Rev. C. Ransom; Physician, Dr. E. D. Furgeson.

Eleventh Agent, E. S. Winslow; Chaplain, J. W. McIlwaine; Physician, A. W. Furgeson.

Twelfth Agent, James C. Shaw; Chaplain, J. W. McIlwaine; Physician, A. W. Furgeson.

Thirteenth Agent, Henry Scripture; Chaplain, J. W. McIlwaine; Physician, J. V. Lansing.

Fourteenth Agent, Isaiah Fuller; Chaplain, J. W. McIlwaine; Physician, J. V. Lansing.

The present officers (Oct. 4, 1879) are as follows: Isaiah Fuller, Agent and Warden; James Moon, Principal Keeper; Charles F. Towner, Clerk; J. V. Lansing, Physician; J. W. McIlwaine, Chaplain; William Brennan, Kitchen Keeper; L. E. Oliver, C. B. Meader, M. Hagerty, J. P.

Nash, Wm. F. Haley, Charles S. Gay, C. D. Allen, Peter St. Louis, John Thompson, M. Toole, Wm. Coughlin, Thos. McFarland, John Tompkins, John F. White, W. C. Clark, E. R. Campbell, J. B. Cole, Keepers; John Myers, Sergeant of the Guard; H. Landot, N. D. Warren, John Foley, T. C. Gilson, J. H. Clark, Seward Allen, W. E. Parkhurst, Henry Willie, Samuel Beckett, E. Rabarge, T. B. Mannix, J. F. McGowan, J. C. Russell, John Long, Patrick Cooney, E. D. McKillip, Richard Defoy, James Clancy, John Mars, R. D. Rice, Jr., F. H. Wells, R. L. Trumbull, Percy H. Jones, John Shine, Charles B. Mann, Guards; F. H. Van Elten, Telegraph Operator.

The prison is at present under the charge of Hon. Isaiah Fuller, who was appointed agent and warden in 1879, and who has instituted many needed changes in the discipline and management of this institution. It is a singular fact that the first and present wardens are both residents of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Mr. Cook, who was agent and warden in 1845, resides in the village at an advanced age.

FORT BLUNDER—FORT MONTGOMERY.

In the year 1816 fortifications were commenced at the outlet of Lake Champlain, near Rouse's Point, and Island Point, a small sand island between Rouse's Point and Province Point, was selected for its site. The shore on the south end of Rouse's Point was also fortified. As early as 1814 it was contemplated by officers of the army to place batteries on the shore for the purpose of commanding the adjacent waters, but it was never done.

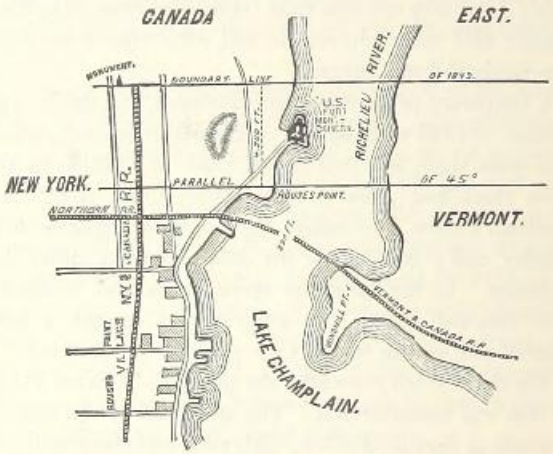
The fort was erected under the supervision of Col. Jos. Totten, a United States engineer, who ranked deservedly high in his profession. But the work was far inferior to that now seen in military fortresses. It was an octagon, about thirty feet high, was ten-bastioned, and occupied about three-fourths of an acre in area. Instead of piles driven into the earth, pickets from the old battle-ground at Plattsburgh, with slabs, boards, timbers, rails, and hemlock logs and stumps, were thrown in promiscuously for a foundation. Three Scotchmen, named McMartin, McIntire, and Stewart, were the contractors for its erection. So poor was the foundation that the walls soon settled and cracked badly.

Work was continued on the fort during three summers; proposals were made for three million of brick, to be used in its construction, and the whole estimated cost was two hundred thousand dollars.

In June, 1818, companies of the Sixth Regiment of regular soldiers, then stationed at Plattsburgh, were detached to work on the fort, and arrived here on the 19th of that month. Being so near the line, desertions to Canada were rapid, and on the 15th of the following August they were ordered back to Plattsburgh and detailed to work on the "military turnpike."

In October, 1818, the astronomical agents of Great Britain and the United States commenced the survey of the line of latitude 45° N., which had been designated as the boundary-line between the United States and Canada, and in January of the following year, to the chagrin of our government, the fort was found to be on Canadian soil, nearly a mile north of the boundary-line. Orders were immediately given to suspend all operations until the question of site could be definitely arranged and settled. It is said that the contractors sued the government for the amount of the contract and obtained full damages.

The fort was left in an unfinished state and went to ruin. The copper, iron, stone, and brick became common property. Some Canadian gentlemen came out to see it after work on it had ceased, and suggested, derisively, that it had better be called "Fort Blunder," by which name it has since been known.



ROUSE'S POINT AND VICINITY.

The piling of Fort Montgomery was commenced in the spring of 1843 (the year after the Ashburton treaty), under charge of Capt. Brewerton, of the Engineer Corps, United States army, who continued in charge of the work until 1845, when he was relieved by Lieut. Mason. On the commencement of the Mexican war, work was suspended until the close of that struggle, when it was continued again, under Lieut. Mason. Mason continued only a short time, when he was succeeded by Capt. Meigs, who continued in charge until the fall of 1854, when he was succeeded by (then) Lieut. C. E. Blount, who continued in charge until January, 1868 (except a few months in the winter of 1866–67, when Gen. Reese was in charge). Col. Barlow succeeded Blount in January, 1868. The present officer in charge is Capt. D. White.

CHAPTER XIV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Old State Road—Plank Roads—The Old Military Turnpike—Steam Navigation on Lake Champlain—The Second Steamboat ever Built—The "Vermont"—The Champlain Transportation Company.

AMONG the earliest roads opened on the west shore of Lake Champlain, and which subsequently became a prominent thoroughfare, was the old State road, which enters Clinton County at Keeseville and extends northward through Peru, South Plattsburgh, to Plattsburgh, thence through the eastern part of Beekmantown and Chazy to Champlain. This was opened in 1790, for the purpose of opening communication between Montreal and New York, and at once became a famous thoroughfare. Passengers from Montreal

to New York stopped the first night at Plattsburgh, started at two A.M., breakfasted at Keeseville, and slept at the famous hostelry of Lanyon, at Chester, left there at two A.M., and reached Albany on the evening of the third day; a ride of two more days completed the trip. What a revolution in modes of travel since the old stage-coach days! Now, instead of a tedious ride of five days in an uncomfortable stage-coach, the passenger has only to take a seat in the railway-car and at the expiration of fifteen hours is landed safely in the heart of the great metropolis.

There are also several plank-roads operated in Clinton and Franklin Counties. The Saranac River plank-road was organized in about the year 1850, and its charter extended in 1879. This road extends west along the north bank of the Saranac River through West Plattsburgh, Cadyville, Saranac, Moffittsville, and Redford, to the forks of the river near Clayburgh.

The Western Plank-Road Company was organized in 1850, and its charter extended in 1879. This road leads from Black Brook to McLenathan Falls, in Franklin County. A branch runs to Taylor's Pond. In addition to the above there is a private plank-road which extends from Petersburgh about one mile up the north branch of the Saranac; one built by the State, which extends from Elsinore to Dannemora, and thence over the Dannemora Mountain to the outlet of Chazy Lake. A branch extends to the hotel on the east side of the lake, and another branch runs along the east line of the town of Ellenburgh to Dannemora Station, on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad. There is also a plank-road leading from Moffittsville to Belmont, Franklin Co., passing between Lyon Mountain and Chazy Lake to Lyon Mountainville, past the north end of Upper Chateaugay Lake.

THE OLD MILITARY TURNPIKE.

In 1811 a law was passed requiring the managers of the lottery for the purchase of the botanic garden to raise five thousand dollars to be expended for the improvement of the road between Plattsburgh and the town of Chateaugay, under the direction of Peter Sailly, Jonathan Griffin, and James Ormsbee, and the year following another act was passed authorizing the State treasurer to advance the money in anticipation of the drawing of the lottery. The small amount thus furnished was found inadequate for the construction of a passable road. Yet nothing further was done until 1817, when the road was improved by the United States troops then stationed at Plattsburgh. This work was commenced in August of that year, at a point three miles west of the village (Thorn's Corners), by a detachment of the 6th Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Snelling, and was continued from year to year, to the great disgust of the officers and men, until twenty-four miles of the distance had been completed. In March, 1822, the sum of seven thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature, to be expended "in extending and completing" the road to Chateaugay, a distance of fourteen miles. One-half of this sum was to be raised by the counties of Clinton and Franklin, and the residue was to be furnished by the State. By an act passed Feb. 14, 1823, the judges of the Clinton Common Pleas were authorized to erect a toll-gate "at or near the dwelling-house of Benjamin H. Mooers, eighteen miles west of Plattsburgh village." From that time the road was improved and kept in good repair by the tolls. It was an avenue of travel of great importance and benefit to the inhabitants of Clinton and Franklin Counties, and until the completion of the Ogdensburgh Railroad was the principal route of communication between Lake Champlain and the towns in Franklin County and the eastern portion of St. Lawrence County.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The history of steam navigation on Lake Champlain is doubly interesting from the fact that on these waters plied the second successful steamboat ever built, and that the development of the country lying on both sides of the lake is largely due to the establishment of steam transportation.

In the Lansingburgh, N. Y., *Sentinel*, under date of Oct. 8, 1787, appears the following notice:

"For St. John.—The sloop 'Nabby Hannah,' about twenty tons burthen, will positively sail from Whitehall Landing (formerly Skeensborough), for St. John's, in Canada, the following days, viz.: Sept. 18, Oct. 6 and 25. Said sloop has good accommodations. For freight or passengers apply to Daniel Gilpin, Whitehall, Sept. 1."

It will be seen from the above that a trip of about three hundred miles required three weeks, and this was the state of affairs on the lake until 1809, when the first steam craft moved over the blue waters of the noble Champlain.

This boat was built by John and James Winans, two brothers, who lived at the foot of King Street, in Burlington. The keel was laid in 1807, in 1808 she was launched, and in June, 1809, made her first trip, "leaving the dock (a small one!) amid the wondering gaze and cheers of a great crowd of people, some sanguine of her success, others ominously shaking their heads and predicting her speedy 'break down.'" Thus to Burlington, Vt., is ascribed the honor of building the first steamboat on this lake, and the second in the world.

John Winans was the first captain of this craft, and Ziba Manning the first pilot. The new boat was christened "Vermont," and in shape resembled Fulton's "Clermont," but was longer, canal-boat in form, having a flushed deck, no guards, no pilot-house, her engine and all under the deck, only the smoke-pipe appearing above it. Her engine, a second-hand one, made and procured at Albany, was of twenty horse-power, cylinder twenty inches, and three-feet stroke. It had a "side-lever bell-crank," and a balance-wheel ten feet in diameter. A single cabin below, twenty-five by eighteen feet, with side-berths, served for both dining- and sleeping-rooms. She was without state-rooms or upper deck.

The "Vermont" was one hundred and twenty feet long, eight feet deep, twenty feet beam, one hundred and sixty-seven tons burden, and was painted black on her sides. The pilot stood at the stern, and steered the little pioneer steamer by a tiller. The engine was "high pressure," and its noisy puffs were heard a long way off, and all knew when she was coming. Some wags at Rouse's Point nicknamed her "the old saw-mill," from the faint resemblance her blustering "coughs" had to the strokes of the saw.

But few wharves were prepared to receive the new craft,

and at the northern end of the lake none were built until 1816. She would lie off the shore at a convenient place and send a small boat to land and receive passengers.

Her owners, in the *Northern Sentinel*, a Burlington paper, advertised her as having been built and fitted up at "a great expense." She cost twenty thousand dollars, and was cried up as a boat of "safety and dispatch," and was expected to make the circuit of the lake—one hundred and fifty miles—in the short time of twenty-four hours. But she often consumed the better part of a week in a single trip to and from St. John's. A heavy wind would send her at once in port. Sometimes the lake sloops would easily pass her, and the crews of the former would "hurrah" at the victory of wind over steam. The "Vermont" is set down as having a speed of four miles an hour, her utmost speed was not over five miles an hour. At times, during favorable winds, a sail was spread to the breeze to accelerate her speed. Gideon King was the famous builder and owner of sailing vessels on the lake. He lived at Burlington, and won the title of "Admiral of Lake Champlain." Jealous of the little steamboat, he sought to break down her rising influence, beat her off the lake, and control navigation with his sloops and schooners. Admiral King did not succeed, but lived to see other steamboats that would distance his sailing craft. The "Phœnix," built at Vergennes in 1815, had a speed of eight miles an hour. The "Vermont" performed during the war of 1812 patriotic service.

Compelled to suspend her trips to St. John's, she was at times employed in transporting troops to the frontier, landing them at the mouth of the Big Chazy River, for service in quarters at Champlain. At one time she narrowly escaped capture by the enemy. This occurred in May, 1814. The British fleet, under Capt. Pring, had proceeded up the lake, and opened fire on the American batteries at the mouth of Otter Creek. On the return, May 16th, three gunboats lay in ambush close under the shore of Providence Island, opposite Cumberland Head, intending to chase the steamer, then plying between Burlington and Plattsburgh. The gunboats were covered all over with green bushes and quite hidden from sight. During the night one Duncan McGregor, a citizen of Alburgh, Vt., then engaged in smuggling goods from Canada, while concealed on the island overheard the conversation between the enemy's crews, and silently and alone, in a small boat with muffled oars, proceeded in the dark to intercept the steamer and inform the commander of the plot. Capt. Winans gave his earnest informer ten dollars, and then headed the bow of his steamboat towards safe quarters under the guns of the batteries of Plattsburgh. And so Alburgh saved Burlington the disgrace of having her novel steam-pet fall into the enemy's hands. When the war ended the "Vermont" resumed her trips to St. John's, Oct. 15, 1815. After experiencing a great many break-downs, she met with her final disaster. While coming up the Richelieu, at Bloody Island, three miles below Fort Montgomery, that stands at the outlet of the lake, the connecting-rod became detached from the crank, and before the engine could be stopped the rod was forced through the bottom of the boat, which shortly after sunk, and the engine and machinery were sold to the Lake Champlain Steamboat Company, chartered by New York, March 12, 1813, who put them into another boat, the "Champlain," the third boat built on the lake, from which they were finally transferred to the first steamboat built on Lake George, in 1817. Vermont was so well pleased with the success of her first steamboat that on the 10th of November, 1815, she granted to John Winans, A. W. Bowman, C. P. Van Ness, and E. D. Woodbridge the sole and exclusive right of building and navigating vessels on the Vermont waters of Champlain "by the force of steam" for a term of twenty-three years.

THE CHAMPLAIN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

This company was organized by a charter granted Oct. 26, 1826. The first steamer, the "Franklin," was landed at St. Alban's Bay and made her first trip Oct. 10, 1827, under command of the new company's first captain, Jehaziel Sherman. The first annual meeting for the election of nine directors, held at Burlington, Jan. 31, 1828, with William A. Griswold president. Such was the beginning of "The Champlain Transportation Company." Little by little and year by year the old companies that had ruled these waters gave way before the energy and enterprise of the newer and growing association, and the year 1833 (February 22d) saw the latter owner of the real estate at Shelburn Harbor, together with both the old "Champlain Steamboat Company's" boats, viz., the "Phœnix" and "Congress." On Jan. 27, 1835, they purchased the "MacDonough," owned by the "Champlain Ferry Company" (chartered Oct. 21, 1821), and the "Water Witch" and "Winooski," owned by the "St. Alban's Steamboat Company" (chartered Nov. 4, 1826), and becoming sole owners of all the lake steamers, now existed without a rival. The next step was to enlarge the "Congress" and name her the "Burlington," which was done; the next, to buy off Peter Comstock, who was building an opposition boat at Whitehall, which was also promptly done, and the new "Burlington," in charge of the famous Capt. Richard W. Sherman, and the new "Whitehall," in charge of Capt. Dan Lyon, took their places in the line respectively in 1837 and 1838. Four years later they built the "Saranac" to take the place of the "Winooski" as a ferry-boat.

The indomitable Peter Comstock, however, was not so easily put down. His "Francis Saltus" first rode the waters in charge of the bold Capt. Tisdale, in 1845, in smart opposition. She made matters exciting, but found her match in the "Saranac" and Capt. Davis, who by conveying passengers through the lake at fifty cents a head, while her rival to meet expenses was compelled to charge one dollar, drove off the opposition; and when, in 1847, came the "United States," the first steamer on the lake having staterooms on her upper deck, she so far eclipsed all others that that year the "Francis Saltus" gave up beat, and Peter Comstock retired from the contest.

Then, in 1851, the "Boston" was built for the company. In 1852 the company was owner for a short time of the "Ethan Allen," which it soon sold to the Northern Transportation Line. It was not until 1848 that they first established a day-line each way through the lake, running four boats. In 1852 the line steamers ceased their trip to St. John's, and Rouse's Point was made the northern terminus.

That year the company, while reserving their franchise and corporate rights, sold their steamboats to the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company. Two years later they purchased back all they had sold to the railroad company, save the "Boston" and "Francis Saltus," and also bought the steamers "America" and "Canada," built by other parties. The opening season saw the Champlain Transportation Company in possession of a majority of the best and swiftest boats on our blue waters,—the "America," Capt. William H. Flagg, and the "United States," Capt. William Anderson. The "America" was not broken up until 1867, and the "United States" ran till last year, when she followed the fate of her old companion. The company still owns the "Andrew Williams," built in 1870, and used as a ferry-boat, and the magnificent boat "Vermont," built in 1871.

We here give the names of the company's steamers, also the periods of their commencing to run: "Franklin," 1827; "Burlington," 1837; "Whitehall," 1838; "Saranac," 1842; "United States," 1847; "Boston," 1851; "Canada," 1853; "Montreal," 1855; "Adirondack," 1867; and "Vermont," 1871. The above were built for or by the company, who have also purchased or leased the following: The "Congress," 1818; "Phœnix," 1820; "MacDonough," 1828; "Water Witch," 1832; "Winooski," 1833; "Francis Saltus," 1844; "Ethan Allen," 1847; "Oakes Ames," 1868 (changed to the "Champlain" and subsequently wrecked); "R. W. Sherman" and the "A. Williams," 1870. It will be seen that this company have been of all others most instrumental in preparing new and first-class steamers for the lake, and in making improvements in speed, comfort, luxury, and safety in steam navigation for the accommodation of the public. In this line they have won a reputation which the loss of the "Champlain" cannot tarnish or destroy.

It was as high a dignitary as Sir James Lucuzthm, Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow, who declared, on experience, the old steamboats to be "as splendid as a ducal palace, everything on board like clock-work, and the discipline equal to that on a man-of-war." And it was no less a personage than the celebrated Charles Dickens who affirmed them to be "superior to any other in the world!" But what were the "Burlington" and "Whitehall" of 1843 thus lauded, without a single grand upper deck, or hall, or state-room, with only an awning above the lower deck, all the wood-work in an ordinary finish, almost without ornament, to the "Vermont" of 1880, with its palatial style within and without, with almost twice the tonnage, twice the horse-power and speed, and three times the cost?

Since its organization the company has had seven presidents, viz.: Luther Loomis, 1826 to 1827; Julius Hoyt, 1827 to 1828; William A. Griswold, 1828 to 1846; Henry H. Ross, 1846 to 1850; Oscar A. Burton, 1850 to 1860; Lemuel H. Tupper, 1860 to 1864; and Le Grand B. Cannon, from 1864 till the present.

The number of commanders have been thirty-five. Who does not remember or know Capts. Sherman, Lathrop, Davis, Lyon, Mayo, Flagg, Anderson, Chamberlain, etc.? Flagg died in 1874, much lamented and honored, after having been in the company's employ since 1837. Mayo sailed with J. Sherman fifty years ago, and has been captain since 1834. Anderson has been in the service of the company forty-five years, all of which time he has been captain. Rushlow has been on the lake since 1843, and a captain since 1870. The sedate, calm demeanor, and long experience of Mayo, the wide-awake and intense manner of Anderson, who watches both the weather and every inch of his boat as closely as a sentinel watches on his beat, the affable and courteous temper of the junior Captain Rushlow, added to the existing fire system, and good discipline always maintained among the subordinates, all conspire to make the traveler feel assured and at home while under their care. These gentlemen in charge are tried and true, faithful and competent.

Elijah Root has been chief engineer of this steamboat company ever since the first year of its existence. Personally, every week while the boats are in service, Mr. Root inspects the engines and charges the engineers. His fidelity and skill are unquestioned, and no better word can be said in his favor when we have spoken of his fifty-three years' unbroken service.

In a period of nearly half a century the Champlain Transportation Company has controlled some *twenty* different steamers on Lake Champlain. In this long series of years various mishaps and accidents have befallen the boats. They have from time to time injured parts of their machinery, run aground, been befogged, broken wheels in the ice, etc. The "MacDonough," valued at twelve thousand dollars, was wrecked on a reef in Panton Bay, Nov. 16, 1841; the "Adirondack"* took fire on the broad lake in 1870, and got considerably scorched; and the "Champlain" went to pieces on the rocks in 1875; but in all the record of loss there were no human lives sacrificed. We think few companies have been so fortunate in preserving their steamers, and fewer still in securing the perfect safety of the millions who have taken passage in them. Their record in this respect is a proud one, especially when it is known that the steamers are conveying full one hundred thousand passengers each season, which number would doubtless hold good in each and every year since 1827.

The officers of the company for 1879 are as follows: President, Le Grand B. Cannon; Vice-President, I. V. Baker; Treasurer, Vernon P. Noyes; Clerk, P. W. Barney; General Superintendent, P. W. Barney; Chief Engineer, E. Root; Directors, Le Grand B. Cannon, of Burlington; I. V. Baker, of Comstock's Landing, N. Y.; Vernon P. Noyes, of Burlington; John B. Page, of Rutland; Geo. B. Chase, of Boston; Z. V. K. Wilson, of Rutland; Alvin L. Inman, of Crown Point, N. Y.

* Sold and taken off the lake in 1879.

CHAPTER XV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—(Continued).

The First Steam Railroad Train in America—The Mohawk and Hudson—Opened in 1831—Seventeen Miles in Length—Miles of Road in Operation in New York in 1845—Location—Miles of Road in Operation in New York in 1880—Cost of Construction and Equipment—Early Struggles for a Railroad on the West Shore of Lake Champlain—First Steps towards Securing an Outlet—First Discovery of Iron Ore—First Railroad Company—A Covered Railway from Boston to Ogdensburgh—The Great Northern Railway—State Aid Solicited—Rivalry between Ausable and Saranac Factions—A Fierce Struggle—Yankee Cunning—More Complication—Plattsburgh Discouraged—Five Mountain Ranges Lying in the Way—First Dawning of a Great Enterprise—Another Railroad Fever—Disaster and Defeat—A New Awakening—New Allies—An Old Enemy Appears—New Project—The Old Enemy Sweeps the Board—"Wheels within Wheels"—The Shadow of Coming Events—The Whitehall and Plattsburgh Lost to View—No Compromise—The New York and Canada Railroad Company—Vermont Central Surrenders—Smith M. Weed—The Chateaugay Railroad Company*—Malone and Bellmont Railroad.

THE first railroad company incorporated in the State of New York was chartered April 17, 1826, under the name of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and under its charter the first link of what is now known as the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was constructed (seventeen miles) from Albany to Schenectady.

It was opened for traffic in 1831, and was operated by inclined planes, and partly, it is believed, with stationary engines. There were no Westinghouse air-brakes or other modern appliances for checking the momentum of the cars; brakesmen used the simple hand-lever bolted to the truck, and operated by pressing downward with the hands. In 1831 a locomotive-engine weighing four tons, and named the "John Bull," was imported from England, and in the same year the first steam railway passenger-train in America was run over this road. Its coaches were old-fashioned stage-coach bodies, and were suspended over the trucks by leather thorough-braces. These coaches had seats inside and outside. The first train over the road had two of these coaches, containing fifteen passengers.

The following description of this train is given by the venerable Thurlow Weed, who was among the passengers:

"The first train of steam-cars ever run in America was on the old Mohawk and Hudson Railway, the first section of the present New York Central. It then extended from Albany sixteen miles to Schenectady. The trial trip was made on the last day of July, 1831. For a train two ordinary stage-coaches had been shorn of their bodies, which were placed on single four-wheel trucks adapted to the track. Nothing could be conceived more primitive, as compared with the present stately locomotives, than the ugly and clumsy engine which was imported from England at an expense of five thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-three cents. There was no cab. The engineer, who wore a silk hat, had behind him on a single-truck fender a pile of fagots and two flour-barrels filled with similar fuel. There were fifteen passengers, eight in the first coach and seven in the second (one passenger being on the box and one in the boot of each coach).

"I remember the occasion very well,—they hadn't discovered the engineering tricks of railroading in those days. The road was sixteen miles long. But instead of going around an obstacle in the shape of a hill, as they would now, they went over it. They did not understand the principle of overcoming steep grades. The first half-mile out of Albany was very steep, as was also the first half-mile out of Schenectady. To pull the train up these steep inclines stationary engines were used, with drum and cable, the engines being placed on the summits. Between these two hills, a distance of fifteen miles, the grades were very easy, and the locomotive carried us along at a rapid rate. If I remember aright, we traversed the fifteen miles in less than an hour,—remarkably good time, all things considered. I know the train was carefully timed, and we all had our watches out.

"The passengers were all men of some prominence either at Albany, Schenectady, or New York. Ex-Governor Yates was in the car or stage with me. John Townsend, a prominent merchant and formerly mayor of Albany, sat by my side. Billy Winne, the penny postman, as he was called, sat in the boot. Other passengers were Lewis Benedict, of Albany, John I. De Graff, mayor of Schenectady and once member of Congress, John Meigs, chief of the Albany police, and Jacob Hayes, of the New York police.

"A Philadelphia gentleman named Brown, who stood looking on when the train was about to start, and who was very expert in cutting silhouette likenesses, cut out the profile of the train and the passengers in black paper."

The enterprise proved a success, and other links in the road, from Albany to Buffalo, were soon after constructed, and in 1845, fourteen years after the opening of the first road, there were about six hundred and sixty-one miles of railway in operation in this State, viz., from Albany to Buffalo *via* Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, and Batavia; Lockport to Lewiston; Buffalo to Lewiston; Troy to Massachusetts State line *via* Chatham; Troy to Saratoga *via* Mechanicville and Ballston; Troy to Schenectady; Schenectady to Ballston; Brooklyn to Greenport; New York to White Plains; Piermont to Middletown; Ithaca to Owego; and Painted Post to the Pennsylvania State line.

From this period the railroad interests developed with almost marvelous rapidity, until, at the present time, the State is traversed with a net-work of railway, embracing about five thousand three hundred and sixty miles, costing in its construction and equipment five hundred and ten million dollars.

EARLY STRUGGLES FOR RAILROAD COMMUNICATION SOUTH, AND FINAL SUCCESS.

Ever since the first organization of the town of Plattsburgh, over ninety years ago, one of the greatest drawbacks to its prosperity has been its secluded position with reference to the great Southern and Eastern markets. And this difficulty has been felt not only by Plattsburgh, but also by other localities lying upon the western border of Lake Champlain. During the summer season the facilities for transportation by water are, it is true, unsurpassed,—with the broad, spacious Lake Champlain, navigable for the largest steamers, stretching from Rouse's Point to Whitehall, and connecting from the former point by canal northwardly with the St. Lawrence, and from the latter southerly with the Hudson. But the fact that during nearly one-half of the year these avenues of communication are closed by ice puts a check upon all manufacturing as well as commercial interests; for manufacturers can ill afford to pile up their products on the wharves, receiving no income for three or four months, while to shut down their works is ruinous both to themselves and their employees.

The shrewd business men of this section began at an early period to cast about in order to discover means of relief, while capitalists began to reach out from the south and east towards the rich stores of lumber and iron with which this country was known to abound.

* See history of town of Dannemora.

The first iron ore found in this section had been discovered in the first year of the present century by George Shaffer, a farmer who resided on the Ausable River, about a mile west of Clintonville. The spot where this ore was discovered was upon the slope of the hill half a mile west of Clintonville, known afterwards as the "Winter Ore Bed," —named after Judge Winter, the owner of the lot on which it was found. Some eight or ten years subsequently the Arnold ore bed had been discovered, together with the Palmer, Baker, Cook, and Watson beds and others; the natural consequence of which was that a great iron-manufacturing establishment had been built up at Clintonville, while all over the immediate vicinity forges, nail-factories, and blast-furnaces had sprung into existence as if by magic. The number of forge-fires in operation at some time between 1820 to 1833 on the Saranac and Ausable Rivers was between eighty and one hundred, while no less than five blast-furnaces were running in Clinton County alone. Is it any wonder that the business men of this great iron region should look about them earnestly in all directions for better means of getting their valuable products to market? and is it strange that the great capitalists of the South and East should also have been devising means for accomplishing the same desirable ends?

As early as 1833 a company was organized in the Ausable Valley, known as the "Great Ausable Railroad Company." This company had mighty schemes in view, including a railroad from Port Kent to Keeseville and thence up the river through the Adirondack region, partly by railway and partly by canal, to some of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, the final objective point being that great river itself. In January, 1834, Mr. Beach was appointed chief engineer of this road, with the understanding that the line was to be commenced from Port Kent to Keeseville the following April.

But the wildest and most visionary scheme of all was that by which Eastern capitalists—who were destined to play a very important part in this game, as we shall see—proposed to connect the great lakes with the Atlantic seaboard. This was in 1837, and the plan by which their object was to be accomplished was by a *covered railroad* from Boston to Ogdensburgh.

That was the day of strap-rails, sometimes called the "Black-Snake Rail," on account of its propensity to peel up from the wooden bed-piece to which it was nailed, and glide up through the bottom of the car, propelled by the car-wheel, which would sometimes take a notion to run *under* instead of *over* it. So, in those days, it was no uncommon occurrence for a passenger to find this playful "Black-Snake Rail" crawling up his trowser's leg as he sat in his seat in the car, or to feel it shooting through him longitudinally, impaling him like a fly upon a pin. Now, what was the fancied necessity of a *covered* railway it is hard to conjecture, but it is presumed that it was thought to be preposterous to think of running a railroad into this frozen snowy region. But whatever might have been the reason, the plan was broached, the author having been John McDuffie, a civil engineer, of Bradford, Vt. He sums up his arguments in favor of the plan, from firstly to fifteenthly and lastly, and says, eighthly, "That the great Lake Ontario lies so deep in the earth that it does not freeze over in the winter,—the surface of which is only two hundred and thirty-one feet above the level of the ocean, and its bottom more than two hundred and fifty feet below the ocean's surface,—and by a covered railway from its outlet at Ogdensburgh to Boston, goods can pass from Boston into that lake throughout the year"! Then, in regard to the cost and some other minor considerations, he shows, ninthly, "That less money than it cost to build the Erie Canal will build a covered railway the whole distance;" and that "the chimney of the steam-car can be easily altered or amended, so as to prevent any danger to the covering from the fire necessary to move the engine."

Then, again, "Less than three millions will build the whole railway, and the income of it in three years will cover it the whole distance."

And once more, "That by a covered railway from Boston to Ogdensburgh, Boston secures the trade of that great open lake through the winter, while the Hudson River, the Erie Canal, and the river St. Lawrence are frozen over and asleep under their winter blankets."

Then, thirteenthly, he shows, "That in transporting the railway-cars across Lake Champlain in the winter on the ice, when the steamboat cannot run, horse-power will answer the purpose; or by steamboats with ice-cutters an open channel may be kept through the ice,—the distance being only about ten miles."

Fourteenthly: "That the cattle of a thousand hills, and the flour, pork, and butter of millions of farmers, can be transported from the great West to the ocean by this railway better than by any other communication at present known to man;" and that you can pass from Boston by this "railway to Lake Champlain at Burlington, and thence by Montreal and Grand River to the Northern Ocean, in less time than from the city of New York or any other port in the United States."

Then he sets forth the advantages of transporting goods from the West by this route rather than sending them down the Mississippi to spoil in a warm climate. These and many other good and strong reasons he urges in favor of the plan, and finally he points triumphantly to the grand cut through the Green Mountain range, "between Mansfield Mountain and Camel's Rump," worn down hundreds of feet through the solid rocks, as the marks show, high up on the mountain sides, by the Onion River; and also the gap through the White Mountain range, between Stinson's and Cardigan Mountains, through which Baker's River flows, "making an opening through both for a communication either for a canal or railroad to pass from the great American Mediterranean of the West to the Atlantic Ocean of the East. Those who will not believe in the completing of the railroad after seeing all this, must be left in their unbelief."

And then he says, prophetically, "I pass to those who will not only believe but advance the money to build the railway and receive the great reward, not only for their own benefit but for the benefit of millions yet unborn."

Finally, he would "show them how the trade of this Champion Railway will cut off the head of the St. Lawrence River, and enter the great lakes like a giant, taking

the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers by the foretop and the commerce of the North and West, and far West, together with thousands of ships on the lakes with their cargoes to Ogdensburgh, from thence, by thousands of tons daily, to pass on the great national highway to Boston; and instead of Boston being *second* to New York it must become one of the greatest emporiums of the world."

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Now whether this remarkable document had anything to do with what followed we cannot say; but it is certainly a fact that about that time the project of the "Great Northern Railway" began to be agitated,—a line which was to connect Lake Ontario with Lake Champlain, and another to extend eastward to Boston. Boston and New England capitalists had sagacity enough to see the great advantage which their own section would derive from such a line, opening to them as it would the undeveloped wealth of Northern New York together with the rich grain-producing countries of the West.

Railroad meetings were held in St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton Counties, and the citizens of Plattsburgh took hold of the matter enthusiastically, hoping that by this means they would be able to secure a direct connection with the Eastern markets; understanding, as they did from the first, that the eastern terminus of the line would be Plattsburgh.

The New York Legislature was importuned year after year to grant aid in the construction of the much-needed line; railroad conventions, railroad mass-meetings, and railroad indignation-meetings were held, in which the wrath of impatient enthusiasts was poured out freely upon the State Legislature for not being willing to give a little lift to so important an enterprise as this, when money had been poured out so freely in internal improvements elsewhere in the State; the question was even carried into politics, the Democratic and Whig parties vying with each other year after year, just before election, in their devotion to the scheme, only to ignore it when once in power.

This excitement was kept up, as we have said, for years. In the mean time, too, another strife had been fomenting—a partisan and sectional one—between those who represented the interests of the Ausable and Saranac regions respectively. Years before, the "Great Ausable Railroad Company" had been organized, and now it was claimed that the best railroad route from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain was up the Ausable River, through Wilmington Notch, across the plains of North Elba and through the Adirondack region, down the St. Regis or Raquette River to Potsdam, and thence onward to the far West. On the other hand, those who represented the Saranac interest claimed that the best route was from Plattsburgh through West Chazy, and thence off across Flat Rock, Ellenburgh, and Clinton.

The strife between these sections was very bitter indeed. The advocates of the Northern route ridiculed the idea of a railroad dodging about among the Adirondacks; while the other side retorted that there were rich stores of iron ore and timber which the Southern route would open, and also that the scenery here was much more picturesque and romantic than that bordering on the Northern route. And so the strife went on for ten years and more, waxing very fierce at intervals and then dying down again.

In 1844 there was a tremendous effort made to accomplish the great work which had so long occupied the attention of Northern New York. The Eastern capitalists had been at work behind the scenes all the while pulling the wires, but the people along the line of the projected road were making most of the noise, and in 1845 the Legislature of the State of New York passed an act incorporating the road.

The following year many railroad meetings were held, and a grand railroad convention on the 10th of July in Malone, at which one thousand delegates were present. The railroad fever was high, stock was subscribed freely, fifty thousand dollars of which was taken in Plattsburgh alone.

This the Plattsburgh capitalists did, blindly trusting that Plattsburgh would be the point where the road would strike Lake Champlain, this having been the general understanding from the first.

This belief had been cunningly fostered by the Eastern capitalists, who were the prime movers in the enterprise from the first, but they took care that, in the railroad bill as passed, no point was designated for the eastern terminus on Lake Champlain.

But they contrived by various devices to make Plattsburgh people believe that this would be the favored point. One of those devices may be explained by a glance at the Ogdensburgh road as constructed. It will be observed, by reference to the map, that there is a most remarkable curve in the track between Churubusco and Mooers Forks, the line first running from the former point nearly southeast several miles, in a straight line towards Plattsburgh, then deflecting slightly to the eastward until it reaches Altona Station, where it makes a sharp angle, first towards the north pole and subsequently taking a "bee-line" to Rouse's Point. Now the distance from this angle at Altona to Plattsburgh is very nearly the same as to Rouse's Point,—lines drawn through these three points making nearly an equilateral triangle. The line of that road represents very accurately the manner in which the Bostonians played it upon the people of Plattsburgh, coming straight towards Cumberland Bay until they got the fifty thousand dollars subscription all secure, when away they whisked to the north again, leaving Plattsburgh out in the cold. But for a long time afterwards they made them believe that the junction would be at "Wright's" at this sharp angle, and when it was finally determined that the junction should be Mooers, the whole matter was transparent enough.

It is supposed that the secret of this action of the Eastern managers was a fear that if the main line came to Plattsburgh, and crossed from Cumberland Head over Grand Isle to Burlington, a line would be built southward on the east shore of the lake, thus diverting a part of the trade in the direction of New York City, which was the very thing they wished the most to avoid.

Then there was a long strife over the Rouse's Point bridge. The New York Legislature year after year refused to grant the privilege of bridging the lake, the trick of the

Yankees having been discovered, which was to drain the West for the benefit of Boston at the expense of New York City. Failing to get the bridge bill passed, the company endeavored to get across the outlet of the lake in the Canadian Dominion, but this point was refused point-blank by the Canadian parliament. Finally, after long effort and much lobbying, the bridge bill was passed in 1849. Then the road was completed, together with the Plattsburgh and Montreal road, from Mooers Junction, and the Eastern capitalists began to reap the rich rewards of their strategy, seeing almost a literal fulfillment of the prophecy of the hero of the great covered railway enterprise, that thousands of tons of freight would flow over the new line daily into Boston. The value of that harvest, which the East has been reaping for the last quarter of a century, New York City can compute to its own cost.*

During all the railroad excitement which extended over this period, the project of building a line of railroad on the west side of Lake Champlain seems to never have been seriously entertained. The reason of this is obvious. Lake Champlain had been a favorite route of travel in the summer seasons of thirty years, during which time steamboats had plied its waters almost daily, and the most casual observer could hardly help noticing the high, rocky promontories which lined the western shore, cutting off, it would seem, the possibility of constructing a railway line here. The advantages of such a road were doubtless apparent to all who considered the matter; indeed, we find them very clearly foreshadowed as far back as 1833, when a meeting of delegates from Clinton, Essex, and Washington Counties was held at the Phœnix Hotel, in Whitehall, on the 10th of September, for the purpose of "deliberating upon the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for aid in opening a road (not a railroad) on the western margin of Lake Champlain, leading from Whitehall to the Canada line." At that meeting the great necessity of such a road was fully discussed, and the facts duly set forth that the principal thoroughfare between the towns on the St. Lawrence and Hudson Rivers lay through a neighboring State by a circuitous route.

The advantages of the proposed road were fully presented, and it was shown how it would afford a direct route, safe, easy, and expeditious, affording facilities for communication at all seasons of the year, thus proving "highly beneficent to the interests of the State, and greatly conducive to the convenience and prosperity of the inhabitants of Lake Champlain." At this meeting it was resolved to petition the Legislature for aid, and a committee was appointed with authority to make a survey of the route. Melancton Wheeler was chairman of the meeting, and Richard D. Arthur and D. B. McNeil secretaries.

Then again, six years later, in 1839 we find that the committee on military affairs in Congress was instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a military road from Plattsburgh to Whitehall, and no doubt the great necessity was then urged of a thoroughfare connecting these sections which were so completely cut off from each other so far as land communication was concerned. But doubtless both the Congressional and private committee came to the conclusion, after looking the ground over, that the impracticability of the scheme was too apparent to warrant any outlay here. And well they might. For no less than five ranges of mountains terminated upon this same western shore, in rocky bluffs from one hundred to two thousand feet in height, while near the southern extremity of the lake there was known to be a series of swamp-holes as deep as that Slough of Despond which Bunyan saw in his dream. The most southerly of these ranges is the Black Mountain range, terminating in Mount Defiance, the scattering spurs lying to the southward, the feet of many of the rocky bluffs coming down to the very edge of the shore of the lake.

The second range is known as the Kayaderosseras, the terminations of which lie scattered along the shore north of Ticonderoga and culminating in Bulwagga Mountain, the summit of which overlooks Bulwagga Bay at the height of eleven hundred and fifty feet above its surface, while the foot shuts down in almost perpendicular cliff at the very edge of the shore.

The third range passes through the western part of Schroon through the northern part of Moriah, and centre of Westport, cropping out in a rocky bluff three or four miles long north of Port Henry, and ending in Split Rock Mountain, along the base of which there is no room even for a deer's trail.

The fourth range extends through the central parts of Minerva and North Hudson, the southeast corner of Keene and Essex, the northwest part of Elizabethtown and centre of Willsboro', and ending in the high bluffs on Willsboro' Bay. This is sometimes called the Bouquet range, and as it includes some of the loftiest mountains in the Adirondacks, so the bluffs on the lake have been found to be the hardest obstacles to a railroad, it being here that the famous Red Rock cut is located, and the longest tunnel on the line.

The fifth range extends through Newcomb, Keene, Jay, Lewis, and Chesterfield, ending in the rocky promontory known as Trembleau Point, at Port Kent. This is the most northerly, and was formerly known as the Adirondack range, although that name is now applied to the whole five. This last contains the most lofty of the Adirondack peaks, including McIntyre, Colden, Haystack, the Gothics,

* This company was organized in 1846 at Ogdensburgh. The officers were as follows: George Marsh, president; J. Leslie Russell, Hiram Horton, A. C. Brown, Lawrence Myers, Charles Paine, S. F. Belknap, Isaac Spaulding, Abbot Lawrence, J. Wiley Emmons, Benjamin Reed, T. P. Chandler, and S. S. Lewis, directors; S. S. Walley was treasurer and James G. Hopkins secretary.

In 1847 the contract for the construction of that portion east of Malone was let to S. F. Belknap, and the western portion to Chamberlain, Worral & Co. Work was begun in 1848 at Ogdensburgh, and in the fall of that year it was opened to Centreville, in 1849 to Ellenburgh, in June, 1850, to Chateaugay, October 1, to Malone, and during the same month was completed. The following shows the length of road in each town in Clinton and Franklin Counties: Moira, 6.64; Bangor, 6.32; Malone, 8.66; Burke, 4.99; Chateaugay, 5.71; Clinton, 9.87; Ellenburgh, 3.92; Chazy, 9.49; Mooers, 9.71; Champlain, 8.23.

The road was reincorporated in 1864, under the name of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad, and the present stock is what was the second mortgage bonds. The general offices of the road were located at Malone until 1870, when they were removed to Ogdensburgh. The main shops of the road are located at Malone, and have a capacity of employing one hundred and fifty men. The depot at Malone was completed in 1866, at a cost about thirty thousand dollars, and is one of the finest railway-stations in the State.

and Tahawus, none of which are much less than five thousand feet high, while the last reaches some two hundred feet above that altitude.

These five ranges lie nearly parallel, covering a width of about forty miles, although greatly distorted, and at some points interlocking each other. Their general direction is from northeast to southwest, and it will at once be seen that a road across this section of "hog-backs" in a diagonal direction, or around the abrupt, water-worn bases at their feet, must be a very expensive one.

It is no wonder, then, with all the railroad agitation of these ten years, when Clinton and Essex Counties were looking in all directions for an outlet, that this route was not much discussed. But yet during all this time the fruit was ripening silently and slowly, but surely.

The Whitehall and Washington Railroad had been completed in 1849, connecting Whitehall with Albany, and thirteen years before (in 1836) a railroad had been built from St. John's to Montreal. In 1836, when the latter road was opened, the Montreal *Gazette* published the following table of distances and times, showing what great improvements had already been accomplished:

Stations.	Miles.	Hours.
New York to Albany	150	11
Albany to Whitehall	71	5
Whitehall to St. John's	141	10
St. John's to Montreal	22	1½
Total	383	27½

The *Gazette* thought that the journey could be further shortened, by improvements that might be introduced, to twenty-four hours. But it conjectures if a road could be built from St. John's to Stanstead, and thence to New Haven, there was a possibility that it might be shortened to twenty hours.

So we see that the question was agitating the public mind forty years ago how to shorten the distance between New York and Montreal.

But the first public intimation of a railroad from Whitehall to Plattsburgh which we have been able to find was made in the New York Senate, during the session of 1847, after the purpose of the Northern Railroad Company had been discovered to cross the lake north of Plattsburgh. Mr. Beekman,—the son of the man to whom "Beekman's Patent" on Lake Champlain was granted,—who was then in the Senate, was bitterly opposed to allowing this Northern road to terminate north of Plattsburgh. During that session he presented a bill for the appointment of a commission to locate the road, and among other remarks, made this most significant one, *that if the road was located north of Plattsburgh, in all probability in this case a railroad would be built between Plattsburgh and Whitehall.* Whether this was thrown out as a threat we cannot tell, but it was at any rate prophetic, as the lapse of almost thirty years has shown. The terminus of the Northern road was located at Rouse's Point, and during the session of 1849 a bill was passed incorporating the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad.

And now there was another fever of excitement along the western border of Lake Champlain. On the 25th of June a Whitehall and Plattsburgh railroad meeting was held at the Phœnix Hotel, in Plattsburgh, of which Wm. Swetland was chairman, and Ahaz Hayes, of Ausable, secretary. Remarks were made by Benjamin Ketchum, Col. McNiel, and others, and a committee was appointed to correspond with other town committees to the southward. All hope was given up of a bridge across to Grand Isle and Burlington, and all eyes were now turned in the direction of Whitehall.

The project ripened fast, and in 1850 Essex and Clinton Counties were ablaze with excitement; the aid of Robert Schuyler, the great railroad king of that day, was successfully invoked; stock was subscribed freely; two surveys were made by Mr. Green, one almost identical with that adopted by the New York and Canada road, and the other through Poke O'Moonshine and farther inland. Everything was going on swimmingly, contracts were let, or about to be let, when suddenly it was discovered that Schuyler had made an overissue of stock, had, in fact, been stealing at a wholesale rate from the New Haven road and others in which he was largely interested. Schuyler disappeared suddenly from the scene, the bottom of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad suddenly fell out, and in 1852 the hopes of Plattsburgh with Clinton and Essex Counties were again extinguished.

This bad piece of luck killed the project of a railroad between Plattsburgh and Whitehall so effectually that it remained dormant until the winter of 1865–66, when there was a railroad meeting at Fouquet's Hotel, in Plattsburgh, which resulted in the organization of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad Company, under the general railroad law. The prominent actors in this movement were C. F. Norton, Andrew Williams, M. K. Platt, Messrs. J. & J. Rogers, Z. C. Platt, M. J. Myers, J. G. Witherbee, A. B. Waldo, H. G. Burleigh, N. Lapham, Gen. Hammond, T. Hoyle, Smith M. Weed, and others. That same winter a bill was introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Weed, appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the road from Plattsburgh to Whitehall. The bill was strongly supported by Mr. Weed and others, and the necessity for the road so plainly shown that the bill passed both branches by a handsome majority, but was vetoed by Governor Fenton. This was a damper at the outset; but the men who were pushing the project now were not to be easily discouraged, and the following year, in the session of 1867, Mr. Weed, who was again the representative to the Assembly from Clinton County, presented another similar bill, but, at the request of Governor Fenton, making the appropriation two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, instead of five hundred thousand dollars, and providing for the bonding of towns along the line. The bill was passed and signed, becoming a law, and during the following summer the towns of Plattsburgh, Peru, Ausable, Jay, Wilmington, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Moriah, and perhaps some others, bonded themselves to aid in the construction of the road. Early the following summer contracts were let for building the road from Ticonderoga to Port Henry, seventeen miles, and from Plattsburgh to Point of Rocks, on the Ausable River, twenty miles, and during the same season both these branches were completed.

The following winter of 1868 another bill was passed appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more for aid in construction of the road. This bill was vetoed by

Governor Fenton, notwithstanding a promise he had made to sign it. This put a stop to further operations that year, but the following winter a strong delegation, composed of the friends of the road, went to Albany and pushed the claims of the enterprise so strongly that another bill was passed, appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which Governor Hoffman vetoed.

It was now evident that the prospect for further State aid was but poor, and in the following summer of 1869 an arrangement was made by which the Ogdensburgh, Rutland and Burlington, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Companies agreed to build the line between Port Henry and Point of Rocks over the inland route as surveyed by Mr. Green, in 1851, which passed near Elizabethtown.

This matter was all settled and the prospect was very bright a short time for the completion of the road, when the old enemies of Clinton and Essex Counties, represented by the Vermont Central Railroad Company, got wind of what was going on, and true to their determination to prevent, if possible, any southern outlet for this section which would tend to divert trade from Boston, stepped in and leased the Ogdensburgh Road, and again the bottom fell out.

And now another plan was tried to get an outlet south from Port Henry, trusting the future for the missing link. In the session of the Legislature in 1870 a bill had been introduced and passed, becoming a law, authorizing the construction of a "Steam Railroad Ferry" across Lake Champlain at Crown Point or Port Henry. This was done with the view of connecting the seventeen miles of road already built between Ticonderoga and Port Henry with the Vermont shore, and thence with Whitehall by a branch which the Rensselaer and Saratoga Company was to build on the Vermont side, thus avoiding the marshes on the New York side near the south end of the lake. In the mean time the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company had leased the Plattsburgh and Montreal road (with the "Oakes Ames," which had been arranged for transporting loaded freight-cars from Plattsburgh to Burlington), the road from Plattsburgh to Point of Rocks, and the road from Port Henry to Ticonderoga, and had obligated themselves to build the line from Point of Rocks to Port Henry, so that again there was a good prospect of an outlet to the south *via* the "Steam Railroad Ferry" to Whitehall and New York.

But at this point the old enemy, the Vermont Central Company, appeared once more and leased the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, together with all the roads on this side of the lake controlled by the Rutland and Burlington Companies, the "Oakes Ames" included! As this included everything in the shape of a railroad west of Lake Champlain and north of Whitehall, it did not require any extra amount of sharpness to comprehend that at last the old enemy had got pretty complete possession of the field. This was a grand stroke of policy, and a serious check, but not a checkmate, nothing short of which ends the game.

This was in the summer of 1870. In the winter of 1870–71 the "Steam Railroad Ferry" bill was repealed, so as to prevent the Vermont Central from using that to the hurt of the interests of the New York side of the lake. An injunction was served on the Vermont Central Company, but it was dissolved by Judge James, and in spite of all law and precedent the bridge was completed, which today spans the lake at that point.

And now another complication arose. The Crown Point and Port Henry people had secured their railroad connection south, the Addison branch having been built, and they wanted the bridge sustained, not caring much what became of the interests of those to the northward of them.

So the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Company were divided, and the southern wing being decidedly in the ascendency, the headquarters of the company were removed from Plattsburgh to Crown Point.

And now another element began to manifest itself. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company began to loom up into view. Hitherto the Vermont Central Railroad, although bankrupt, or on the verge of bankruptcy, had easily vanquished all who opposed its plans, swallowing them up or pushing them aside.

But here was a company whose stock was not for sale at any price, and whose promises to pay were worth one hundred cents to the dollar in any part of the world, and had been any time for the last half-century. The men who had struggled so long for a railroad had at last found an ally in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which was strong enough to compete even with the Vermont Central Railroad Company and Eastern capitalists. The Whitehall and Plattsburgh Company were now divided into two factions,—the Vermont Central faction, which was satisfied with things as they were, and the Delaware and Hudson faction, who were dissatisfied with things as they were, and who wanted a railroad from Plattsburgh and Whitehall, but did not want it to run through the State of Vermont. The Delaware and Hudson Company had proposed to build a new line complete, between Whitehall and Rouse's Point, in 1871, commencing that same season with that portion of the line lying between Rouse's Point and Plattsburgh, but on account of delays in getting rights of way, it was so late that it could not be completed that season, and so it was not commenced.

The ensuing winter, at the annual election of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Company at Crown Point, there was a fierce struggle between the two factions, but the Vermont Central party won by a small majority, and thereupon a long lease of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad was given to the Vermont Central Company. This virtually amounted to a sale, and the last vestige of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad was thus lost to view.

Then a compromise was proposed. There was seventy thousand dollars of State aid still unexpended, and it was proposed that this should be turned over to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, if they would go on and complete the road.

An appointment was made at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's office in New York, but before the time came, Mr. Weed, who had been foremost in the struggle all through, received an intimation that the Vermont Central party would refuse, on some flimsy pretext, to agree to this compromise, and before going to New York he drew up articles of association for a new company, which was named the New York and Canada Railroad Company, and procured the signatures of E. S. Winslow, Andrew Williams,

C. F. Norton, William P. Mooers, and M. K. Platt as subscribers to the stock of the new company, thus making provision for an emergency which he foresaw might arise. He went to New York at the time the compromise meeting was appointed, and, as he had anticipated, the Vermont party did not put in an appearance, but sent a message instead, announcing that they had been "enjoined" and could not come. It is understood that their pretext was some unpaid bills of a contractor who had failed. The pretext was a poor one, but it answered their purpose, and it was seen at once that nothing could be done with them.

Then the question arose what *should* be done. The meeting was in the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 71 Broadway, New York. The company had become interested in the proposed road, and were anxious to push the project through in some manner.

Mr. Weed then made the proposition to organize a new company. The plan struck them favorably, there being present Thomas Dickson, George Talbot Olyphant, Le G. B. Cannon, George H. Cramer, and I. V. Baker, whereupon Mr. Weed drew forth the paper which he had carried with him from Plattsburgh, and it was duly executed and signed. An election of officers was held immediately, and a contract was entered into between the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the New York and Canada Railroad Company, by which the former agreed to build the road and take a perpetual lease, paying to the latter thirty per cent. of the gross earnings of the road as rental, providing that an act could be passed by the Legislature transferring the seventy thousand dollars State appropriation still unpaid to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in case they built the road, and also provided the towns along the line would bond in certain named amounts.

This was in March, 1872. A bill was immediately drawn and sent to Hon. F. W. Tobey, member from Essex, the Legislature being then towards the close of the session. This bill, which was passed by unanimous consent, applied all the provisions as to bonding, etc., to the New York and Canada Railroad Company that had been in the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad bill. Another bill was also passed the same session giving the seventy thousand dollars still unpaid of the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriation of 1867 to the New York and Canada Company upon completion from Whitehall to Ticonderoga; not, however, to interfere with the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Company if they built the road. Another bill was also passed giving power to the towns to bond. Then Mr. Weed came home, and it is well known how hard he worked for this last chance of a railroad on the west side of Lake Champlain. It was up-hill work. The people had been fooled so many times by railroad talk in the last forty years, and had been so recently sold out, that it was difficult to make them comprehend that there was anything short of a swindle at the bottom of any railroad project which might be broached. But a series of meetings were held, and finally the people made up their minds that at last they were dealing with a company who were not only honest but sound, and fully capable of carrying out whatever they undertook.

All the conditions asked for by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were fulfilled, the towns were bonded for aid, and the necessary legislative action secured. The same fall (1872) contracts for the construction of the road from Whitehall to Ticonderoga were let, and the next fall and winter from Port Henry to Mullen Brook, and from the Head of Willsboro' Bay to the Little Ausable early in 1873. The work on all these contracts progressed favorably, and in the spring of 1874 the contract for the remainder of the line was let,—from Plattsburgh to the Little Ausable.

When the Vermont Central Company saw that they had at last met their match, and a little more, in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and found that a track was being built right alongside of their own between Ticonderoga and Port Henry, they proposed to sell out their long lease of that seventeen miles, together with the "Oakes Ames," the road from Plattsburgh to the Point of Rocks, and from Plattsburgh to Mooers Junction, whereupon the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company bought out all their interest in these roads early in 1873.

So it turns out that, after about forty years of patient waiting, Northeastern New York has secured to her a railroad connection south. Many of the pioneers in the railroad struggles which we have tried to sketch, however imperfectly, waited long but died without the sight; while many others who were identified in the very first movements are still alive to rejoice in this final result. To Hon. Smith M. Weed too great credit cannot be bestowed, for in this latter struggle, in which he was constantly pushed to the front, he met and overcame difficulties which would have discouraged a man of less strength and less perseverance.

MALONE AND BELLMONT RAILROAD.

The Malone and Bellmont Railroad Company was organized in Malone, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1879, as follows: President, Albert Andrus; Vice-President, L. C. Wead; Treasurer, W. P. Cantwell; Secretary, Eugene H. Ladd; Executive Committee, G. H. Stevens, George W. Hale, and Hiram H. Porter. The capital stock is fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, with shares at fifty dollars each.

The object of the organization is, as its title indicates, to build a railroad to Bellmont, with the stipulation made with the Chateaugay Railroad Company that the Chateaugay Railroad Company shall build a line from Bellmont to the present terminus of their own road at the Chateaugay Ore Bed, thus making a through line from Plattsburgh to Malone, with the strong probability in view of eventually continuing it to the St. Lawrence River. The distance from Malone to Bellmont is twelve miles; the probable route passing about half a mile north of the present highway on the line of lots, and winding about the north base of Bunker Hill, about two miles from Bellmont. This route would locate the line entirely in the towns of Malone and Bellmont, although it is thought possible that a better route will be found through the corner of Burke. The distance from Malone to Bellmont is twelve miles; from Bellmont to the Ore Bed, twelve miles; and about fourteen miles from Malone to Fort Covington, or eighteen or twenty miles to the best practicable point on the St. Lawrence River. The route from Malone to Bellmont will pass through a good farming region, and also the rich deposit of iron known as the Hedding Ore Bed.

CHAPTER XVI.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Sixteenth Regiment.*

LEADERS of all ages, whether in time of peace or war, are objects of special interest. Warrior, statesman, poet, discoverer,—their history is surrounded with a peculiar charm. Every country is proud to claim a leader as a son of her soil. England boasts her Shakspeare, France her Napoleon, America a Washington and a Lincoln.

There is especial honor in being a member of the 6th Massachusetts or 7th New York Regiment, for, when civil war came upon our land like a whirlwind, tearing up all the old landmarks, shaking men from their firm foundations on which they had stood for years, sweeping away distinctions in parties, mingling old elements into new forms, and forcing men from their homes to the battle-field, these regiments were the first to respond to their country's call for aid.

In like manner the 16th New York is entitled to distinction, for it was the first regiment formed in Northern New York in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, and the people of Clinton and Franklin Counties have just reason to be proud of the record of that regiment from the time of its organization, in 1861, until it was mustered out of service, in 1863.

The organization of the first company of men in Clinton County raised for the defense of our country in the late civil war, and the events which caused its formation, were as follows:

The secessionists fired on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. Monday, April 15th, President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand men to sustain the laws of the country.

The news of the proclamation reached Plattsburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 16th of April. A meeting was at once called for the evening of the 17th, to be held at the court-house, for the purpose of raising a company of men to assist in putting down the Rebellion. The meeting was held. The same intense excitement that was felt all over the country was manifested here. Many eloquent and patriotic speeches were made. A young gentleman arose and said, "The time for *action* had come.

> "Give us action,—speech no longer;
> Cheer no fellows to the fray.
> Words are well, but deeds are stronger;
> Out yourselves and lead the way."

He proposed that signatures be taken of those who were willing to enlist. Immediately thirty-five signed. These adjourned to another room and proceeded to elect their officers. They chose Frank Palmer, Captain; Royal Corbin, Lieutenant; Pliny Moore, Ensign.

It was quite a matter of course that these young men should be leaders in this movement. They inherited a love of country. They came from a line of patriots. Their fathers and grandfathers had been defenders of their country in the war of 1812 and '14.

In less than a week from the time of this meeting a hundred men had enlisted. They were mustered into the State service on the 25th of April by Col. Putnam Lawrence, of the 32d New York State Militia, who had been appointed to do that duty. They left Plattsburgh for Albany on the 26th.

A letter from Albany, dated May 1, 1861, gives an account of their journey to that city and their life there:

"We had a very pleasant time coming down, being met by crowds of people all along the line of the railroad from Whitehall, cheering and waving banners, not for us alone, but for the cause we intend to fight and die for if necessary. Old Clinton County is not behind in brave hearts and hands to fight for our country, for our company is the first, except the ones from Ogdensburgh, that arrived here from Northern New York. . . . Companies are reaching here almost every hour of the day, marching from depot to barracks, colors flying, drums beating, crowds of people shouting,—in fact, the whole city is turned into one great camp, and all the people are soldiers, in feeling if not in fact. The place we occupy is the old Adams Hotel, opposite the Delevan. There are five companies besides ours in the building. The place is not fit to drill in, but we expect to be ordered out to the barracks to-morrow. The barracks are about a mile out of the city, and there I am in hope to drill the men thoroughly. I hardly think there is a boy among us who could be bought to return home."

The following extract from the *Albany Times* shows how the hearts of those at home throbbed in unison with those who had gone into active service; that the daughters of the North were no less loyal than her sons:

"Yesterday afternoon, at the Garrison of the Industrial School, an elegant silk flag—one of the most beautiful and thoroughly-finished banners which we have seen in this city—was presented by a number of patriotic ladies and gentlemen to the Plattsburgh Volunteers. The presentation, on behalf of the citizens of Plattsburgh, was made by D. B. McNeil, Jr., now of the Secretary of State's office, and formerly of Plattsburgh, and the response, on behalf of the volunteers, was made by Capt. Palmer. The following note was forwarded to Mr. McNeil, together with the flag, to be presented by him to Capt. Palmer:

"'FOQUET'S HOTEL, PLATTSBURGH, May 3, 1861.

"'TO CAPT. PALMER'S COMPANY, PLATTSBURGH VOLUNTEERS:

"'DEAR FRANK,—Please accept the accompanying banner, emblem of Strength, Purity, and Fidelity, as a token of our hearty approval in the cause in which you and your noble company have undertaken, and may the sight of its glorious Stars and Stripes, as they float gracefully over your ranks, inspire each of you to fight manfully for the Constitution and the Union, which we believe to be the richest legacy which the Fathers of our Country could have bestowed upon us; and may God bless and protect you and lead you to honor and to victory is our most earnest prayer.

"'MRS. Z. B. STETSON,	MR. M. SAWYER,
MRS. J. M. ROBERTSON,	MR. M. SOWLES,
THE MISSES FOQUET,	MR. P. MONASH,
MISS MARGARET WELDON,	MR. CAMPBELL,
MR. D. F. BELLINGER,	MR. ADAMS,
JUDGE NOYES,	MESSRS. FOQUET,
MR. JAMES HIGBY.'	

"In presenting this note and flag, Mr. McNeil delivered the following neat and pertinent address:

"'Capt. Palmer,—In behalf of the inmates of Foquet's Hotel, I am directed to present to you and the company that you command this beautiful banner. In performing this duty I may be permitted to say that all who know you and the company under your command believe this banner will be nobly borne during the present crisis, and should the opportunity offer, that it will wave successfully over many a hard-fought battle-field. During the war of 1812 and 1814 your fathers nobly defended the flag of our country at Plattsburgh,—our home. You will do the same now in any portion of our common country. How appropriate to patriotic hearts like yours the words of one of the noblest of our poets:

* By Mrs. Frank Palmer.

"'"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?"'

"Capt. Palmer responded as follows:

"'Mr. McNeil,—In receiving at your hands the splendid banner which the citizens of Plattsburgh have presented us, and which with patriotic pride we will bear at the head of our column, permit me, in behalf of my company, to express to you, and through you to the ladies and gentlemen of Plattsburgh (who have selected you to make this presentation), our warm and hearty thanks for the beautiful and appropriate gift, and the happy manner in which you have executed your trust.

"'You, sir, have alluded to the blood-stained fields of Plattsburgh, and appealed to us to stand by the flag under which our fathers took the field. Be assured we will never disgrace our country's flag. Should we in due time return to our homes, we will bring with us these colors; though perhaps riddled with bullets, or begrimed with the dust of battle, we will nevertheless cherish them to our dying hours,—"not a single stripe erased, not a star polluted." Cheered on by the approval of the ladies whose fair hands have fashioned this banner we can endure all the hardships and miseries of war, in the hope that peace and prosperity may soon be restored to our common country. Rest assured that we accept the banner with gratitude, and adopt as our motto,—

"'"A union of lakes and a union of lands,
A union of States none can sever;
A union of hearts and a union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"'

"Quite a numerous assemblage of the personal friends of the parties to this interesting presentation were present, and taken altogether it was one of the most interesting exhibitions of enthusiasm and patriotism which we have had the pleasure of witnessing. We doubt not, judging from the sturdy appearance of the Plattsburgh volunteers, that they will never disgrace the flag which the fair hands of Plattsburgh have woven to float over them in the hour of battle."

About a week after the departure of the first company of Plattsburgh volunteers a second company was formed and ready to go forward. The officers were John S. Stetson, Captain; Ransom M. Pierce, Lieutenant; Charles H. Bentley, Ensign. Before leaving Plattsburgh they were presented with a beautiful stand of colors by the ladies of Plattsburgh.

Another company formed in Mooers, Clinton Co., N. Y., left for Albany soon after. The officers of the third company were William W. Wood, Captain; John McFadden, Lieutenant; Henry J. Carlton, Ensign.

On their arrival in Albany these three companies were united with a company from Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., whose officers were Joel J. Seaver, Captain; Frederic F. Wead, Lieutenant; Milton E. Roberts, Ensign; and with six other companies from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., whose officers were as follows:

Company A.—David A. Nevin, Captain; Peter L. Van Ness, Lieutenant; Charles L. Jones, Ensign.

Company B.—James M. Pomeroy, Captain; Wilson Hopkins, Lieutenant; George L. Eastman, Ensign.

Company D.—George Parker, Captain; Albert M. Barney, Lieutenant; Robert P. Wilson, Ensign.

Company F.—John C. Gilmore, Captain; John A. Vance, Lieutenant; Joseph Holbrook, Ensign.

Company G.—Martin N. Curtis, Captain; Simon C. Vedder, Lieutenant; William S. Best, Ensign.

Company H.—Warren Gibson, Captain; Alanson M. Barnard, Lieutenant; Archibald S. Tucker, Ensign.

Capt. Palmer's company was Company C, Capt. Stetson's Company E, Capt. Seaver's Company I, and Capt. Wood's Company K.

The staff officers of the regiment were Thomas A. Davies, Colonel; Samuel Marsh, Lieutenant-Colonel; Buel Palmer, Major; William B. Crandall, Surgeon; John H. Mooers, Assistant Surgeon; Rev. Royal B. Stratton, Chaplain; Joseph Howland, Adjutant; Arthur D. Wurt, Quartermaster.

The routine of their daily life at Albany is given in a letter from that place:

"We rise at five; make ourselves as tidy as possible; drill until seven o'clock, then breakfast, study, and write; drill from ten to twelve, then dinner; drill from three till five, dress-parade from five to six, tea at six, bed at nine.

"On Sabbath have services at 2½ P.M., when all the troops in the barracks—some three thousand—form in solid mass to participate in the services. The appearance of the men, drawn up, company succeeding company, heads uncovered, all quiet and attentive, is very impressive."

A letter dated Camp Morgan, Albany, May 23, 1861, says,—

"My men improve very fast in all things that go to make up a good soldier. I like our colonel very much; he is a strict disciplinarian and a gentleman, which is enough to say of any colonel. Lieut.-Col. Marsh is a kind, gentlemanly man, and is constantly busy for the benefit of all. He is indefatigable in his exertions to learn as fast as possible. Every man in the regiment will think kindly of him when they come to know him perfectly.

"We have received no pay yet, or clothing, except one flannel shirt, one pair of drawers, socks, and shoes, and a cap; not enough for a change, but the men expect to get their uniform every day."

From Camp Morgan, June 10, 1861, we have the following:

"From Company C to the Ladies of Plattsburgh and Vicinity.

"Ladies,—Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of the stockings, shirts, and havelocks forwarded to us in care of Mr. Palmer. Please accept our heart-felt thanks for your most liberal and timely contribution to our comfort. We left home—most of us—hurriedly, with no outfit, and expecting to receive immediate attention from State authorities. We have been here now a month and a half, but have received no uniforms, and many of us are in a state of almost entire destitution. You may judge, then, of the opportuneness of your gift, and how gratefully it will be remembered. The articles of clothing are all the more acceptable because they came from our homes. They are not only comforts, but mementos. They assure us that hearts are feeling for us, and hands working for us in places where we most care to be remembered. To the young misses, whose thoughtfulness has supplied us with needles, thread, etc., we beg leave to express our particular obligations. God bless every kind heart that prompted and every fair hand that aided this good deed. For ourselves, we hope that our conduct, both out of battle and in battle,—if we ever come to it,—will be such as not to make you sorry that you have done something for our comfort.

"Frank Palmer, *Captain Co. C.*"

At this time a society was organized by the ladies of Plattsburgh to furnish aid to "Our Volunteers." The officers elected were Mrs. A. C. Moore, President; Miss Lizzie Blake, Secretary; Mrs. M. K. Platt, Miss Julia Palmer, Corresponding Committee; Mrs. G. H. Beckwith, Miss Lottie Moore, Miss Julia Palmer, Purchasing Committee; Mrs. E. Hathaway, Mrs. A. C. Moore, Mrs. C. F. Norton, Mrs. Samuel Carter, Mrs. Morehouse, Mrs. F. L. C. Sailly, Mrs. G. V. Edwards, Mrs. S. F. Vilas, Mrs. S. Gorham, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, Mrs. W. H. Morgan, Committee for Cutting Garments; Mrs. J. Westcott, Mrs. P. F. Gates, Mrs. P. G. Ellsworth, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Orvis, Mrs.

P. D. Moore, Mrs. M. Bixby, Miss Jennie Dodds, Miss Pauline Cady, Miss Eliza Sherman, Miss Emma Bonner, Miss Eliza Cooley, Distributing Committee.

Other friends of the regiment in the southern part of the State were also busy, as the following letter from Col. Davis will show:

"HEADQUARTERS 16TH REGIMENT,
"CAMP MORGAN, June 20, 1861.

"MRS. CAROLINE SARGENT, *President*, etc.

"MADAM,—I beg you will present the very sincere thanks of the 16th Regiment to the Relief Committee of the women of Matteawan and Fishkill Landing for their very valuable present of clothing. It is a very acceptable gift, and your thoughtful kindness will ever be remembered by the regiment.

"It will certainly be a pleasure to the kind hearts which have interested themselves in our welfare to learn that the condition of my regiment has greatly improved; the men are now well clothed and provided for, and the sick-list is only one-third what it was two weeks ago. "I am, Madam, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
"THOMAS A. DAVIES,
"*Col. 16th Regiment.*"

Matteawan was the home of Adjutant Howland, and Fishkill Landing the birthplace of Quartermaster De Wint.

The regiment received its uniforms, and was presented with the United States flag, and equipped with muskets furnished by the State.

Col. Davies strongly urged the State authorities to furnish the regiment with the best rifles that were made, giving as a reason that the regiment contained a great number of famous marksmen, and they could do much more efficient service if armed with rifles; but as there was great scarcity of rifles at this time, the regiment was not furnished with them until later.

They left Albany the last of June. Arriving at New York they marched through that city to Union Square, where they were presented with an elegant silk flag bearing the arms of the State. This flag was the gift of Mrs. Howland (wife of Adjt. Howland) and her sisters, the Misses Woolsey.

They proceeded from New York by rail to Washington, passing through Baltimore *en route*. Before the train reached Baltimore it was stopped, and fixed ammunition was issued to the men. Happily, there was no occasion to use it in passing through the city. They marched quietly and unmolested from one depot to the other in the early gray of the morning.

They reached Washington the 29th June, and went into camp about a mile from the Capitol, near East Capitol Avenue, naming their camp "Camp Woolsey."

The regiment, together with the other troops in and about Washington, was reviewed by President Lincoln on the 4th of July.

They left Washington, July 11th, for Alexandria, Va. One of their number writes from that place July 13th: "Having served as 'officer of the day' for the past twenty-four hours, I am relieved from active duty this morning, and take the opportunity to write you. The companies are out drilling on the green sward in front of the tents, leaving it comparatively quiet in and about the tents. We arrived here day before yesterday (about two miles out from Alexandria and close by Fort Ellsworth) at about sunset, pitched our tents by the side of the railroad track, which leads to Fairfax Court-House (which is about six miles farther on), cooked our supper of coffee and bread, stationed our pickets and guard, seized innumerable bundles of hay that were in the field we camp on, and slept *soundly* until morning. Yesterday we sent out two full companies as skirmishers, straightened out our camp, after which those who were able to get passes from the colonel paid visits to the various camps about us and to Fort Ellsworth. We number now seven hundred and sixty-five. We had a nice time last night for a short time. About eleven o'clock the drums beat the call to arms, and such a flying about and ordering for about four minutes you or I never saw before; but at the end of that time each company in camp was drawn up in line of battle on the color line, ready to give a good account of itself. All expected the enemy were on us, and when we broke into column by company and commenced marching, if it had been daylight I have no doubt a looker-on would have seen some pale faces but no shirking. The colonel marched us to the end of our line of camp, and then wheeled us into our old position again, halted us, and dismissed us to our quarters without a word of explanation. At two o'clock this morning we were called out again in the same manner. It took us seven minutes to get into 'order of battle' at the second call.

"Col. Davies has been put in command of a brigade of four regiments, two of which are encamped on either side of us, about fifty rods distant. The other is expected to reach here to-day, and ours will make the fourth. My men are all pretty well, as last night's roll-call after our turn-out for battle testifies. Every man, except those on guard, was in the rank and answered to his name. They were in perfect marching order, being divided off in their respective platoons, sections, etc. We are in hourly expectation of orders to march to Fairfax Court-House."

The orders which they were expecting came soon. At the close of June, 1861, one hundred thousand Union troops were on the Potomac, and probably as many of the rebels. The middle of July the rebel army was concentrated at Manassas. The cry of the rebels, "On to Washington!" was growing daily more feeble, and the cry from Washington and the North of "On to Richmond!" was daily growing louder, and yielding to the pressure, Gen. Scott ordered Gen. McDowell to move forward.

Accordingly, he put his army of thirty-two thousand men in motion towards Manassas.

The 15th New York, which was in Davies' brigade, and Miles' division (the 5th) was included in this command, and they left camp, near Alexandria, the 16th July, and reached Centreville the 18th, having to force their way through the enemy's pickets most of the way.

All are familiar with the events of the 21st July,—the day of the battle of Bull Run.

Gen. McDowell's plans were well laid and well carried into execution, but after gallant fighting by our troops, after brilliant charges and steady, persevering effort, after driving their enemy two miles from behind their intrenched position, victory was plucked from his banners and given to the enemy because Gen. Johnston reached the field with reinforcements for the rebels, and Gen. Patterson failed to reach it with his army to assist Gen. McDowell.

Greeley, in his "American Conflict," says,—

"The 5th Division (Miles') was held in reserve at Centreville, not only to support the attacking columns, but to guard against the obvious peril of a formidable rebel advance on our left across Blackburn's Ford to Centreville, flanking our flank movement, capturing our munitions and supplies, and cutting off our line of retreat.

"Before three P.M. there had been fitful cannonading and skirmishing but no serious engagement on our left, but when our defeat on the right became manifest, Gen. Johnston again ordered Ewell to advance and attack, which he did; but was received by the 2d Brigade, Col. T. A. Davies, with so rapid and spirited a fire of grape and canister that he precipitately retreated. There were still more than three hours of good daylight when the rebels saw our routed right rushing madly from the field like frightened sheep, yet their pursuit amounted to nothing. They came across Bull Run, preceded by their cavalry, and seem to have taken a deliberate, though rather distant, survey of the 5th Division, drawn up in good order along the slope west of Centreville, and eagerly expecting their advance. . . .

"Our 5th Division, constituting our reserve, now became the rear-guard of our army, remained in position until after midnight, when, under peremptory orders from Gen. McDowell, it commenced its deliberate retreat to the environs of Washington."

Gen. J. E. Johnston, in his official report of the battle, says,—

"The apparent firmness of the United States troops at Centreville (who had not been engaged) checked our pursuit; the strong forces occupying the works near Georgetown, Arlington, and Alexandria, the certainty, too, that Gen. Patterson if needed would reach Washington with his army of thirty thousand men sooner than we could, and the inadequate means of the army in ammunition, provisions, and transportation, prevented any serious thought of advancing against the capital."

Abbott, in his "Civil War in America," says,—

"After the battle of Sunday, this force (Wilson's brigade) in connection with Davies' brigade and two batteries, repulsed the enemy in his attempt to attack the retreating army in the rear at Centreville, and thus exerted incalculable influence in arresting the disasters of that sad day."

From the muster-rolls of the 16th Regiment the following is copied:

"The regiment was engaged in the battle of Bull Run, being on the extreme left of our army, stationed there to prevent the enemy from outflanking us, which they attempted to do about four P.M., but were held in check and driven back by us. About five P.M. the regiment was ordered to retire. The members of the regiment all behaved gallantly, both under fire and in the advance and retreat. The men acted with coolness and courage, not one shirking his duty, and were obedient to all orders of their superiors. The officers and men are all equally entitled to credit for good behavior in the face of the enemy."

The time for which many of the regiments had enlisted having expired, it was deemed expedient for the army to take up its old position near Washington and reorganize. Troops were concentrated on the Potomac, Arlington Heights were strengthened, the army meantime looking and longing for some onward movement. The enemy were strongly posted at Fairfax Court-House, and were strengthening their position every day.

The 16th went into its old camp near Alexandria, Va., called Camp Lyon. The month of August was spent in drilling, in felling trees and throwing up earthworks, the men being engaged in the construction of Fort Lyon. It was a dreary time of waiting. The warm weather was very debilitating. The regiment had received no pay from the time of its organization until the middle of August, and consequently the men had no means of adding any little luxuries to their ordinary rations. Officers and men fared alike. Coffee, bread, meat of some kind, rice, and sugar—when the commissary department happened to have them—were the daily rations; and in the language of an officer of the regiment, "it requires a great amount of uncivil engineering to cause the food to make its appearance on our table (old box turned upside down)."

During the months of August, September, and those following, while the regiment was in camp, many of the officers were sent home to regain their health and to obtain recruits for the regiment.

In August, Col. Davies was relieved from the command of the 2d Brigade, and appointed acting brigader-general, commanding 7th Brigade. Adj. Joseph Howland was appointed, Sept. 17, 1861, assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Slocum; and Robert P. Wilson, ensign of Company D, was appointed adjutant of the regiment.

On the 3d of October, Capt. Palmer, with a command of a hundred men, was sent to Pohick Church for the purpose of breaking up the camp of the enemy's pickets stationed there. The object was accomplished, with a loss of two men on the rebel side. No loss to the regiment. In October, on the reorganization of the divisions of the army, the regiment left Camp Lyon, and moved about two miles up the Potomac to Camp Franklin.

Nov. 11, 1861, Capt. Seaver, of Company K, was promoted major of the regiment in the place of Buel Palmer, resigned. Rev. Andrew M. Miller, a Presbyterian clergyman from Chateaugay, N. Y., was appointed chaplain of the regiment, Nov. 11, 1861, in the place of the Rev. Royal B. Stratton, resigned. Adj. Howland was, March 7, 1862, promoted colonel of the regiment, in the place of Col. Davies, who was appointed brigadier-general. Gen. Davies was, March 23d, relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and sent to join Maj.-Gen. Halleck, commanding the Department of the Mississippi. In the spring of 1862, Capt. Stetson, of Company E, resigned, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 59th New York Volunteers.

CHAPTER XVII.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued.)

Sixteenth Regiment—(Continued).

THE Army of the Potomac remained encamped near Washington until March, 1862, and the 16th Regiment remained in Camp Franklin up to that time. The army now numbered two hundred thousand men, eager to be actively engaged. The eyes of friends at the North were strained to see, and their ears to hear, some report of an advance. Weary of waiting for Gen. McClellan to give an order to that effect, President Lincoln, Jan. 27, 1861, ordered a forward movement of all the armies by the 22d of February. To Gen. McClellan he issued a special order that his army should be pushed forward towards a point on the railroad southward of Manassas Junction on or before the 22d of February.

But Gen. McClellan had planned to advance on Richmond by way of the Peninsula, and after much discussion

and delay President Lincoln consented. Further delay occurred in procuring the boats necessary to transport the army to the Peninsula. In the mean time the rebels evacuated Manassas; and while waiting for boats to transport his troops, McClellan ordered the army to advance towards Manassas. In obedience to these orders, the 16th Regiment left Camp Franklin and marched in the direction of Manassas. The following letter from a member of the regiment gives an account of their movements at this time:

"CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX, VA., March 13, Evening.

"You see by the heading of this where we are. We left camp Monday morning at five A.M., fully equipped for a campaign, and reached our present camp on the same day at one P.M. The camp is about a quarter of a mile from the court-house from which the village takes its name. The village is quite small, not over one hundred houses. The people, with few exceptions, have all left. The same day we left our camp some of our troops went though to Centreville and Manassas, and found both places evacuated by the enemy. Some of our officers have been there since, and report the strongest works of the enemy to be on Centreville Hill, a place we took possession of last summer without encountering resistance. The immense fortifications about Manassas are all a farce. We are lying quietly in camp here at Fairfax, as though we had been here for a year. All the roads leading from the river to Manassas are crowded with troops, and fine troops, too, but the enemy has flown, where, no one can tell, but suppose towards Richmond. Whether we move forward, or back to the river to take boats and cars, or remain here for another nine months, is unknown.

"Some twenty-five steamers reached Washington to-day, which has the appearance of some of us taking to the water. Our regiment has beautiful camping-grounds in a pine grove, on high ground overlooking the village and the surrounding country, and as far as the eye can reach the fields are covered with our troops. Gen McClellan's headquarters is close by our camp, within one hundred rods. The men all feel well and anxious for a sight of the enemy, though it will probably be some time before their wishes will be gratified."

The regiment was at this time in Slocum's brigade (2d), Franklin's division (1st), McDowell's corps (1st). The division of Gen. Franklin was ordered April 3d to Manassas Junction, thence beyond to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, to relieve Brig.-Gen. Sumner's corps; Franklin's headquarters to be at or near Warrenton Junction.

A letter from Manassas Junction, April 6, 1862, says,—

"We reached here yesterday, having come out by cars. Troops have been arriving every hour since we arrived; I think about the whole of Gen. McDowell's army are here now. We have orders to march to-morrow morning at 7.30. Do not know where we are going. We cannot hear of any rebels about here. The men have taken great pleasure in going on the old battle-ground. The fortifications here are all a sham, few half-finished earthworks are all I can find."

They went out as far as Catlett's Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. It had been arranged that all of the 1st Corps was to be left to guard Washington, but owing to Gen. McClellan's urgent request that more troops be allowed him on the Peninsula, Franklin's division was detached and sent back by cars to Alexandria, to go thence by steamers down the Potomac. On the 31st of March the regiment was again at Camp Franklin, and was ordered, the 16th of April, to embark on board the steamer "Webster" to go down the Potomac.

The muster-rolls show them at Ship Point, April 30th. A letter, dated "On shore, Ship Point, May 4th," says,—

"All is astir in camp this morning. We have just received word that the enemy left their fortifications at Yorktown last night and are retreating rapidly, pursued by our troops. We have orders to embark immediately.

"*May 4th—Evening.*—Our division is aboard the steamers again, ready to start. Our cavalry has gone after the rebels by land. We shall probably go up the York River."

"*Monday Morning, May 5th, off Yorktown, on the River.*—We reached here at 7 A.M.; have a fine view of the enemy's works. They have left in our hands all their siege-guns and a large amount of camp-equipage and baggage. The banks of the river here, on either side, are lined with earthworks, with guns mounted on them very thickly. It seems to me if a Northern army had held them they would not have been taken as quickly. The position is excellent for defense. The rebels must be demoralized, or we would not drive them from such strongholds so easily. We are lying at anchor just abreast the village of Yorktown. Shall try and get ashore to obtain a closer view of the rebel works. It is raining quite hard.

"*Tuesday*, 9 A.M.—We are still lying off Yorktown, but expect to weigh anchor every moment and go farther up the river. Gen. Kearney, with his division, was skirmishing with the enemy all yesterday afternoon. The enemy were pretty strong, and would not be driven too fast. They are about eight miles above us here. We could hear the firing quite plainly. We may have a big fight here yet. The colonel says our destination is about ten miles this side West Point; the position must be in rear of the enemy this morning. The sky is clear and the weather pleasant, men in fine spirits; have now ninety-two officers and men in my company.

"*Thursday, May* 1—4 P.M.—We have just cast anchor off West Point, and my company is getting aboard the pontoons to land. A few rebel cavalry were ashore on the south side of the river, where we are about to land, but some shells from one of our gunboats sent them back to the woods about three-quarters of a mile off.

"7 P.M.—Our brigade is all landed without loss, and we have sent our pickets into the woods in front of us. The place we now hold is a clearing of about two hundred acres, ground level, surrounded on the south, east, and west by pine woods; is swampy in spots. Most of the clearing is under cultivation. Our camp is a wheat-field,—wheat a foot high, and of fine quality. Everything is quiet this evening. Now and then a shot is heard from the pickets. We hear the enemy is in full force in the woods, not over a mile from us; so we shall probably have some warm work to-morrow. Five of our companies are out on picket duty, and other companies of the 27th New York, 5th Maine, and 96th Pennsylvania Regiments.

"*Wednesday*, 5 P.M.—We have had a sharp fight to-day. The enemy attacked our pickets this morning about 9 o'clock in force, and drove them out of the woods into our clearing, killing and wounding a number. We threw the 18th New York, 27th New York, and 95th Pennsylvania into the woods to check them, when some sharp fighting took place and lasted until 1 P.M., when the 31st, 32d, and 18th New York, and 5th Maine were ordered to charge, which they did in fine style, driving the enemy through the woods and out of their positions. Our batteries threw a few shells into the woods, but not knowing the enemy's position, it was blind work for them. About noon the enemy stationed a battery on the river-bank, about a mile below us, and threw some shot and shell amongst our shipping, but without damage to us. A few shells from our gunboats soon drove the battery back. During the day our regiment was (I think unfortunately for us) divided. As I have said before, five companies—Companies A, B, F, G, and K—were sent out on picket, and they did not join us again until the fight was over. The other five companies, of which mine was one, were ordered to protect a battery which was in position about thirty rods from the woods where the enemy were posted, but could do no work except to shell the woods, as the enemy did not show themselves out of the woods during the day. Of the companies on picket, Companies A, B, and K were on the west side of the clearing, and saw no enemy, but Companies F and G were posted where the enemy first made the attack, and were driven out by the overwhelming number of the enemy after a stubborn resistance and some loss. Company F lost one corporal and two privates killed, one corporal and one private wounded, and three privates missing. Company G lost three privates killed, four privates wounded, and Capt. Curtis, commanding, severely wounded in the side. The missing of Company F were probably wounded and carried off by the enemy. Capt. J. K. Gilmore commands Company F, and is a fine officer. He met with some very narrow escapes during the day. Both Capts. Gilmore and Curtis say their men fought well, and we are proud of it. The 18th, 31st, and 32d New York, and 5th Maine fought bravely. Our whole loss is about thirty killed and one hundred and thirty-five

wounded and missing. We have about eighty wounded in hospital, and others are still being found and brought in. It is all quiet this evening. We hold the battle-ground of the day with a strong force; do not know where the enemy have gone. Troops have been landing here all day from down the river, so that we must have some thirty thousand men here now. Part of McClellan's force took steamers at Yorktown, and have come up this way.

"*Thursday, May 8th*, 10 A.M.—All quiet last night and this morning. Troops still landing here from down the river. The village and station of West Point is about three-quarters of a mile to the north of us and across a creek. We can hear the cars running on the railroad over there. We have possession of the place. In the fight of yesterday it was not the intention of Gen. Franklin to drive the enemy by attacking them in large force, but rather to keep them here by skirmishing with them until Gen. McClellan should come up the other side of them; how the plan succeeded I cannot say, but Gen. Franklin appears to be well satisfied with the state of things. We are just sending up a balloon for the purpose of seeing, if possible, where the enemy are. My boys are well. There was not a sick man in the company yesterday when there was a chance of something to do. The weather is pleasant. The fresh air is doing us all good after being aboard ship so long."

Gen. Franklin complimented the division in the following general orders from headquarters:

"HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION, WEST POINT, May 10, 1862.—The general commanding congratulates the officers and men of the command upon their gallant conduct and success in the action of the 7th inst., near West Point. Landing on a hostile shore, with no knowledge of the country inland or of the force that would be likely to oppose them, they were attacked by the enemy with immense superiority of numbers before the landing was completed. They not only regained their ground after having been repulsed, but gained an advanced position, from which they could not be driven by all the efforts of the enemy. The commanding general expected much from this division, and it has so far come fully up to his expectations. So good a commencement augurs well for the final reputation of the division and the success of the cause.

"By order of Brig.-Gen. Franklin."

Gen. Whiting's Texan division and Wade Hampton's South Carolina Legion formed a part of the rebel forces here engaged. The Union loss in this battle was ten killed and forty-nine wounded; of this number six killed and six wounded were of the 16th New York.

May 23d, Gen. Franklin was put in command of the 6th Provisional Corps, consisting of the divisions of Gen. H. W. Slocum and W. F. Smith. Gen. Slocum now commanded the division (1st) formerly commanded by Gen. Franklin, and Gen. Bartlett took Gen. Slocum's place as commander of the 2d Brigade.

The march of the Army of the Potomac up the Peninsula to White House, which Gen. McClellan intended to make a base of supplies, occupied the time from the 9th to the 16th of May.

Here within a circuit of four miles the whole grand army of one hundred thousand was encamped, the entire encampment being visible from an eminence on the Pamunkey. It remained three days, and then again advanced towards Richmond. On the 23d the battle of Hanover Court-House was fought, and the last of May and first of June the battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. The advance posts of the army were at this time within four miles of Richmond. Our troops could hear the church-bells and see the spires of the city. After these battles it was decided to change the base of supplies to the James River, and the month of June was spent in effecting this.

On the 27th of June the battle of Gaines' Mills was fought. About noon of that day the rebels attacked Gen. Porter. At three P.M., all his forces being engaged, he called for reinforcements, and Gen. Slocum's division was sent to his assistance. Greeley says,—

"Slocum's division of the 6th Corps arrived on the field at 3.30, after our position had been assailed in force at every point, and after McCall's division had been ordered up to support our sorely-pressed front. So urgent and instant was the pressure that Slocum's division had to be divided and sent by brigades, and even regiments, to the points where the need of aid seemed greatest, Bartlett's brigade going to the help of Sykes on our right while a portion of Newton's was sent in between Morell and Sykes. . . . Our loss in this action probably exceeded six thousand killed and wounded."

Abbott says,—

"Probably no battle on earth was fought more fiercely. The Union forces engaged numbered thirty-five thousand, the rebel, seventy thousand. The rebels were directed by Lee, and led by Longstreet, the Hills, Stonewall Jackson, and Ewell."

The muster-roll of the 16th Regiment, dated White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862, contains the following record:

"The regiment has been engaged with the enemy three times since last muster. First, on the 7th of May, at West Point, in which it lost six killed, six wounded, thirteen missing. Second, June 27th, Gaines' Mills; loss, killed thirty-one, wounded one hundred and forty-nine, missing thirty-one. Third, June 28th; loss, wounded nine. At the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27th, Col. Howland received a severe flesh wound in the thigh, Lieut.-Col. Marsh was mortally wounded, Lieut. R. P. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general, was severely injured by the concussion of a shell bursting near his head."

Among the commissioned company officers, First Lieut. Alanson M. Barnard, Company H, was killed; First Lieut. John McFadden, Company K, of Beekmantown, N. Y., was mortally wounded; Capt. Warren Gibson, Company H, was shot through the head, causing total blindness; and Second Lieut. Pliny Moore, of Company C, acting adjutant, was wounded in the arm.

The following list of casualties in his company is extracted from a letter written by Capt. Palmer:

"Lieut. Pliny Moore, acting adjutant, wounded; Thomas Myers, John McCafferty, Robert Collins, John Fielders, killed.

"Lyman T. Nay, Jacob Rugar, Corp. Thomas Clark, Levi Good, fifer, missing and not known to be wounded.

"William Thompson, Wesley Hull, Mitchell Bully, O. Washburn, L. Torrey, William Dominy, all wounded severely, and Patrick McKeown sick, were left in hospital and are now missing.

"Corps. Robert Lucas, John Ford, John Moffitt, and privates Elijah Vegan, Marion F. Williams, C. Buchor, J. J. Clark, and John Lapan were wounded and sent off by steamer.

"Corp. Joseph Puttian, C. Lucas, William Townsend, H. Robinson, J. Robinson, John Howe were wounded slightly and are now doing duty in the regiment. Others were hit and bruised in various places, but the balls and pieces of shell did not enter the flesh. Our loss was all sustained on Friday, 27th. The regiment fought a whole brigade of the enemy for three hours, doing terrible execution, driving them repeatedly, and capturing two of their guns Our loss in the regiment was thirty-six killed and nearly two hundred wounded and missing. Col. Howland was wounded in the thigh, but would not leave the field until the fight was over. Lieut.-Col. Marsh was shot through the neck, and has since died. Both Col. Howland and Lieut.-Col. Marsh are most enthusiastically praised by the whole regiment. Col. Howland was as cool as on drill. The 16th has fought hard and well, and was the last to leave the field on Friday, and left in order. The colonel tells the boys he was perfectly satisfied with their conduct. The army is now lying in front of Harrison's Landing, on the James River, well organized, and ready to fight any day or hour. No fighting since Friday to speak of. The officers near my company say the boys behaved like heroes and never faltered. All I have to be sorry for is the loss of so many brave spirits. If there was any chance of par-

ticularizing the conduct of any of my boys, without doing injustice to others, I would do it, but they all behaved like heroes.

"The colors were shot down nine times, and were repeatedly picked up by my boys outside the color-guard, only to be leveled to the ground again by the apparent concentrated fire of the enemy. Corp. Moffitt got his wound while holding them, as did three others of my company. They would all have been shot down rather than have left the colors in the hands of the enemy. The color-guards, eight in number, were all but one wounded, and my men had to bring the colors off the field. They show many marks of balls and shells, and it is an honor to carry them.

"Please tell Mr. Robinson that his two sons were the bravest of the brave, and both show marks of their courage on their persons, both slightly wounded, but still doing their full share of duty in the company. Thomas Myers, who was killed, was cool and brave, and while doing his own duty, like a hero cheered on the others to do theirs. The men all speak highly of his conduct, and mourn his loss, as they do the others who were killed. Myers lived at the prison; tell Mr. Parkhurst of his conduct. The services of Sergt. Hare were invaluable; he deserves a much higher position in the army."

The following manly letter breathes the same spirit that ran through all those now so frequently received, inquiring for "my boy" or "my boys":

"I pray you take pains with them as your own children. For me, I cannot do anything for them now, and I ask you to take all the possible care for them that you would if they were your boys. Dear sir, I ask you if either of my sons dies or is wounded, if it is possible, to send them home, for I would have the pleasure of seeing them living or dead."

Alas! only one returned to cheer the father's heart; the other fell on the field of Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863.

Gen. McClellan, after the battle of Gaines' Mills, decided to leave the Peninsula, and accordingly ordered the army back. On the 28th of June, Gen. Slocum's division held Savage's Station; at four P.M. the army was attacked, but repulsed the enemy, the 16th Regiment losing nine wounded. On the 29th they were ordered to fall back and cross White Oak Swamp. On the 1st of July our army was all at Malvern Hill. Here it was attacked by all the rebel forces about three P.M., but the rebels were not able to force it from its position, and night found our troops the victors on a hard-fought field. Gen. McClellan, who had been absent during the day, returned at evening and ordered them to leave their situation and to fall back to Harrison's Bar, seven miles down the James.

Abbott, speaking of their retreat from near Richmond to Harrison's Landing, says,—

"The heroic struggles of the rear-guard can never be fully known. Hooker fought until his men dropped around him from sheer exhaustion. Slocum relieved him. When *his* men were worn out Sedgwick came to the rescue. And the chivalric Kearney pierced with his impetuous columns the very centre of the rebel lines. Thus the rear presented an impenetrable shield to protect the retreating army."

McClellan's army was withdrawn from Harrison's Landing August 16th, going to Yorktown, Newport News, and Fortress Monroe. From thence they were ordered to form a junction with Gen. Pope's army, and Gen. Franklin's corps embarked on the 22d of August at Fortress Monroe for Alexandria. Thus ended the Peninsula campaign.

During this campaign the pestilential odors exhaling from the swamps through which our army was compelled to march were almost as fatal to our soldiers as the shot and shell of the enemy. Stricken down with fever, our brave men were sent back to the hospital transports at White House. Here the patriotic women of the North ministered to the wants of the sick and wounded. Mrs. Howland, wife of Col. Howland, of the 16th Regiment, and her sister, Miss Georgiana Woolsey, were on board one of these steamers, and attended to the sick and wounded of the regiment who came under their care with all the devotion a sister could have manifested. These ladies were members of a family indefatigable from first to last in their endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of our army. The mother, Mrs. Woolsey, of New York, and the four daughters, Mrs. Joseph Howland, Mrs. Robert Howland, and the Misses Georgiana and Jane Woolsey, were all engaged in this noble work. They tendered the hospitalities of their home in New York to the sick and wounded of the 16th as they passed through that city to their Northern homes. They labored in camp, in hospital, and on the battle-field. After the battle of Chancellorsville the Misses Woolsey brought fruit and flowers and tempting delicacies to the wounded of the 16th Regiment in the hospitals at Falmouth and Georgetown. The words of a wounded soldier were, "It does a sick man good to see one of that family." To-day their labors are gratefully remembered in many a Northern home.

In "Woman's Work in the Civil War" is an interesting article giving some account of the labors of these patriotic and talented ladies; from it I copy the following graceful tribute to Mrs. Joseph Howland, written by a member of the 16th Regiment, who had been under her care on one of the hospital transports at White House:

"From old St. Paul till now,
Of honorable women not a few
Have left their golden ease, in love to do
The saintly work which Christ-like hearts pursue.

"And such an one art thou! God's fair apostle,
Bearing his love in war's horrific train;
Thy blessed feet follow its ghastly pain,
And misery and death without disdain.

"To one borne from the sullen battle's roar,
Dearer the greeting of thy gentle eyes,
When he, aweary, torn, and bleeding lies,
Than all the glory that the victors prize.

"When peace shall come and homes shall smile again
A thousand soldier hearts, in Northern climes,
Shall tell their little children in their rhymes
Of the sweet saints who blessed the old war times.

"On the Chickahominy, June 12, 1862."

Owing to the wound received at Gaines' Mills, and subsequent illness, Col. Howland was unable to again rejoin the regiment. He was a gallant officer, and much beloved by those under his command.

July 4, 1862, Major Seaver was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in place of Lieut.-Col. Marsh, who had died of his wound received at Gaines' Mills. Capt. Frank Palmer, of Company C, was appointed major. In August, Assistant-Surgeon John H. Mooers resigned, and was appointed surgeon of the 118th New York Regiment.

August 7th, Dr. C. C. Murphy was made assistant surgeon in place of Dr. John H. Mooers, resigned.

From Alexandria, Gen. Franklin's corps marched to

Anandale and Centreville to join Gen. Pope, but the delay in sending troops forward prevented their arriving in time to take part in the battle which took place on the 29th.

The rebels, elated by their success at this time, determined to cross into Maryland and try and win that State for the Southern Confederacy. Accordingly, Gen. Lee moved the main part of his army forward to Leesburg, thence to the Potomac, crossing at Nolan's Ford, and pushed up as far as Frederick, Md., which it entered September 6th. There it remained three days, then marched to Hagerstown.

Hearing that the Union army was in pursuit, "to secure his line of retreat and to gain an important position for defense he resolved to capture Harper's Ferry." Three divisions were detached from his army to effect this, with orders to rejoin the main army at Boonsboro' or Hagerstown as soon as they had accomplished their purpose.

Gen. McClellan pursued the rebel army, reaching Frederick on the 12th, two days after its evacuation by the rebels. Gen. Pleasanton drove the rear part of the rebels over the Catoctin Hills to the base of South Mountain, where the rebels were strongly posted. Here two engagements took place at the same time,—one at Turner's Gap, under Gen. McClellan, the other at Crampton's Gap, under Gen. Franklin. The latter pass was important as defending the rebel flank, and it was necessary that it should be carried by the Union army in order to relieve Harper's Ferry.

The battle of Crampton's Gap is thus described by Abbott:

"Slocum's division occupied the right of the Union line, while his left was covered by Gen. Smith's division. Slocum's three brigades were ordered to charge up the heights on the right. They obeyed with alacrity, and soon came upon a small body of the enemy posted behind a stone wall which ran along near the base of the mountain. Here, in a hand-to-hand conflict of nearly an hour, the rebels firmly stood their ground, till, yielding to the steady pressure of our dauntless soldiers, they were routed and driven up the acclivity. Having reached the higher ground where their battery was stationed, they turned upon our troops, panting in their pursuit up the slope. But, unable to resist the impetuosity of the patriot assault, they again retreated, withdrawing their artillery *en echelon*, till they gained the summit of the ridge, where they were prepared to make a still more determined stand.

"Flushed with success, the Union troops, closing up their greatly diminished ranks, still preserved their line of attack, and rushed in a brilliant charge upon the strong front of the foe. At length the rebels could no longer withstand the series of spirited charges which the patriot soldiers made, and breaking, they fled in great disorder over and down the mountain-sides. They left in the hands of the victors four hundred prisoners, four regimental colors, one cannon, and three thousand stand of arms."

From the *Herald* report the following extract is taken:

"But little over five thousand troops were engaged on our side, comprising Slocum's division of Franklin's corps. The rebels engaged were principally from the division of Gen. McLaws. It was a brief and brilliant battle, and resulted in a signal success for us, as the enemy was driven from the town on the eastern slope of the South Mountain completely over the mountain, and lost upwards of four hundred killed and wounded, and five hundred taken prisoners.

"Two regiments of Bartlett's brigade—the 5th Maine and 96th Pennsylvania—were sent forward as skirmishers through the village and up the lower slopes, driving the enemy's pickets before them. On the slopes they were supported by the 16th and 27th New York, also of Bartlett's brigade. This force steadily advanced up the mountain, fighting all the way, until the enemy's main body was found and its position correctly ascertained. Never was there a place better adapted for defense than the eastern slope of South Mountain at Crampton's Gap. The roadway is narrow, and winds up the mountain in long reaches, which could be so swept by grape-shot that nothing could live there. Apart from the road the side of the mountain is so steep and rocky that it is only with great difficulty one can climb it. At the foot of the steep part of the hill the rebel infantry was posted behind stone walls, as it was also on other parts of the mountain, and the only point at which we could attempt to scale the place was swept by eight pieces of artillery, yet our gallant fellows struggled up with glorious courage, while the foe above poured down upon them a perfect storm of balls, drove the foe from the very summit of the hill, and sent him flying down the farther side in one wild stampede. Nearly the whole of the Cobb Legion was taken, with their colors, inscribed, 'Cobb Legion, in the name of the Lord.' The colors of the 16th Virginia Regiment were also taken."

Lieut.-Col. Seaver's official report is as follows:

"Camp Near Williamsport, Md., Sept. 22, 1862.

"Lieut. R. P. Wilson, A. A. A. Gen., 2d Brigade, Gen. Slocum's Division.

"Sir,—I have the honor to report, on Sunday, September 14th inst., this regiment, preceded by the 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers, marched from its bivouac, crossing the Catoctin Mountains and passing the little village of Jefferson about 12 M., soon after which we were halted for a brief rest. On resuming the march, the 96th Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Cake, was thrown forward as an advance-guard, and on approaching the village of Burkittsville, and within sight of the enemy's pickets, the brigade was drawn up on the left of the road, and the 16th Regiment was ordered to support the 2d United States (Capt. Upton's) Battery. From this position the brigade was again moved forward, and I received an order to follow in rear of the 121st New York Regiment, which I did until we reached the outskirts of the village, when I was assigned a position in the rear of the 27th New York Volunteers, and the brigade moved to the right of the road and rested in a ravine until about 2.30 P.M., when we were again ordered to advance for the purpose of storming Crampton's Pass, on South Mountain, where the enemy had taken up his position. Advancing a few hundred yards under cover of a hedge and cornfield, we were formed in line of battle, with the 5th Maine Regiment on the left, and the 27th New York thrown forward as skirmishers. In this position we advanced about six hundred yards to the crest of a knoll, and to within short rifle range of the enemy, who were in force behind a stone wall, and in the wood skirting the base of the mountain, the enemy's cannon in the mean time keeping up a steady fire upon our lines. Here we opened upon them, and continued a brisk fire for nearly three-quarters of an hour, suffering severely from the fire of the enemy in their superior position, when we were relieved by the 32d New York Regiment, of Gen. Newton's brigade. We had rested but a few minutes when Col. Talbot's brigade was brought up and ordered to charge upon the enemy. They were immediately followed by Gen. Newton's brigade, and the 16th New York and 5th Maine Regiments, forming now the third line, immediately advanced with fixed bayonets and ringing cheers. The enemy opened with great fury upon us with cannon and musketry. As we gained the base of the mountain I found myself directly opposed to the enemy, who were pouring upon us a deadly fire from the cover of the woods. Rallying my men, with the aid of Maj. Palmer, who behaved in the most heroic and commendable manner, I ordered them to charge into the woods, which was done, driving the enemy before us, the troops on our right and left advancing at the same time. We soon cleared the first slope of the mountain and pressed forward towards the Pass. As we gained the crest of the first hill I observed a line of battle formed in a road which led around the brow of the hill, and ordered the men to cover themselves and fire as rapidly as possible. This was done with good effect. Our fire, increasing as the men came up, soon broke the rebel line, and they fled precipitately. They were pursued as rapidly as the men could climb the hill, and at sundown we had carried the Pass and won the day. As night closed upon the scene I found myself on the height on the right of the Pass, in company with Col. Cake, 96th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Myers, and Maj. Maginnis, 18th New York, and a portion of the 32d New York; these, with Maj. Palmer, 16th New York, were the only field-officers present at that point. Subsequently, and in obedience to orders, the 16th Regiment was moved to a point on the road passing through the

Gap, where we bivouacked for the night. As this regiment gained the skirt of the wood, one of the enemy's battle-flags was borne immediately in front of my right wing. The color-bearers were fired upon and one of them wounded, and private James Allen, of Co. F, rushed forward, securing the colors and taking the bearer prisoner. The flag has been forwarded to Gen. McClellan's headquarters in obedience to an order to that effect. The loss of the regiment in this action was twenty enlisted men killed, one com'd officer (Lieut. C. L. Jones) and forty enlisted men wounded.

"I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

"J. J. SEAVER, *Lieut.-Col. Comd'g Regt.*"

Greeley gives the total Union loss in this engagement one hundred and fifteen killed, and four hundred and eighteen wounded.

Ensign Wm. W. Hutton, Co. D, was mortally wounded at Crampton Gap, and died on the 15th.

A letter from Maj. Frank Palmer, dated "Camp near Williamsport, Sept. 22, 1862," gives a further account of this engagement, and also of the battle of Antietam, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862:

"We are now quietly resting in camp, about a mile from Williamsport, having marched here from the battle-field of Wednesday last, a distance of nine miles, which we accomplished by a forced march on Saturday night. Our object in coming here was to support a division which was attacked by the enemy on Saturday afternoon. On reaching here we found all quiet, the enemy having been driven back with slight loss. We are very much in need of rest, having for the past six weeks been continually on the move or fighting. It seems as though we had not had a day's rest since we left Harrison's Landing, Va. We have, to be sure, lain still for a day, and twice for two days at a time, but always under orders to move at a moment's notice; and one cannot rest very much under such circumstances. The result of the past ten days' fighting is not at all satisfactory to me. We have had fatiguing marches, fought bravely and successfully, have cleared Maryland of the enemy, but this is not all I hoped and trusted we would gain. I did hope and believe we would cut off and capture a portion, at least, of the rebel army before they could re-cross the river, but it has resulted otherwise; the enemy are all across the river, and have taken up new positions, where, were it possible, it will cost us a heavy loss to rout them again.

"I am afraid the rebel generals will never give us another such chance. Our regiment has won for itself the respect and admiration of all who know it. Our generals can trust it implicitly, the other regiments feel safe when it is around, and as we march to the front to take up our position we hear remarks of 'There go the Sixteenth boys,' 'Look out for hard knocks ahead,' 'That regiment never falters,' etc. The regiment has never been driven yet by the enemy; it has been in some fearfully tight places, and when possible it has gone through them; when impossible, it has always fought well; has only fallen back on orders, and has always been ready to renew the fight at any moment effectively. At the fight of the Pass, on Sunday, the 16th New York and 5th Maine were the first to go in. We advanced in line of battle side by side, through three or four open fields, under a fearful fire of shell, grape, and bullets from the enemy on the heights, unaided by a single piece of artillery. We advanced till within twenty rods of the enemy's line, only a level plowed field between us; halted here, and coolly went to work, under every disadvantage of numbers and position, the rebels having a stone wall and the trees at the edge of the woods to protect them. We held this position, with the 5th Maine on our left, for about an hour, our men falling fast, when two regiments of the New Jersey brigade came up to relieve us. We fell back about eight rods, taking our dead and wounded with us. We had not been here over fifteen minutes when the order came to charge. The charging column was three lines deep; first, two regiments of Jersey's; second, two regiments Newton's brigade; then our 16th and 5th Maine. We rushed across the field, over the stone wall, and into the woods. Just after we got into the woods we came up to Newton's and the Jersey regiments, who had been checked by the severe fire of the enemy, who had got behind the trees in our front and flank. Our regiment immediately took the lead, and kept it until we had driven the enemy across the mountain, and until darkness came on, ending the fight. We lost a great many of our best men in this charge. After we took the lead, we got the enemy confused and retreating, and we kept them at it. At this time they were reinforced by a whole regiment, but our rapid advance rendered it impossible for them to form in any kind of fighting order, and we soon had them flying up the mountain in confusion after the others. Here it was that our regiment took from the enemy a stand of colors. The troops we met here were principally Georgians, and said to be the best troops in the rebel army. Cobb's Legion lost heavily. We took a great many prisoners, both on the charge up the mountain and the next morning. Our regiment lost sixty-four killed and wounded out of two hundred and seventy engaged; of these nineteen were killed, or died the next day. The rest will most of them get well. Col. Bartlett and Gen. Slocum both complimented the regiment very highly the next morning for its gallant conduct. Other regiments did well, but the 16th, after being under a heavy and destructive fire for an hour, losing forty of our men, nearly out of ammunition, and almost immediately after making a charge across an open field, under the concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, on the start in rear of two lines of fresh troops, but after the first thirty rods taking the lead and keeping it until we had entirely routed the enemy,—five times our number, and holding the strongest position,—one may well be proud of being a member of such a regiment. The recruits that came in last are good men; they were all under heavy fire Wednesday and Thursday (at Antietam), and stood it bravely. Lieut.-Col. Seaver has commanded the regiment nobly through the hard times and places it has gone through lately."

On the 17th September the battle of Antietam was fought. The rebel army under Lee occupied the hills lying west of the Antietam River, with woods and corn-fields in front of them. At five A.M., Gen. Hooker attacked them. For half an hour neither army seemed to gain any ground; then the rebels yielded somewhat to the impetuous charge of our troops, but presently regained half the ground that we had won. Gen. Hooker, wounded, but still leading his men, having fought until he could fight no longer, one of Doubleday's brigades was sent forward to hold the ground that he had gained. For half an hour, on the crest of a hill, exposed to the storm of shot and shell, this brigade stood unmoved. Then Gen. Sumner came to their relief, Sedgwick's division taking the lead. To support the troops in front he must cross an open corn-field, exposed to the merciless fire of the enemy. In attempting this his forces were so badly cut to pieces that he was obliged to fall back. Gen. Sedgwick, wounded in three places, and his horse shot under him, still remained on the battle-field. Abbott says,—

"At one o'clock the prospect looked gloomy. Hooker was carried from the field wounded, his corps greatly exhausted. Advance was impossible. At this time Franklin appeared with fresh troops and formed sublimely on the left."

Slocum, commanding one of his divisions, was sent forward towards the centre, while Smith was ordered to retake the ground that had been so long and hotly contested. "It was no sooner said than done. Smith's regiments, cheering, went forward on a run, swept through the corn-field and the woods, cleared them in ten minutes and held them; the ground thus taken was not again lost." From one till three there was comparative quiet. Then Franklin was ordered to carry the woods next in front of him. Before it could be done "Gen. Sumner sent back word that if Franklin was repulsed there was great danger that the right would again be forced back, since his own corps was not sufficiently reorganized to act as a reserve. Franklin's grand advance of infantry was therefore in effect countermanded, since he was ordered to avoid all risk of defeat. Pushing forward his batteries, however, with heavy supports of infantry, he

briskly engaged the enemy's guns and occupied his attention while the advance of Burnside was in progress." Gen. Franklin retained his position close in front of the enemy until night fell and closed the battle. The 16th New York lay under the fire of the enemy from one P.M. Wednesday, the 17th, until four P.M. of Thursday. The enemy then retreated across the Potomac.

It was while Gen. Sumner was attempting to relieve one of Doubleday's brigades, on the morning of the 17th, that Lieut.-Col. Stetson, of the 59th New York, and formerly captain of Company E, 16th New York, was killed. His regiment was in Sedgwick's division, and advanced in the front line of battle and held their position, although flanked on both sides by the enemy, until ordered from the field by Gen. Sumner in person.

Lieut.-Col. Stetson was killed while leaving the field, shot through the body. His last words, uttered but a moment before, were "Rally on your colors!"

The regiment, falling back, left the body of Lieut.-Col. Stetson in the hands of the enemy until Friday, the 19th, when it was buried by Maj. Frank Palmer, assisted by two members of Company E, 16th New York.

The following is an extract from a letter written soon after by Maj. Palmer:

"I found the body lying in about the centre of the woods, surrounded on all sides by the dead of his own regiment, showing the fearful struggle which had taken place at this point, and how bravely the men had fought before falling back before vastly superior numbers. The place on which he lay was a rocky ridge running through the woods; large, noble trees were standing around the spot, two of the largest and noblest on either side of him, God's sentinels for God's dead. His features were as placid as in sleep. It is my belief that he was not killed instantly, but might have laid an hour or more after being hit. I found a slip of paper pinned on the bosom of his shirt, marked "Col. Stetson, New York Volunteers," and think it must have been placed there by the enemy at John's request. His conduct in face of the deadly fire which broke and drove back the regiment was brave and noble in the extreme."

Four years from the day of the battle of Antietam, in company with a friend, I went over the battle-field. Hill and valley were bathed in sunlight. The peach-orchards were loaded with ripe fruit, and in the corn-fields, over which the troops of Hooker, Sumner, and Franklin had swept four years before, that day the corn waved high above our heads. It was hard to realize that the spot had ever been the scene of such a fearful struggle. No marks of battle were left save the scars on the old oak. Let us accept it as a token that peace may cover with her mantle the hearts of the contestants as nature has covered the earth, —obliterating all traces of strife. Scattered over our land are scarred veterans, but may union and prosperity springing up, everywhere banish from the mind all bitterness of spirit.

September 26th, Rev. Andrew Miller, chaplain of the 16th Regiment, resigned.

September 29th, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Seaver was promoted to colonel, in place of Col. Joseph Howland, resigned. Maj. Frank Palmer was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. John C. Gilmore, Company F, was promoted to major.

October 7th, Lieut. Frederic Wead, Company I, resigned to accept a higher position in another regiment.

In October, Gen. Slocum was appointed corps commander, and on the 16th of October he took leave of his division in the following general order:

"HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, 6TH CORPS,
"CAMP NEAR BAKERSVILLE, MD., Oct. 16, 1862.

"*Gen. Order No.* 26.

"By virtue of Special Order No. 101, Headquarters 6th Army Corps, the General Commanding the Division is relieved from duty with this command. He cannot take leave of the troops with whom he has so long been associated without expressing to them his gratitude not only for their soldierly conduct on all occasions, but for the kindness and respect which has uniformly been shown him by every officer and soldier of the command. His removal to another and a higher command was neither solicited nor desired by him, and he leaves this division with feelings of deep regret, but with an earnest hope that, although removed from the command, he may again have the pleasure of witnessing its gallant conduct on the field, and seeing displayed the same spirit which has been manifested in every engagement in which it has taken part, and which has won for it a reputation of which every soldier in the command may justly be proud.

"By command of MAJOR-GENERAL SLOCUM."

October 22d, Brig.-Gen. W. F. H. Brooks took command of the 1st Division.

After the battle of Antietam the armies remained confronting each other until the last of October, when the rebel army moved down the Shenandoah Valley to Fredericksburg, the Union army following on a parallel, but more easterly line, thus covering Washington.

The 1st Division, under Gen. Brooks, left its camp near Bakersville, Md., on the 1st of November, moving down the left bank of the Potomac, which it crossed below Harper's Ferry, and marched thence to Warrenton, Va., where it remained until the 16th of November.

On the 7th of November, Rev. Francis B. Hall, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., was invited by the officers of the 16th to accept the position of chaplain of the regiment. He accepted the invitation, was appointed by the Governor, and joined the regiment December 4th. He at once entered upon the duties of his office with patriotic and Christian zeal. He not only attended to the duties incumbent upon a chaplain, such as the regular services of the Sabbath, attending the sick in the hospital and the wounded on the battle-field, but he also worked industriously to promote the bodily comfort of the men, and by many ingenious contrivances greatly lessened the discomforts of their daily life. He became personally acquainted with the members of the regiment, and by his untiring efforts in their behalf gained the love and respect of all. After the close of their term of service he built a mission church in Plattsburgh, N. Y., where he has since labored with the same Christ-like spirit that made him so greatly beloved by every member of his old regiment.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

Sixteenth Regiment—(Continued.)

ON the 7th of November Gen. McClellan was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Burnside succeeded him. Gen. Burnside immediately

commenced preparations for an advance on Fredericksburg.

The rebel army occupied the bluffs back of Fredericksburg, from about one mile above the city to four or five miles below, and had strongly fortified the position. On the 10th of December, Gen. Burnside's army occupied the bank of the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg. On the night of December 10th and the day following, Gen. Burnside laid pontoons across the river at Fredericksburg, and Gen. Franklin, two miles below, completed those for his grand division to cross. The troops crossed on the 11th and 12th.

Longstreet's troops opposed those of Sumner and Hooker on our right, and Stonewall Jackson those of Franklin on our left. On the 13th of December the troops of Sumner and Hooker made assault after assault up the heights, and at night the slopes lay piled with our dead, but not one foot had our army gained. Gen. Franklin's line of battle was formed with the 6th Corps, under Gen. Smith, on his right, and the 1st Corps, under Gen. Reynolds, on his left. They were all in order before sunrise on the morning of the 13th. At nine A.M., the divisions of Gens. Meade and Gibbons, of the 1st Corps, moved forward, encountering those of A. P. Hill. At noon the greater part of Franklin's division was engaged in an ineffectual attempt to divide the rebel lines and flank the rebel works behind the town. "Night found the division only five hundred yards in advance of the position held at sunrise, with its list of killed, wounded, and missing three thousand four hundred and fifty-two."

Gen. Burnside wished to renew the assault on the 14th, but at a meeting of his general officers a majority of his corps commanders opposed it, and it was decided to withdraw the army across the Rappahannock. The retreat was effected in safety on the night of Monday, the 15th, and our army again occupied the north bank of the Rappahannock.

The following extracts from the diary of an officer of the 16th Regiment give an account of their movements from the time they left Warrenton until after the battle of Fredericksburg:

"*Saturday, Nov. 15th.*—In camp near Warrenton; regimental inspection at ten A.M. Heavy firing beyond Warrenton; orders to move in the morning.

"*Nov. 16th.*—Marched to Catlett's Station; orders to move to-morrow at eight A.M.

"*Nov. 17th.*—Marched about ten miles.

"*18th.*—Marched twelve miles to Stafford Court-House; weather rainy; trains did not arrive till eleven P.M.

"*19th.*—Have lain in camp all day; slow, drizzling rain.

"*20th.*—Bad rain-storm; roads impassable for army-trains; party out at work on road to Aquia Station.

"*26th.*—Preparing for Thanksgiving; been getting a fireplace in the tent; found a nice hollow log for chimney.

"*Thursday, 27th.*—Had a splendid dinner,—turkey, duck, etc. Fireplace worked admirably.

"*Dec. 1st.*—Still in camp. Men building all sorts of shanties; no two alike.

"*2d.*—Built a handy mantel-piece in our tent; a success.

"*Dec. 3d.*—Orders to be ready to move at daylight. Am sorry to leave all our little comforts, but like the word 'forward!'

"*4th.*—Broke camp at daylight; marched about eight miles towards the left front; country hilly; we are about four miles from the Rappahannock. Mr. Hall, our chaplain, joined us for the first time soon after we reached camp.

"*5th.*—Moved to Belle Plain amid storm and rain; severe on the men,—in fact, on us all. Encamped on a dreary, barren flat; no wood; no comfort. Chaplain stands it well.

"*7th.*—Changed camp to the woods; splendid ground; plenty of comfort by the fires to-night; weather cold.

"*8th.*—All is cheerful in camp; every axe, pick, and shovel in active employment. Chaplain is a pleasure to us all.

"*9th.*—Orders to be ready to move in the morning with three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition; looks war-like; all ready.

"*10th.*—Broke camp at ten A.M.; reached the Rappahannock and picketed the bank. Rebel pickets opposite us; all is quiet yet. Expect the fight to open in the morning.

"*11th.*—Heavy firing all day on each side the river; the enemy in force on a range of hills about a mile back of the river. We have laid bridges across the river; men started to cross just at dark, but were ordered to return.

"*Friday, 12th.*—Crossed the river this morning without opposition. The city bombarded yesterday and to-day. The rebels allow us to take up position; our men crossing all day.

"*13th.*—Fight opened this morning, and has raged fearfully to our right and left during the day. We have been under cover in a ravine, but shells fly thickly over our heads. Night finds our troops in about the same position as this morning. We gain no advantage.

"*Sunday, 14th.*—Firing opens briskly, but gradually dies away. We relieved a regiment on the first line this morning, and have lain within easy range of the enemy's sharpshooters: the bullets fly about us right merrily. We lie here to-night, to be relieved in the morning.

"*15th.*—Were relieved and fell back to the ravine, where we have lain all day. Hardly any firing on either side. The rebels tried to place a battery in position near our line, but our batteries drove them back quickly. Cannot account for the silence.

"*16th.*—All re-crossed the river last night. All was done quietly and in order, but—what does it mean? We can plainly see the rebels moving down towards Richmond, and still the hills and woods appear full of them.

"*17th.*—Moved to new ground about three-quarters of a mile from the river.

"*18th.*—Troops moving back from the river. We shall probably move back to-morrow."

Soon after the battle of Fredericksburg, Gen. Burnside planned another advance towards Richmond, but just as his arrangements were completed a violent storm of sleet and rain rendered the roads impassable.

On the 26th of January, 1863, Gen. Burnside was relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Hooker was placed in command. At the same time Gen. Franklin was relieved from the command of the Left Grand Division. He took leave of the division as follows:

"TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE LEFT GRAND DIVISION:

"In obedience to the orders of the highest authority, the undersigned relinquishes the command of the Left Grand Division. He does so with sincere regret. His connection with the command has been very pleasant. The prompt obedience and cheerful co-operation you have at all times given,—your patient endurance on the march,—your steady bravery upon the field,—the manly determination with which you have encountered and overcome the dangers and hardships of several trying campaigns,—command his admiration and his gratitude. All of you are endeared to him by gallant conduct and loyal service, and most of you by the memories of many battle-fields, and the proud recollection that from none of them were you ever driven back. By these common memories he exhorts you to prove true and fight gallantly in the future, as you have ever done in the past, for the great cause in which you are engaged, believing that you will win for yourselves imperishable fame, and for your country final, enduring victory. In severing the connection, which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he parts voluntarily from you in the face of the enemy.

"W. B. FRANKLIN,
"*Maj.-Gen. Vol.*"

The 5th of February, Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick succeeded Gen. Wm. F. Smith in command of the 6th Army

Corps. January 18th, Assistant Surgeon Charles C. Murphy resigned his position in the 16th Regiment to accept that of surgeon in another regiment. Dr. Charles J. Pardee, of New York City, was appointed assistant surgeon in place of Assistant Surgeon Murphy, resigned. April 14th, Capt. R. P. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general, was promoted to be major of the 121st New York Regiment.

After being put in command of the Army of the Potomac, Jan. 26, 1863, Gen. Hooker employed the time until April 13th in perfecting the organization of his army. On the 13th he had, opposite Fredericksburg, a fine army of nearly one hundred thousand infantry, ten thousand artillery, and thirteen thousand cavalry. April 13th, he ordered his cavalry, under Gen. Stoneman, "to move up the river, cross, and capture the rebel cavalry (numbering about two thousand) near Culpepper Court-House,—to capture Gordonsville, and then cut the telegraph lines, and destroy the bridges, on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railway, near Saxton's Junction, and to harass the rear of the rebel army in every possible manner." On the 27th, Gen. Hooker commenced moving his infantry and artillery. On the 30th of April, the 11th, 12th, 5th, and 2d Corps had crossed the Rappahannock, about six miles above Fredericksburg, had crossed the Rapidan, and marched to Chancellorsville, ten miles southwest of Fredericksburg. To conceal the movement from the enemy he had sent the 6th Corps, under Sedgwick, two miles down the river, below Fredericksburg, where they crossed in plain sight of the enemy. The 1st and 3d Corps went still farther down. After attracting the attention of the enemy as much as possible, the 1st and 3d Corps withdrew quietly, and joined Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville, leaving Gen. Sedgwick, with his corps of twenty-two thousand men, below Fredericksburg.

Gen. Hooker's plan was admirable. With his large army on one side, with Gen. Sedgwick's strong corps on the other, and the cavalry in the rear, he hoped to crush and capture the rebel army. When Gen. Hooker reached Chancellorsville, nothing remained for Gen. Lee but to fight, or retire towards Richmond. He withdrew all the troops from Fredericksburg, except Early's division and Barksdale's brigade, and concentrated them in front of Gen. Hooker.

On the 2d of May, Gen. Hooker's army lay along the turnpike in front of Chancellorsville. Gen. Howard, with the 11th Corps, of nine thousand men, was on the extreme right, about two miles from Chancellorsville. At five P.M. Gen. Jackson, with thirty thousand men, attacked this corps, and drove it back in confusion towards Chancellorsville. That night our forces attacked the rebels, and drove them from the ground which they had taken from Gen. Howard's corps. The Union lines were then reformed, with Reynolds on the right, Slocum in the centre, and Sickels on the left.

Early in the morning of the 3d, the rebels, in great force, attacked the two divisions under Sickels, and the fighting soon became general on the left and centre. They fought until noon, our forces being pressed back towards Chancellorsville by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The loss on both sides was ten thousand killed, and as many wounded.

At eleven o'clock in the evening of the 2d, Gen. Sedgwick received orders from Gen. Hooker to advance towards Chancellorsville, demolishing any force that might attempt to bar his way, until he should strike the rear of Lee's army. As soon as he commenced his march the enemy opened fire on his columns. At daybreak he entered Fredericksburg; at eleven he stormed and carried the heights, carrying Cemetery Heights under a heavy fire of artillery, and thence pushed on and captured Marye's Hill. He took two hundred prisoners, some guns and camp-equipage, the force of Barksdale being too small to resist his advance. The rebels retreated about three miles on the road from Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville as far as Salem Church. The fight at Chancellorsville being over, Gen. Lee sent Gen. McLaws to reinforce the troops under Barksdale and check the advance of Gen. Sedgwick. The position of the rebels was a strong one, the flanks well covered with woods, and repeated attempts by the Union forces to carry them were unsuccessful. The fight lasted until dark. Early in the morning of the 4th Gen. Sedgwick received a dispatch from Gen. Hooker, saying, "You must not try to force the position you attacked at five P.M. Look to the safety of your corps." That morning—the 4th—the whole rebel army was concentrated on Sedgwick's division, forcing him back to the Rappahannock, and at night across it. On Tuesday night Gen. Hooker withdrew his whole army across the river, and the troops returned to their old camping-grounds near Falmouth.

From the diary of an officer of the 16th Regiment I extract the following, giving an account of that regiment from the 13th of April until after the battle of Chancellorsville:

"*April* 13.—Orders came to-night to have eight days' rations in haversack and knapsack, and be ready to march by to-morrow night. Cavalry went up the river this morning. This all looks like immediate work on hand. Most heartily hope we may be successful.

"14th.—All are getting ready to take the field, storing extra baggage with the quartermaster, putting guns in fighting condition, examining ammunition, etc. The men work cheerfully to get ready for work ahead. Cloudy to-night; fear we shall have a storm. Have my things all packed. Orders just come to stop cooking rations. What is the meaning?

"15th.—Storming terribly this morning, with every prospect of continuing some time, still raining at bed-time.

"16th.—Cleared up this morning. The rain will not make the roads very bad, the ground is well settled. Weighed a man's load, including eight days' rations, as per late order; it weighed sixty-one pounds,—pretty heavy for a man to tug around. All quiet, no indications of moving.

"17th.—Division review ordered to-morrow. A Swiss officer to be present.

"18th.—A beautiful day. Review came off as ordered; regiment appeared well. Gen. Brooks gave the 16th the credit of appearing the best in the division. Had a regimental inspection this afternoon to see that the men had their eight days' rations, as ordered. All quiet; no news from the cavalry; no news from anywhere. This state of inactivity cannot last long.

"20th.—Rained all day.

"21st.—All as quiet as though we were out of the world instead of being surrounded on all sides by thousands and tens of thousands of brave soldiers.

"27th.—Orders to be ready to move in the morning. All are getting ready. The 1st, 11th, and 12th Corps went up the river to-day.

"28th.—Orders to remove at three P.M. Commenced raining about ten A.M. Orders that no fires be built to-night. Moved down to the river and halted in column; found we were to cross the Rappahannock on pontoons at eleven P.M., the 3d Brigade first, our brigade second, our regiment to lead the brigade. The pontoons were not all brought to

the river until three P.M. We all feel the risk we run should the rebels try to prevent our crossing; but we are determined to do our best. Our regiment will fight to the death.

"29th.—Crossed, as proposed, at four this morning. The 3d Brigade were met with a severe musketry fire. We on the opposite bank thought at first they had all been killed or taken prisoners, but the boats returned and we crossed double-quick. We lost none. The rebels have fallen back about a mile; pickets firing slowly. Our regiment in second line. Hear nothing from our right. Seven P.M. —In command of a fatigue party of five hundred men throwing up a rifle-pit in front of our position; finished at eleven P.M.

"30th.—Slow, drizzling rain. No alarm during the night. Rebel pickets fallen back across Deep Run. Rebels still hold the city. Orders just came from Hooker, and were read to the regiment, stating that our right had got into such a position as to compel the rebels to leave their works and fight us on our own ground or fall back towards Richmond. Relieved the front line at sunset. Rebels do not fire at us, though we are in easy range of their works on the hills. Had muster.

"*May 1st.*—Been on the front line all day; have had charge of the picket-line since eleven A.M. Reynolds has crossed below us; had more trouble than we. Our right has been firing all day; sounds as though it was on this side over the river, over the hills from us; hear nothing from them. Were relieved at sunset, fell back to the river-bank, down nearer Reynolds, under good cover; had a good night's rest.

"*May 2d.*—Were under arms at eight A.M., and moved a little farther to the left. Some firing by Reynolds. Fine weather. Pickets advanced across the run, driving the rebels in splendid style. Think we shall advance to-morrow.

"*May 3d.*—Under arms at two A.M. Commenced to advance across the plain, and took up same position as last winter. Soon we were moved a little to the left in the road. Lay there till noon. Saw our right clearing the hills back of Fredericksburg; they did it in fine style. About two P.M. we moved to the right through the city and up the plank-road; about two miles out we came across the rebels again. We drove them two miles easily and were in high spirits, when we struck their lines drawn up to the right and left of the road behind a thick underbrush. We charged into the underbrush, and were greeted with a terrible fire of musketry. We returned it until the regiment was cut to pieces; got hit in the thigh just before we fell back.

"*Monday, 4th.*—After helping to rally the regiment last night I rode back to the field-hospital, where I had my wound dressed. During the night I was taken back to Falmouth with the other wounded. Our regiment had lost very heavily, also our whole brigade. The regiment did nobly, but no regiment could stand the fire that was poured into us, and the brush was so tangled that we could not see three rods or keep the line. Our regiment was the last to fall back. This afternoon the rebels have cut through between us and the corps. Our wounded are all taken to the north side of the river. Hard fighting over there to-night.

"*May 7th.*—Our regiment has lost none since Sunday. They protected the crossing at the Ford."

An extract from a letter written by Capt. Pliny Moore, Company C, 16th Regiment, is as follows:

"*May 5th*, 1863.—We left our camp near White Oak Church April 28th, at three o'clock P.M., and under cover of a fog marched to the river, one mile below Fredericksburg, where we arrived about dusk. About eleven o'clock that night we started for the river-bank, where we were obliged to wait until near morning for the pontoons, sixty in number, to be placed in the river. When all was ready the 3d Brigade of our division were embarked in the boats, and just at dawn they all started across together. It was one of the most beautiful sights I ever witnessed. We could just distinguish the black boats on the water, and saw them disappear in the gloom on the opposite side. Every one was expecting them to be fired into, but not a shot was fired. We heard them strike the opposite bank, and had just commenced to congratulate ourselves that we were to meet with no opposition, when a volley from the opposite bank was poured into them. Then all was confusion for a moment or two; our regiment was ordered to fire a volley across, which we did, and then all was quiet. We supposed that our men had given themselves up. Gen. Brooks immediately ordered the 16th to go across, which was done in fine style, when we found that our men had gained the opposite bank, and that the enemy had left. Our loss was very slight. We immediately established our lines and held them until Sunday morning, but constantly under arms, our pickets fighting most of the time, and shells whistling around us. Sunday morning we were turned out at one o'clock A.M., and advanced and occupied the position we had when we were over before. As soon as it cleared off the fight commenced on both sides. We were exposed to the most fearful shelling we ever had for two or three hours, but had only one man wounded. On the right they made an assault on the heights, and finally carried them. We were immediately marched around through the city on to the front, and commenced driving the rebels; they had a battery, and would make a stand at good places until we had advanced about three miles on the Gordonsville road, where the enemy had taken a position behind a small strip of woods on a hill. There we had a severe fight, and were repulsed, the enemy having been strongly reinforced. Our regiment made a charge into the woods, and lost one hundred and eighty-five in killed, wounded, and missing. The following is a list of the killed and wounded in my company: Ira Johnson, Seth Thomas, and Heman Robinson, killed.

"Corps. Ed. McCarty, Silas Cochran, John Howes, Charles Lucas, Rufus Robinson, Mitchell Bully, and privates Danforth, Leary, Parks, Varino, Soper, wounded.

"Sergt. Christian, privates Chappel, Collins, Downey, Garrity, Hilliard, Hills, Mooney, Putraw, Redmond, Williams, Wilcox are missing.

"Some of them are probably killed, others wounded, and others will probably make their appearance shortly. There was not a man in the company but received bullet-marks about him. I had my cap shot off, and was hit by a spent ball on the arm. Col. Palmer was wounded in the leg.

"P. S.—We were surrounded by the enemy yesterday, and were obliged last night to recross the river."

In this engagement Second Lieut. Wm. E. Hesselgrave, of Company B, was killed; Capt. W. L. Best and Lieut. A. C. Bayne, of Company G, were wounded; Lieut. Nelson Cozzens, of Company H, was wounded; and Capt. Wood, of Company K, was taken prisoner. Col. Seaver had several bullet-holes through his clothing, but fortunately escaped uninjured.

The regiment had now been in service nearly two years, and on the 10th of May the following special order was issued from

"HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

"The term of service of the 16th New York Vols. having nearly expired, the regiment will proceed at once to Albany, N. Y., the place of enrollment, where it will be mustered out of service.

"The quartermaster department will furnish transportation from Falmouth.

"The general commanding the corps congratulates officers and men of the regiment upon the honorable termination of their period of duty. They have deserved well of the republic upon many battle-fields and in many tiresome marches.

"Through all the vicissitudes of these two years of service they have preserved for their regiment an unblemished record. For their faithful service and gallant bearing upon all occasions, the general commanding thanks them in his own name and for the country.

"By command of MAJ.-GEN. SEDGWICK."

Gen. Brooks issued the following special order:

"HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, 6TH CORPS.
"May 10, 1863.

"The undersigned is happy to add his testimony to the good character of the officers and men of the 16th N. Y. Vols., whose term of service is about to expire.

"Their gallant conduct through the campaign, and especially in the battle near Salem Church, excited his unbounded admiration.

"It is needless to say how much he regrets to lose them. His best wishes for their future happiness go with them.

"W. T. H. BROOKS,
"Brig.-Gen. Commanding Division."

The 16th Regiment left camp near Falmouth, passed through Washington May 11th, and arrived in Albany at six o'clock on the morning of the 14th.

The following extract from an Albany paper, May, 1863, gives an account of their reception in Albany:

"The Sixteenth had a glorious reception in Albany on the 14th. They were met by the Fire Department and escorted through several of the principal streets to the capitol, where Governor Seymour welcomed them in the following speech:

"'Soldiers of the 16th Regiment,—With the close of this day will expire the two years for which your regiment was mustered into the United States service. Your thinned ranks are most eloquent witnesses that your duty as soldiers of the Union has been religiously discharged. When, on the 15th day of May, 1861, you were mustered into service your regiment numbered eight hundred stalwart men. You went forth with your banners fresh and beautiful; you return them worn and tattered, but more beautiful and more sacred to us, from the perils and hardships through which they have been borne.

"'I congratulate you upon your return to our State, and upon the prospects of your speedy reunion with friends at home. Many who went out with you in the vigor of manhood and health have been denied this privilege. The records of the battles of West Point, Gaines' Mills, Crampton, Antietam, and Fredericksburg will account for the five hundred missing soldiers. Their bones are crumbling upon the Peninsula and whitening the hills of the Blue Ridge. We welcome you, their comrades in arms, and in behalf of the people of the State, whom you have so honorably served, invoke the richest blessings of Providence upon you. We will place your torn banners, amid others which have come to us from the battle-field, in the archives of the State, and cherish them as precious memorials. Soldiers! you are now about to return to your homes in the northern part of the State. You will soon look forth upon the beautiful waters of Lake Champlain, the rolling St. Lawrence, and Lake Ontario, along whose different shores most of you reside. You will return to the duties of civil life, prepared, we trust, to discharge them with the same fidelity and honor you have manifested in the field.

"'And now let me give you a kindly caution before bidding you farewell. You are about to enjoy that repose to which you are so justly entitled, and to receive a portion of that pay you have so hardly and honorably earned. Be prudent, be careful, and do not let the designing or the unprincipled rob you of your money; keep it for the hour of sickness, and for the aid of those near and dear to you.

"'Again, as the Governor of the State of New York, and the commander-in-chief of its military forces, I thank you for your patriotic services.'

"Col. Seaver's reply:

"'To Your Excellency and to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Albany:

"'I desire to express to you the thanks of this regiment for this cordial and enthusiastic welcome, so unexpectedly extended to us. It is the more gratifying inasmuch as it was unexpected.

"'I need not speak of the thinned ranks, of the trials and sufferings patiently borne, of the sickness, disease, and battles which have so reduced our numbers. These have all become familiar topics in the history of all armies. You have been pleased to allude to the services of this regiment in flattering terms. I trust that these services have not been rendered in vain, that all these sufferings will not, under Providence, be allowed to pass for naught. The reception extended to us this day is a cheering indication that they will not. The enthusiasm of your citizens, old and young, shows clearly enough that the heart of the people is still beating to the true measure; that their devotion to the old flag is as deep and undying as it was when the storm of battle first broke upon Fort Sumter.

"'I would that every soldier in our armies were here to-day to witness the enthusiasm. It would warm their hearts and nerve their arms to more powerful blows and to more glorious deeds. But while this may not be, the spirit of the people can be imparted to them.

"'Let it go forth from the press, from executive halls, till the armies of the nation shall feel that there is but one people and one sentiment in all the loyal States, and that people and that sentiment are with the army in favor of a speedy and honorable termination of this war, and the restoration of the power of the government of the United States over all that are now in rebellion.

"'This will be worth more than thousands of armed men, and will be most potent in influence.

"'To your hands, sir, I am pleased to deliver the colors of this regiment, that they may be preserved in the archives of the State. They are beaten by storm, torn by many a hostile bullet, but I believe they have never been dishonored.

"'Let them remain as a testimony to the brave men who have fallen in their defense, and to those who are soon to return to their homes, sobered by discipline and chastened by much suffering.'

"Fifteen of the wounded soldiers accompanied the regiment in carriages. The tattered banners of the regiment attracted general attention. They have been in eleven battles, and are reduced to mere shreds.

"The 16th, when mustered out May 22d, numbered about three hundred and fifty men. Since they went into service, two years ago, they have lost five hundred and eighty-seven men, killed and wounded."

The following is a list of the names of the officers* of the 16th Regiment New York Volunteers at the time of its organization, May, 1861:

STAFF OFFICERS.

Thomas A. Davies, colonel, appointed May 9, 1861; appointed acting brigadier-general, July 18, 1861; commanded 2d Brigade, 5th Division, from July 15 to Aug. 12, 1861, when he was relieved and appointed brigadier-general, commanding 7th Brigade.

Samuel Marsh, lieutenant-colonel, appointed May 9, 1861; died of wounds received in action at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862.

Buel Palmer, major, appointed May 15, 1861.

William B. Crandall, surgeon, appointed May 15, 1861.

John H. Mooers, assistant surgeon, appointed May 10, 1861; resigned Aug. 7, 1862.

Rev. Royal B. Stratton, chaplain, appointed June 24, 1861; resigned.

Joseph Howland, adjutant, appointed May 10, 1861; promoted to assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Slocum, Sept. 17, 1861; promoted to colonel, March 7, 1862; wounded in action at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862; resigned on account of wound.

Arthur De Wint, quartermaster, appointed May 10, 1861; resigned May 7, 1862.

COMPANY A.

David A. Nevin, captain, appointed April 25, 1861; resigned July 18, 1862.

Peter L. Van Ness, lieutenant, appointed April 25, 1861; promoted to captain, Co. I, Nov. 11, 1861; resigned Dec. 6, 1862.

Charles L. Jones, ensign, appointed April 25, 1861; promoted to lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1862.

COMPANY B.

James M. Pomeroy, captain, appointed April 30, 1861; resigned July 18, 1862.

Wilson Hopkins, lieutenant, appointed April 30, 1861; promoted to captain, Oct. 14, 1862.

George L. Eastman, ensign, appointed April 30, 1861; resigned Oct. 7, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Frank Palmer, captain, appointed April 30, 1861; promoted to major, July 4, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 29, 1862; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Royal Corbin, lieutenant, appointed April 30, 1861; promoted to captain, July 4, 1862; resigned Aug. 7, 1862.

Pliny Moore, ensign, appointed April 30, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862; promoted to captain, Aug. 7, 1862.

COMPANY D.

George Parker, captain, appointed May 2, 1861.

Albert M. Barney, lieutenant, appointed May 2, 1861; promoted to captain, Co. E, June 26, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-colonel of 142d N. Y.

Robert P. Wilson, ensign, appointed May 2, 1861; promoted to adjutant, Sept. 20, 1861.

* Mrs. Palmer, in her excellent history of the 16th, also furnished the editor with a complete roster of the regiment, but inasmuch as the names of enlisted men appear in other portions of this work, it is not inserted in this connection.

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MUSEUM



Engraved by Samuel Sartain, Phila.

Frank Palmer

COMPANY E.

John L. Stetson, captain, appointed May 7, 1861; promoted to lieutenant-colonel of 59th N. Y., March 13, 1862; killed at battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Ransom M. Pierce, lieutenant, appointed May 7, 1861; promoted to captain, March 13, 1862; discharged by surgeon's certificate, June 25, 1862.

Charles H. Bentley, ensign, appointed May 7, 1861; promoted to lieutenant, March 13, 1862; promoted to captain, June 26, 1863.

COMPANY F.

John C. Gilmore, captain, appointed May 15, 1861; promoted to major, Sept. 29, 1862.

John A. Vance, lieutenant, appointed May 15, 1861.

Joseph Holbrook, ensign, appointed May 15, 1861; died Aug. 28, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Martin N. Curtis, captain, appointed May 3, 1861; resigned Oct. 17, 1862.

Simon C. Vedder, lieutenant, appointed May 3, 1861; resigned Sept. 18, 1862.

William L. Best, ensign, appointed May 3, 1861; promoted to lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1862; promoted to captain, October 17, 1862; wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 8, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Warren Gibson, captain, appointed May 7, 1861; shot through the head, making him totally blind, and left the service in consequence.

Alanson M. Barnard, lieutenant, appointed May 7, 1861; killed in action, June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Mills, Va.

Archibald S. Tucker, ensign, appointed May 7, 1861; resigned May 28, 1861.

COMPANY I.

Joel J. Seaver, captain, appointed May 7, 1861; promoted to major, Nov. 11, 1861; promoted to lieutenant-colonel, July 4, 1862; promoted to colonel, Sept. 29, 1862.

Frederic F. Wead, lieutenant, appointed May 7, 1861; transferred to 98th N. Y., Oct. 7, 1862.

Milton E. Roberts, ensign, appointed May 7, 1861; resigned Nov. 18, 1862.

COMPANY K.

William W. Wood, captain, appointed May 7, 1861.

John McFadden, lieutenant, appointed May 7, 1861; died of wounds received in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.

Henry J. Carlton, ensign, appointed May 7, 1861.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Frederick C. Tapley, sergeant-major, appointed May 15, 1861; promoted to captain of Co. B, July 6, 1861, *vice* James M. Pomeroy, resigned.

Charles F. Moore, quartermaster sergeant, appointed May 15, 1861.

Howard B. Utter, drum-major, appointed May 15, 1861; discharged Sept. 24, 1862.

George Gaunt, hospital steward, appointed May 15, 1861.

Newel C. Rebena, nurse, appointed May 15, 1861.

Frank H. Fulsom, cook, appointed May 15, 1861.

The following are staff-officers who joined the regiment later:

Rev. Andrew M. Miller, chaplain, appointed Nov. 11, 1861; resigned August, 1862.

Rev. Francis B. Hall, chaplain, appointed Oct. 17, 1862.

Charles C. Murphy, assistant surgeon; appointed Aug. 7, 1862; resigned Jan. 18, 1863.

Charles J. Pardee, assistant surgeon; appointed February, 1863.

The following are company officers who were appointed after May, 1861.

Andrew C. Bayne, ensign, Co. A, appointed Sept. 13, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant, Oct. 17, 1862; wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Charles H. Brown, ensign, Co. H, appointed Aug. 13, 1862.

Nelson C. Cozzens, first lieutenant, Co. H, appointed June 27, 1862; wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

William H. Davies, quartermaster, appointed Oct. 28, 1861.

A. Dodge, second lieutenant, Co. B, appointed Oct. 7, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant, Jan. 21, 1863.

Oliver B. Flagg, first lieutenant, appointed Sept. 29, 1862.

S. W. Gleason, first lieutenant, Co. I, appointed Aug. 9, 1862.

William W. Hutton, second lieutenant, Co. D, appointed June 26, 1862; died from wounds received Sept. 14, 1862; died Nov. 18, 1862.

Enos Hinman, second lieutenant, Co. I, appointed Dec. 6, 1862.

William R. Helms, second lieutenant, Co. F, appointed Oct. 14, 1862.

William E. Hesselgraves, second lieutenant, appointed Oct. 9, 1862.

William H. Jameson, first lieutenant, Co. K, appointed Aug. 8, 1862.

Edwin C. Knapp, first lieutenant, appointed Oct. 14, 1862.

Peter La Fountain, ensign, Co. E, appointed March 13, 1862; resigned Oct. 7, 1862.

Isaac T. Merry, lieutenant, appointed Dec. 20, 1861; promoted to captain, July 18, 1862.

David A. Nevin, ensign, Co. A, appointed Aug. 23, 1862.

L. J. Pierce, second lieutenant, appointed Jan. 21, 1863.

Henry T. Sanford, second lieutenant, Co. F, appointed Aug. 28, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant, Co. A, Sept. 29, 1862; promoted to captain, Sept. 29, 1862.

Frederick C. Tapley, captain, Co. B, appointed July 6, 1861.

Samuel W. Webster, ensign, Co. H, appointed June 14, 1861; resigned.

W. H. Walling, ensign, Co. D, appointed Sept. 20, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant, Co. D, June 26, 1862.

COL. FRANK PALMER

is descended from English ancestry, who settled in New England at a very early period. His paternal grandfather, John Palmer, was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. William Palmer, father of Frank Palmer, combined the occupations of farmer, merchant, and manufacturer. Taking up his residence in Plattsburgh about the year 1840, he engaged in the milling business, building the first mills on the sites now occupied by the Hartwell Mills. He was also previously engaged in the manufacture of woolen and cotton cloths, and built the mills devoted to that business formerly on Bridge Street. While conducting the milling business he carried on, in conjunction therewith, a general store. He was one of the organizers of the project of a railroad from Plattsburgh to Montreal, also of the plank-road from Plattsburgh to Redford. In the war of 1812 he served on the frontier and Lake Ontario.

Early in life he was married to Ruth Haynes, daughter of John Haynes. Their children were Hon. George W., member of Congress from 1856–60, one of three international judges for adjusting difficulties growing out of the slave-trade, was consul to Candia, in the island of Crete; John, a Baptist minister (deceased); Buel Palmer, major of the 16th Regiment, New York Volunteers; Clinton (deceased); Charles, a merchant in Plattsburgh; James (deceased); Frank; and Mrs. Julia P. Wood.

Col. Frank Palmer was born Feb. 15, 1834, received an academical education, and at the age of twenty took the position of clerk in his father's store. Soon after, in company with his brother Charles, bought his father's interest in store and milling business. This partnership continued till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.

On the receipt of news of the firing on Fort Sumter and the simultaneous call for troops, he was one of the first to

respond. A meeting was called, and a sufficient number to form a company at once enrolled, and the officers elected to command were Col. Frank Palmer, as Captain; Royal Corbin, First Lieutenant; Pliny Moore, Second Lieutenant. This company became Company "C," 16th New York Volunteers, and did efficient service in the many battles in which the Army of the Potomac participated,—in the first battle of Bull Run, campaigns of Peninsula, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, in which last battle Col. Palmer received a flesh-wound in the thigh, which rendered him unfit for further service until his regiment was mustered out, some twelve days thereafter.

Since the war Col. Palmer has been engaged in the manufacture of iron from the ore, first at Wood's Falls, remaining there two years, then building his present works at Altona, where he employs on an average one hundred and twenty-five men, turning out two thousand tons of iron per annum.

Col. Palmer was married, Oct. 18, 1865, to Marion Stetson, youngest daughter of John S. Stetson, of Champlain.

In politics, Col. Palmer is a Republican, and by that party has been elected to represent his town in the Board of Supervisors for eight terms. Col. and Mrs. Palmer are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Plattsburgh, N. Y.

CHAPTER XIX.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

The Ninety-sixth Regiment.*

THE 96th Regiment was organized at Plattsburgh, N. Y., during the winter of 1861 and 1862, under the command of Col. James Fairman. It was mustered into the service of the United States and ready for "marching orders" March 7, 1862. Pending the time necessarily consumed in the final work of recruiting and mustering, the regiment became almost impatient of delay, thinking, as was the common opinion, that the Rebellion would be subdued before we should have the privilege of actual service in the field. This mistake long after-years of marches and battles, of active service in the very "front of the fight," most emphatically corrected. But the future was to us then all unknown, and we chafed to wave "the star-spangled banner" in the face of the foe, and charge to rout the mustering hosts of rebellion. The coming of the last squad of recruits to complete the required numbers were hailed with unbounded enthusiasm, and the mustering in was looked upon as a grand event. At length the long-wished-for orders came, fixing the 11th day of March as the marching day. During the few intervening days friends crowded the camp to say their final adieus, and to pronounce their parting benedictions on the heads of brave husbands and sons. Silent tears of affection fell, and many plighted vows of love were whispered low. Many were the partings there that knew no earthly meeting.

As the reveille of the 11th sounded, and the regiment filed away from the government barracks, it was justly the pride, both as to its officers and men, of the section of country from which it had been gathered, and of Plattsburgh, where it had been organized and mustered. No braver officers and men ever faced a foe or rushed undaunted in the face of death. Truer hearts never beat under the nation's blue uniform than were marching for "the front" that day. Col. James Fairman, the commanding officer, was from the ranks of culture and refinement. He was an orator of rare and commanding gifts, while his superior knowledge of military tactics was universally conceded, and his courage undoubted. Lieut.-Col. Charles O. Gray was a young man of high social standing and merit. Maj. John E. Kelly was from the regular army, and had for some time been connected with the military post at Plattsburgh. From his military service and personal fitness he was well suited to the commission. Surg. Francis J. Davignon was a highly-educated French physician. His suavity of manners and great kindness of heart were eminently calculated to win universal esteem. Asst. Surg. C. H. Vaughn was fit assistant to such a superior, and equally competent for the duties of his appointment. Quartermaster John H. Sanborn was from the circles of wealth, and from superior and well-cultivated business capabilities fully qualified for the duties of his office. Adj. James A. Holden was all that could be desired in his relations. To add the name of Chaplain Nathan Wardner fills out the regimental staff at its first organization. Each company was as fitly officered with men well chosen for their high personal bearing, thorough competency, and undoubted bravery. The rank and file of the regiment, which are the real "bone and sinew" for the war, was made up of a class of men largely gathered from relations of influence and respectability, and inspired to assume the relations and perils of the soldier from the impulses of pure patriotism. It was enough for them to know that treason in arms was charging the nation's imperiled life, that defiant rebellion was trampling the banner of their country under its blood-stained feet. Home with its comforts, domestic relations with their endearments, even life itself, were laid as a free-will offering on the altar of their nation's honor and existence.

Washington was the first point of their destination, near which we commenced our camp experience. But a few days were allowed for drill, when the regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, Va., to join Gen. George B. McClellan's Peninsular campaign.

The history of the regiment from this time on is one of untold hardships, of long and weary marches, of fierce and sanguinary battles. We shall see its ranks depleted by disease, and thinned by shot and shell, but at whatever cost of ease or life we shall see a soldier's duty faithfully and fearlessly discharged. The regiment was soon in its allotted place, pressing eagerly along the general line of march, up the Peninsula, and "on to Richmond." At first, unaccustomed to the heavy knapsack, haversack, cartridge-box, canteen, and musket, and equally unaccustomed to the scorching heat of a Virginia sun, the miles seemed long and weary.

* By Rev. Nathan Wardner, Chaplain.

The first serious obstacle to our advance was met at Yorktown on the 5th of April, where the rebel Gen. J. B. Magruder confronted our march in force. Our men, and the army generally, were eager to be led to the assault, but the more cautious and gradual method of approach was decided upon, and we sat down before Yorktown for an impatient month of preparation for a "siege."

Beyond an occasional reconnoissance by our forces, and repelling of sallies from the enemy, but little active service was seen except on picket and with the shovel. Our men had a decided preference for the use of the musket in war, and did not take to the shovel and ditching with the best of grace. But we knew full well that it was a soldier's duty to obey, and when we were ordered to fight we fought, and when were ordered to shovel we shoveled. Though few fell in actual engagement this month of waiting and work, still, disease, the great foe of our army on the Peninsula, was making sad havoc in our ranks in the trenches about Yorktown, and in the swamps of Warwick. Many of our own regiment fell a prey to the deadly malaria engendered by these Southern lowlands. Just as the elaborate preparations for the "siege" had been completed, and we were hourly expecting to hear the boom of the heavy siege-guns, and be ordered to the charge, it was ascertained that the rebels had evacuated and were in full retreat up the Peninsula. There was something like a feeling of disgust pervading our regiment, which was doubtless generally shared, that the rebels should run and not fight, for, in the common parlance of the men, we were "spoiling for a battle," and the chance to shout the victory in some decided engagement. The pursuit of the retreating enemy was most enthusiastic, hoping to overtake them soon, and put them to utter rout. Whether facts justified the impression or not, there was pervading the rank and file the confident belief that if they were just "let loose" on the enemy they would make short work of all that stood between them and Richmond, and of the Rebellion generally, and with this opinion indulged and constantly affirmed, the soldiers who handled the muskets chafed for the fray. Inspired by such enthusiasm the 96th, instead of fearing, rather coveted orders to the front, and hailed every omen of battle as auspicious.

We pressed eagerly along, under Gen. Casey commanding our division, up the Lee's Mill road toward Williamsburg, the direction taken by the enemy. They were pressed into an engagement on the 5th of May, near Williamsburg, where our regiment received its coveted baptism of battle, though with no serious casualties. During the night the enemy withdrew, pursuing their line of retreat still up the Peninsula. We pursued their retreat, but from the nature of the roads, and the frequent orders to "halt," the pursuit, to us, seemed neither energetic or rapid.

On the 17th we were in the vicinity of Cumberland Landing, and at evening moved on some two or three miles and bivouacked. The next day was the Sabbath, and proved rather an exception in army life,—a day of rest. Religious services were held with the regiment, as was the custom when opportunity presented itself. The words announced as the key-note of discourse were in keeping with our patriotic impulses: "Be strong and of good courage, fear not nor be afraid of them: for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee, he will not fail thee nor forsake thee." We felt that we were contending for the right, and that these words of divine encouragement were our heritage. These army sacred services were often occasions of much interest, as was not unfrequently the case in our regimental history. It was then our minds and hearts were hushed to quiet musings, and memory trod the aisles of familiar home sanctuaries with the loved we had left far behind, while the solemn question would force itself upon the soldier's mind in his far-away field of conflict: "Shall I meet them again as of yore, or must our meeting be deferred to the infinite beyond?"

The next morning we moved on unopposed about five miles farther towards Richmond. On the 20th we received orders to take rations and move in "light marching order." We moved on in the general line of our advance some two miles. The enemy were reported just ahead. Orders were given, "No straggling! We are in the midst of the enemy!" We were out on the extreme front, and as far as we could see the 96th was the only regiment out on this delicate and dangerous service. The roads and fields were untrodden since the recent rains, giving evidence that none of our force had preceded us, excepting a battery of artillery, which was just in our front. We bore to the right, past our artillery, and struck the railroad some thirteen miles from Richmond. We moved cautiously, feeling our way down the railroad to the banks of the Chickahominy, being the first regiment to reach the river in that vicinity. From across the river the rebels opened a battery upon us, which, from the inaccuracy of their aim, amounted to only rather a noisy military salute. Many of the shells, however, hissed and shrieked, and burst in full as close proximity as was safe, or as we cared to invite them. For the rest of the day and that night we furnished the target for the rebel artillery practice. The rebels having burned the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy during the night, we so far repaired it as to furnish means of crossing for infantry. In the morning a part of the regiment crossed this temporary bridge as skirmishers, and felt their way cautiously forward to ascertain the position of the enemy. We skirmished about a mile beyond the river, when a movement of rebel cavalry on our flank indicated the necessity of falling back, which we accordingly did rather lively. During the day we were relieved, and marched back to rejoin our brigade, the 2d of Casey's division, which had moved up some distance during our reconnoissance at and across the Chickahominy. On Saturday, the 24th, our regiment was thrown across the Chickahominy, and pushed up to the extreme front again, forming the advance picket line, with our left resting on or near the Williamsburg road. We were in the very face of the enemy, and this and the most of the next day was spent in that solemn, silent vigilance only known and understood by actual experience on the outer picket line in momentary expectation of a battle.

On the afternoon of the 25th we were relieved, to be pushed out still farther in advance the next day on picket, with our left resting on the railroad at Fair Oaks Station. The day passed quietly, though the enemy could be seen crossing and recrossing the railroad not far in advance.

The night passed undisturbed, until just at break of day rapid picket-firing was heard on our left, in the vicinity of the Williamsburg road, about a mile away. An officer of our regiment, whose relation, and the kindness of the colonel commanding, allowed him especial liberties, hastened through the intervening woods in that direction to ascertain the nature of the engagement in its bearing upon the expected general battle. Before he reached the place of encounter the firing had ceased. A rebel skirmish line had charged down upon our pickets and had been repulsed. The officer heard some one say a major is killed, and being directed to the place where his body lay, he looked in the face of the fallen major, seeking in vain to recognize some familiar form or feature, when some one was heard to say 96th. The spell was broken. At once the recognition flashed the painful truth. It was our own gallant Maj. Kelly. He was division picket officer of the day, and when the enemy assaulted he led forward some reserve pickets up the Williamsburg road. The enemy, from a thicket which bordered the road, fired the deadly volley only a few feet from the mounted officer. The major fell from his horse, struck with four bullets. The fatal shot severed the jugular vein. On falling from his horse the major rose to his feet, walked a short distance, then sank down a corpse. The sad news was immediately borne to regimental headquarters, when Col. Fairman ordered Capt. Sweeney in charge of his body, who forwarded the precious remains of the fallen hero to his bereaved wife and family at Plattsburgh, N. Y. Major Kelly was held in high esteem by both the officers and men of our regiment, and his loss was most keenly felt. During the day we had some sharp picket-firing, exchanging shots with the enemy's pickets in the vicinity of the railroad, and repelling their attempted advance. Towards night we were relieved from picket, and marched about a mile to the Williamsburg road and bivouacked for the night. Nothing of especial moment transpired that night or the next day. though the impression was general that we were on the eve of a great battle. Towards evening of Friday, the 30th, there came on one of those terrific Virginia thunder-storms, which must be experienced to be fully appreciated. The whole country seemed for a time literally flooded. Our hastily-pitched tents and temporary quarters furnished but poor protection against such a flood, and the night's rest that followed was not all that could have been desired. The morning dawned clear and fair, and the forenoon passed quietly. A little after noon the report of a cannon was heard in our immediate front, and the shot passed just over our camp, falling but a few rods to the rear. Another report and another shot passed over as before.

It seemed but a moment when an aid came dashing up with orders, "Col. Fairman, you will place your battalion under arms immediately." "Fall in! fall in!" was the hasty order, and the men swung on their cartridge-boxes, and seizing their muskets, were instantly in line of battle. We had been in line so often when no engagement followed that, though there was a general expectation that we should join issue with the enemy soon, we did not feel at all certain that this alarm would result more seriously than others had done. Sharp picket-firing was soon heard just up in the edge of the woods beyond our sight. "Colonel," queried one of the staff-officers, "do you think we are going to have a fight out of this?" "That sounds threatening," was the reply. A battery rushed past, taking a position a few rods in advance of us. Some infantry regiments hurried up and took position in line near the battery. The picket firing seemed nearer; they were evidently falling back. There now the long lines of the enemy could be seen bearing down upon us. The artillery opened a deadly fire, belching destruction full in their face, but on they pressed. We saw our advance infantry raise their muskets. A long line of flashing fire and hissing bullets greeted the foe, but as one line melted under the steady aim, another came rushing like maddened furies on, returning the fire. The bullets came hissing down, dealing death to our regiment, while we were yet waiting. But we were soon ordered forward in the face of the foe. Our right resting on the Williamsburg road, we rushed on to the fell encounter. The order to fire was obeyed with volley after volley, sent with a steady aim. The smoke hung heavily on the field, and one man stooped down to fire under the cloud to secure a better aim. Col. Fairman's horse was evidently wounded, as he became frantic, and plunged in unmanageable fury. The colonel got safely to his feet, and the horse dashed on towards the enemy, who were pressing hard on to us. A fire from our left revealed the appalling fact that we were flanked. Our men were falling like autumn leaves before the furious gale. Largely outnumbered in front, and flanked on the left, the only alternative left was to fall back to support, as it did not come to our rescue. This was an experience we did not enjoy, but the order was given and we fell back to the next line under a most galling fire. So distasteful was this to the regiment that some of them vowed that they would not run if they were killed; it is due to truth, however, to say that they walked lively.

We were not surprised; neither was Casey's division, to which we belonged. We were simply overpowered by overwhelming numbers. Never did men or officers display greater courage, or contest the ground more stubbornly. Night ended the terrible carnage, while our line had been forced back about one mile, the enemy gaining their advance at great sacrifice. Our gallant color-bearer, Sergt. Trombly, was killed, Lieut. Benedict was wounded, and Capt. Smith was taken prisoner. Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was about one hundred.

The next morning, June 1st, found what remained of our regiment about a mile in the rear of our position the morning previous. An open field stretched away a short distance in our front to the woods held by the enemy. An impression was on us that we were fully able, in spite of the experience of the preceding day, to fly in the face of the enemy and drive him back on and beyond Richmond. Though depleted in numbers as a regiment, we waited with no little anxiety the order to move on the enemy, which would have been hailed with enthusiasm. No order came, however, granting us the privilege of venting the pent-up fires of our patriotism on the heads of the triumphant foe. During the morning we saw some regiments move up in line of battle to the woods in our front, and open fire into the thicket; and soon, from the Williamsburg wagon-road, some distance to the right, there was a continuous rattle of

musketry, evidencing a sharp engagement. The chaplain asked permission of Col. Fairman to take a few picked men and go down to the woods, with a view if possible of getting upon the ground fought over by our regiment the day before, and search for any who might yet be lying on the field wounded and uncared for. The permission was granted, and the squad started for the woods in the direction of the heaviest firing. Before we had crossed the field we saw a splendid horse with fine equipments dash frantically out of the woods, and sweep like a winged spirit past us to the rear. It was comparatively a slight circumstance, but that empty saddle, loose, swinging rein, told of the death-dealing work at the front. The enemy were being pressed back. We soon came upon some wounded rebels, one of whom requested to see a chaplain. On being told that a chaplain was present, he earnestly asked for prayers, as death was coming on. We bowed on that bloody field while cannon were thundering and bullets hissing, and commended the soul of the penitent seeker for mercy to gracious heaven, and then pressed on among the dead and wounded scattered here and there through the thick woods. A word was said to a young Georgian, who lay prostrate with a deadly wound. "Wounded, are you?" "Yes," was the spirited reply; "if I warn't I should be up and fighting, and if ever I get well I will pay the Yankees for this. I would shoot you now if I could." We had no time to argue with such frantic rage, and pressed to the front just as an order came to "cease firing and fall back!" We were pressing the rebels steadily back. What could such an order mean? So flushed with victory, and so eager were our troops to regain the lost ground, that firing was kept up for some time after the order came. It was not easy checking the on-rushing tide of victory. But at length our men ceased firing; and with muttered curses on the head of the officer from whom originated the command, they sullenly retired. Though we failed to reach the ground on which so many of our regiment had fallen, we returned with the consciousness that we had faced every danger to make the effort. Early next morning it was ascertained that the enemy had hastily retired within their former lines, and a small detachment from our regiment was soon on the ground we had fought over with such desperation. The wounded had been removed, but most of the dead were yet unburied. They strewed the ground in every direction, blue uniforms and the gray intermingled; and in some places the dead literally lay in heaps as they had fallen. Just where our regiment was camped when the battle came on, sixteen of the enemy lay on as many feet square, while eight dead horses lay piled together a few feet away. A belt of nearly a mile in width was dotted all over with the bodies of the slain. Parties detailed for the purpose were soon busy, with spade in hand, burying the dead. For the most part a shallow grave was dug by the side of the soldier as he lay where he had fallen, and he was placed in it and hastily covered, with nothing but the fresh earth to mark the resting-place, as nothing more seemed possible under the circumstances. All traces of these graves were soon obliterated, and thousands of our brave men sleep in unmarked and unknown graves, over which the reaper gathers his annual harvest.

For several days our regimental headquarters were in a piece of woods just south of the Williamsburg road, about a mile in the rear of the position occupied before the battle. These days were passed in waiting orders. We daily expected to move forward towards Richmond, and in turn attack the enemy, confidently expecting to sweep the Rebellion and its armed forces into the "last ditch," and to shout the final triumph of national law and authority. Each successive day brought its disappointment, as no order for battle came. While waiting these weary days of suspense, we had some unpleasant experience in ascertaining the true character of a Virginia rain. Such showers as we had never witnessed at our more northern homes came dashing upon us, as though the very windows of heaven were opened and the fountains of the great deep were broken up. The whole country was literally flooded, the small streams were swollen to rivers, and the ravines were converted into a sea of muddy waters. We had unfortunately lost our tents in the late battle, and many of our men had only the leaves and sky for their covering. Sights and scenes of discomfort and suffering were witnessed and experienced, such as can scarcely be credited only by actual observation and experience. Tired nature became sufficiently worn and weary to sink down and seek rest in spite of the rain, though falling in torrents, and nearly the whole regiment could be seen stretched full length, with their bodies partially immersed in the water, sleeping soundly. Strange and quite impossible as this may seem to the unexperienced, it was not an unfrequent chapter in the soldier's history who did duty at the front. Marching orders finally came while we were in the midst of one of these miniature floods, but, to our disappointment, the orders faced us towards the rear, and at early day we commenced for some five or six miles a battle with the elements, and with the swollen streams and flooded ravines. It was not a little amusing to see how the men made music out of their very misery; especially was this true when Lieut. Fritts, acting quartermaster, plunged his mule into a swollen stream, and was swept away, mule and all, some distance down the rapid current, and found the shore only by abandoning his beast and entering into a hand-to-hand contest with the tide. Quartermaster Sanborn having been temporarily disabled by a wound, rendered an acting officer in his place a necessity. We were finally halted at White Oak Swamp, most thoroughly drenched with water and smeared with mud, and commenced to make ourselves as comfortable as possible, with little or nothing to do it with, and in a place where malaria seemed to thicken the very atmosphere we breathed. The reason of this retrograde movement we had no power to divine. It seemed to us like yielding the contest for Richmond, and the commencement of a retreat. Here we were doomed to another season of delay, while the prey of those deadly diseases which held high carnival in those low swamp-lands.

Picket duty, and caring for and sending to hospitals the great numbers who fell a prey in rapid succession to the deadly swamp malaria, wore away the days and nights until the 26th of June, when McClellan's seven days' change of base commenced. To us, as to the army generally, those were days of weary marches, battles, victories, and retreats. During the retreat Capt. Hindes, having been ordered with

a squad of men to guard a bridge, was left unrecalled until the enemy came upon him with overwhelming force, and he was compelled to surrender and take up his line of march for Libby. In the gloomy prison his masterly powers of song were a source of no little cheer to his companions in want and suffering. He was, after some months, exchanged and returned to the regiment, greatly to our joy. The return to us of either officers or men who had been prisoners in the hands of the enemy was always an occasion of mutual congratulation and rejoicing. When those bloody days had passed, and McClellan's army was finally recalled from the Peninsula, what remained of our worn and shattered ranks were detached and left at Fortress Monroe to do guard duty and recruit our wasted numbers.

CHAPTER XX.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

The Ninety-sixth Regiment—(Continued).

In a pleasant camp near Hampton Hospital we enjoyed a few days of comparative ease and rest, for once out of range of rebel shot and shell. September 18th came marching orders, and about midnight found us at Suffolk, about sixteen miles out from Norfolk, where we tried the uneven ground of a corn-field for our bed, while mosquitoes in full chorus serenaded the would-be sleepers. This proved to be the place of our destination for some weeks, during which we had experiences which tested both constitution and courage. It was while here that Col. Fairman, from failing health, felt forced, though with great reluctance, to resign his commission and seek the quiet and comfort of home-life. The officers of the regiment assembled and passed resolutions of high appreciation, and presented him a sword as a testimonial of esteem. The command, as it had done during the colonel's sickness, devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Charles O. Gray, who subsequently received a colonel's commission, and bore the honors and performed the duties of his office in the most satisfactory manner. Capt. Woodhull was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Burhans as major, and Lieut.-Col. Woodhull soon resigned and was succeeded by Capt. McKenzie.*

While here we had occasional experiences in marches and skirmishes, which severely tested the physical endurance of the men as well as their courage. In the evening of October 2d we received marching orders, and in a few moments we filed away in the direction of Black Water. We marched with but brief halts until four o'clock next morning, and then rested only two hours, when we resumed our march, pressing on with only one short rest until one o'clock, when we struck the railroad leading to Petersburg, and found ourselves confronted by a rebel battery stationed down the railroad at short range. It opened upon us in a most spirited manner, but fortunately for us it was handled in the most inaccurate and bungling way, as the rapid firing clear of our heads gave us most satisfactory evidence. We stood in line of battle facing the battery, with our right resting near the railroad, for some half-hour in easy range and open view, and, though shot and shell shrieked madly over and burst about us, not a shot struck the regiment. If the guns had been handled with skill and precision, we must have suffered most seriously, or have gotten away in haste. We finally crossed the railroad to the right on the double-quick, and formed under the shelter of a piece of woods still farther in advance. Shells tore into the timber in mad fury, but this we did not mind as long as they persisted in missing us. We were soon ordered to divide the regiment, placing a part at the right and a part at the left of the railroad, and to move cautiously forward and feel out the enemy. At this movement the rebel battery fell back, keeping up its wild fire, and we advanced until we discovered the enemy posted in strength. On reporting the fact, we were ordered to fall back, and it was soon evident that we were faced towards Suffolk for our return march, which was kept up until near seven in the evening, halting, as we supposed and hoped, for the night. About nine o'clock we were again ordered to fall in for a march, which continued until four o'clock the next morning, when the command, consisting of the 96th New York, the 103d Pennsylvania, and 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, halted for rest, thoroughly exhausted, having marched and manœuvred the most of the time for nearly one day and two nights, while the excessive heat of the day added to the fatigue. About noon we resumed our march, and reached Suffolk, our starting-point, at early evening. In this expedition our loss in the entire command was only two killed and two wounded.

The affair proved more noisy and fatiguing than destructive. To exhausted nature our tents and temporary couches seemed palaces of comfort, while we tested the sweetness of rest to the foot-sore and weary. We were engaged in several expeditions of this character, and on the trenches and forts about Suffolk, until December 5th, when, in obedience to orders, in company with several regiments, we marched in a southerly direction, not knowing the precise object or destination. The first day we marched in a drizzling rain, which increased at night to a heavy storm. We halted in a piece of woods and wore the night away, for the most part unprotected from the drenching rain, and as thoroughly uncomfortable from the wet and cold and fatigue as could well be imagined. In the morning the march was resumed, and at night we camped near the Chowan River. The cold had increased until that night ice froze to the thickness of half an inch or more on the pools by the side of which we lay on the frozen ground. In the morning we reached the river, and embarked on board of the steamer "Northerner," for Newbern, N. C. Near day-close, some officer of the party on board suggested "a sunset at sea," and we all left the cabin for the deck to watch the sun to rest on the bosom of the ocean. It was such an evening as one would choose as best favoring the view. The sky was clear, the ocean scarce ruffled by the gentle breeze. Gently the fiery orb of day pursued its downward

* October 15th, Lieut. Breed resigned. He was a young officer of great merit and high standing in the regiment, but was forced from failing health to resign his commission, being advised by the best medical counsel that his life depended upon his speedy return to a more northern climate, and the comfort and quiet of home.

course, dropping to the ocean like a burning gem from the eternal throne. Nearing the ocean, the waters glowed and burned as though on fire. As the sun's lowest edge first touched the smooth, flaming surface of the deep, a broad, burning base rose suddenly to view, exceeding in apparent length the sun's greatest width. Still it gently sank, extinguishing its fiery base and narrowing its broad disk, as the waters opened to receive and wash out its flames. Still it sank; now appearing but a ridge of fire, now but a flickering light, and now extinct, as though the waters of the ocean had indeed drowned all its glories. We landed at Newbern the morning of the 9th, and halted just at the west edge of the city, making, as is usual at such times of marching, the earth our couch. One, at least, having gathered some wild hay for a mat, slept sweetly, and dreamed of home,—a quiet, happy home! How lovely it appeared in those fond night visions, while hall and kitchen and parlor swung open to view, and the familiar forms of loved ones were moving here and there, busy as of yore! The morning reveille dispelled the dreams, awaking us to the realities of soldier life. The expedition we had been sent from Suffolk to join, consisting of some fifteen thousand infantry, one thousand cavalry, and a number of batteries, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Foster, left Newbern about eight o'clock on the morning of the 11th. We took a westerly direction, moving off quietly for the first ten miles, when our advance-guard of cavalry encountered a company of rebel cavalry, and after a sharp contest sent them flying before them. The rebels lost three probably mortally wounded, and three prisoners. As we came to the ground on which this skirmish took place, just at the left and near the road lay a rebel, wounded seriously, and two prisoners standing by. Gen. Foster was in conversation with one of them. A little farther on, in a porch, where he had been carried, lay another rebel, shot through the head, but still he breathed, though his breath was labored and heavy, and he unconscious. Still farther, on another porch, lay still another rebel, shot through the head, and like the former he was apparently unconscious, but still breathing. We met near here another prisoner being taken to the rear. We saw no more of the enemy until near night, when our advance cavalry encountered and captured some rebel pickets. Just here the enemy had obstructed our way by felling trees across the road, and we halted and bivouacked for the night on a large corn plantation. Though guards were posted in every direction, with the apparent purpose of preventing foraging, that night chickens, fresh pork, sweet potatoes, and honey were quite plenty in the 96th, and doubtless in other regiments. The means employed to secure these luxuries in spite of the guards, whether justifiable or not, were sometimes most amusing. Near our regiment was a pen, with some fine specimens of well-fattened pork. A sentry paced his appointed beat hard by. One of our corporals put on his straps, and taking one of the men with musket and fixed bayonet, marched to the pen as relief guard. The guard thinking it all right, and glad to be relieved so soon, left without a suspicion, when a sudden and ample supply of fresh pork told the story. It was equally laughable to see a guard placed over a huge pile of sweet potatoes doing his duty with great apparent promptness, charging bayonets furiously upon those who had stolen stealthily close on his heels, and while he was marching leisurely to the farther end of his beat, hastily filled their caps and hands with the coveted booty. While these were charged away, a more hungry swarm, if possible, followed close behind from the opposite direction, filling their caps in time for the return charge.

The road having been cleared during the night, at early morning the column was pressing forward. We moved on without interruption until afternoon, when it was found that the enemy had destroyed a bridge across a stream in our front. A *detour* of some miles to the left was made, and a crossing effected at a bridge which the rebels evidently thought too far from our line of march to be of service to us. We struck another road leading directly on to Kinston, and continued our march until into the early part of the night, when we turned to the right into a field, and, as usual, made the earth our bed. At daylight we were on the move again. An hour's march, and we were brought to a sudden halt. The enemy had planted some artillery on the opposite side of a small stream to dispute its passage. A battery of our guns were wheeled into position, and opened a furious fire. A charge of infantry soon captured two of the rebel guns, and put the remaining force to rout. The bridge was repaired, and we moved on, perhaps a mile farther, and encamped for the night. We were now about four miles from Kinston, and all expected serious work on the morrow. Morning came,—a morning of sad memories in our regimental history, as the sequel will show. About eight o'clock we took up our line of march for Kinston. To reach the place, the Neuse River must be crossed over a bridge some three-fourths of a mile from the town. We advanced perhaps a mile or more, when musketry ahead heralded the approaching conflict. The rebels were driving in our pickets. They had formed their line of battle a mile and a half from the river, with a force estimated by some at ten thousand, and proposed to dispute our further advance. Our brigade was in the advance, and must meet and endure the first shock of battle. Our regiment was sent in on the extreme right, driving the enemy in front of us, after a sharp contest, across an open field in the direction of the river. We moved across the field to a road that ran along on the river-bank. At our left, the rebels were being pushed sharply back. When we struck the road, and came in sight of the bridge, it was filled with rebels, crossing to the opposite side of the river. Col. Gray faced the regiment towards the bridge, and ordered a charge. The men sprang forward at the word, led by their gallant colonel, and rushed full up to the bridge, cutting the column of retreating rebels in twain, capturing a large number of prisoners. The rebel fire from the opposite side of the river was terrific. Just as Col. Gray reached the end of the bridge, breaking and parting the rebel line of retreat, a bullet passed directly through his left lung. He turned, walked a few steps, and sank into the arms of some of our officers. He was borne to the rear, and lived only about two hours. His loss was most sincerely mourned by both officers and men, as he was held in highest esteem. The chaplain was ordered in charge of his remains, in-

structed to bear them to his home and friends. Lieut. Morrison was severely wounded, as likewise many of our brave men. When the last of the rebels left the bridge, it was instantly fired, as it had been prepared with combustibles for that purpose, in case they were forced to retreat. The flames were soon extinguished, and the retreating rebels pursued to and beyond the town, ten pieces of artillery falling into our hands. The next morning the body of the colonel was lashed to an army stretcher, and placed upon a caisson which had been captured the previous day, and put en route for Newbern. Nearly two days were consumed in the journey, and several more in reaching his home in Warrensburgh, N. Y., where sad hearts and affectionate hands laid the precious remains to rest in the home-cemetery. The multitude who crowded to the funeral services evidenced the high esteem in which he was held in home-circles. The expedition continued its march to Goldsboro', sweeping before it all opposition, and having accomplished its object, retraced its march to Newbern. Edgar M. Cullen, a young officer of the regular army, was commissioned, and sent to us as colonel, assuming command under the disadvantages of a general impression that, among our own gallant officers, were many whose shoulders could bear the eagle with dignity and grace.

The winter and early spring were spent in camp about a mile from Newbern, on the south side of the Trent River, encamping just upon its banks. The time was occupied largely in the usual rounds of guard and picket duty, and repelling, for a change, an effort of the enemy to recapture the place by land approaches. It was largely, as far as we were concerned, a bloodless repulse. The regiment also assisted in raising the rebel siege of Little Washington. On the 26th of May, 1863, we broke camp, took transports, and soon found that Plymouth was our destination, a town of a few hundred inhabitants on the Roanoke River. The 96th were employed for the most part in building a fort on the river, a mile or more above the village. Capts. Moffitt and Pierce were detailed to do duty as provost-marshals at Plymouth, while the chaplain served as chaplain of the post and superintendent of the colored schools in progress in the place, inaugurated by the chaplains who had preceded us there. In the performance of these duties the summer passed quietly, though rumor said that the rebels were constructing a dangerous craft of some indescribable kind somewhere up the river, with which they designed to make us serious trouble in due time. It was while here that we lost one of our most capable and efficient orderly sergeants by a sad accident. He, with others, were bathing in a deep creek near the camp, when the sergeant, who was supposed to be a good swimmer, was noticed to suddenly sink. At first it was thought to have been purposely done, in order to swim some distance under water, but when the water smoothed over where he went down, and no sign of his coming to the surface was anywhere discovered, the awful truth became apparent that he must be drowning. Efforts were made to reach him by expert divers, but to no avail. The suspense and anxiety of those moments cannot be told. Efforts were made for the recovery of his body, which for hours proved of no avail. All hope of recovering the body had nearly died out, when, just at nightfall, the persistent and determined efforts of Capt. Hindes were crowned with success. His remains were tenderly borne to the cemetery at Plymouth, and he was buried with the honors due to a soldier such as Sergt. Chisholm had always proven himself to be. Another soldier came to his untimely end by drinking chloroform in mistake for some medicine which had been prepared for him. He entered the medical dispensary early in the morning and took the fatal draught, went immediately to the surgeon's tent, and awakening him told him what he had done, then stepped out and fell near the tent. The skillful efforts of Dr. Davignon succeeded in rousing him to consciousness again. He lingered until night and expired.

Early winter found our regiment removed to Coinjock, on the Currituck Sound, between Albemarle Sound and Norfolk, Va., where it remained doing guard duty without events of particular moment until near spring, when, having re-enlisted as a veteran regiment, it was accorded a veteran furlough and returned to Plattsburgh, and joyfully dispersed for a time to visit home and loved ones. Only to a soldier, worn with long and weary marches, imperiled in many fierce and bloody battles, with many a long month of absence from the comforts and endearments of home, sweet home, can the full joy of such a privilege as was now enjoyed be fitly realized. We went our several ways to look upon familiar home-scenes of other days, to greet the loved ones who had long missed us at home, and sometimes feared we might never again return. Alas! many did not return who two years before marched with us to the fiery front. A peculiar sadness shaded many homes, while many were returning for this brief greeting and their own dear ones came not. Some were pining in Southern starvation prisons, while many were sleeping the sleep that knows no earthly waking. Capt. Moffitt, on detached service as provost-marshal at Plymouth, passed through some perilous and painful experiences. In April the mysterious up-the-river-monster came steaming down as the iron-clad ram "Albemarle," and joined with an overwhelming land force in the subjugation of Plymouth.

Though our forces fought with the greatest gallantry, with the "Albemarle" belching death on one side and overpowering numbers charging on the other, a surrender became an unavoidable necessity. Among the prisoners marched away was our esteemed Capt. Moffitt. Months of rebel prisons, and an experience with those who were placed under the fire of our own guns at Charleston, S. C., awaited him, through all of which he was preserved to return to us again, greatly to our relief and joy.

The days of our brief furlough passed swiftly, and April 11, 1864, just two years and one month from our first departure, saw us again embark for the seat of war. Another scene of parting, lamentations, and tearful farewells, and we were away for the front once more. After some haltings and delays on the way, we reached Yorktown on the 18th, where we remained while forces were being concentrated at that point for an advance movement in some unknown direction. May 4th we embarked, steamed down to Fortress Monroe, then up the James River, and landed at Bermuda Hundred, on the south side of the James and just west of the Appomattox. The Monday

morning following we moved out in the direction of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, striking it and tearing up the track; then facing toward Petersburg, the rebels falling back at our advance. Our force consisted of the 18th and 10th Army Corps. In the afternoon the enemy made a stand, and seemed inclined to accept battle, and opened with their artillery on our advancing columns. As we advanced in line of battle our skirmish line engaged in a brisk fire, and soon the rapid fire of musketry told that our line just at the right were fully engaged. The firing steadily increased, until the musketry became a constant roll, interspersed with the rapid and heavier booming of the cannon. Above the general din a shout arose, giving evidence that a charge had been ordered, which proved to be a charge of the enemy, which was repulsed with fearful slaughter. Our regiment had swung in, and were lying partly on the flank of this desperate fighting, and captured some of the retreating rebels. Soon after the charge all firing ceased, and it was evident that the enemy were satisfied that they were outmatched in the contest. The chaplain, who was accustomed to accompany the regiment in all its engagements, received a close call for his life that day. Being out at the skirmish line, he by mistake got between the two lines, and almost on the rebel skirmishers, when one from behind a tree, only a few yards away, fired, the shot passing between the left arm and side of his intended victim. The chaplain thought he was somewhat compensated for the peril of the day by capturing and leading in by the collar a rebel captain in command of some skirmishers, greatly to the amusement of the men. After the charge and repulse referred to, the field of deadly conflict presented a ghastly appearance. In gathering up the rebel wounded who fell into our hands, a scene of sad interest occurred worth mentioning. A fallen rebel lay at the foot of a large tree, moaning piteously. The chaplain asked, "Are you wounded bad?" He replied, "My arm is broken, and I am wounded in the body." An examination was made, and it was ascertained that a bullet had passed through his body in a downward direction, passing out at one of his hips. "You are badly wounded," said the chaplain, "and doubtless cannot live long, and the only thing you can do in this sad hour is to trust in the Lord, and look to him for mercy." This was the first intimation he had received as to the fatal nature of his wounds, and fully realizing his situation he cried imploringly for mercy to prepare him for the inevitable change, while the chaplain commended him to God in prayer. In further conversation he said, "It is terrible to be killed fighting against my own will. If I had been fighting voluntarily it would be different, but I have been forced into the army, and compelled to fight against my wish, and now I must die." So remorseless was rebel conscription.

The enemy kept up a fire of artillery, which rendered the gathering and care of their own wounded a perilous affair.

That night we laid on our arms in line of battle, being aroused three or four times by scattering picket-firing. We stood in expectation of a charge, but it was not made. A stray picket shot wounded one of our men seriously. We were now facing towards Petersburg, only some three miles away, and we were hoping for an advance in that direction; but in the morning, after tearing up and destroying the railroad most thoroughly, we marched back to our starting-point, a hasty line of works thrown up from the Appomattox to the James, running some three miles back from Bermuda Hundred. Our next move was accompanying an expedition which was about this time sent up the James River in the direction of Drury's Bluff. From Fort Darling on the river the rebels had a line of works of considerable strength running back some distance. The object of this expedition was supposed to be to carry these works and capture the fort, which commanded the James, and from its position and strength was too formidable for our gunboats. The enemy were charged and driven back, and some of their outer works were captured. During the night our regiment with others had been pushed close up to the rebel line of fortifications, and under the cover of night we threw up defensive earthworks. The supply of shovels not being sufficient, though the men worked with the most persistent energy, in the morning there was a short gap in front of our regiment. Capt. Benedict, whose company stretched across this space, to show evidently that he was willing to share the worst with his men, took his position with the unprotected part of the line. A rebel fort was but a few rods away, from which he could be seen as an officer with perfect distinctness. A shell, which was evidently aimed at him and his men in their exposure, struck him, exploding as it struck, tearing and mutilating his body in the most frightful manner, killing at the same time two of his men. This was on the morning of May 16th. His remains were gathered up, and by an order from Gen. Butler were put in charge of the chaplain and borne to his friends at Plattsburgh, N. Y., for interment. Capt. Benedict was a young officer of great gallantry; ever ready for duty, fearless in danger, he was the idol of his company, and a general favorite in the regiment. His death was the occasion of deep and sincere sorrow. The expedition failed to accomplish the supposed design, and soon returned within our defensive works at Bermuda Hundred. Since landing at this place we lost up to this time twenty-five killed, wounded, and missing. Dr. Davignon, our regimental surgeon, was taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff. His faithfulness and courage in the discharge of his duties led him to expose himself more than many would have done. Leveled revolvers in close proximity proved an argument in favor of surrendering not easily resisted. The speed of his beautiful white mare, on which he doted so much, was not quite a match for the bullets' flight,—at least he very properly concluded not to try the perilous race, and gave the reins of his pet and pride into rebel hands, and dismounted to be marched to Petersburg. He was put in charge of a hospital of Union wounded, and did perhaps as efficient service for us as though within our lines. Here he met Governor Wise and other leaders in the Rebellion, and his accounts on his return of his earnest discussions with them of the possibilities of final rebel triumph were most interesting and amusing. It was some time before we knew whether he was killed or captured; but our fears that he had been killed were, to our great joy, finally dissipated by the intelligence that he was well, and hard at work for our wounded

and suffering at Petersburg. His return after some months to his regiment was most welcome.

May 29th, the regiment and other forces, to the number of some ten thousand, took transport for the White House, on the Peninsula. They were marched with dispatch to the front, at Cold Harbor, and joined in a fight on the extreme right, which pushed the enemy back some distance through the woods, taking some rifle-pits and prisoners. The early morning of June 3d we joined in the general charge made on the enemy's works, which were of great strength, and well manned. Immediately in our front was an open field, which stretched away to the enemy's works, perhaps one-fourth of a mile distant. At the word of command, every officer and man sprang forward with the most desperate determination to win the contest. Alas! with many of our brave officers, and equally brave men, this was their last response to the battle-shout. So exposed were our men as they rushed out into the open field, and so deadly was the fire of the enemy, that six officers and one hundred men lay stretched on the battle-plain at the first volley from the enemy. Blood was poured out as water, and all that the most determined courage could do was done, but we were soon forced to recoil under such a murderous fire. Retracing our steps to the edge of the woods, we made a stand and held ground somewhat in advance of our position at the start for the charge. Between us and the enemy lay our dead and severely wounded. A truce to care for them was refused by the rebels, and most of our wounded, in spite of all our anxiety to go to their relief, lay on the field until nightfall, when our men stole out in the darkness and brought off such as they could find. On such part of the field as we held the wounded were early cared for. Some sad scenes of most thrilling interest were witnessed on that bloody field. One is subjoined here as written by the same hand that indites these lines, near the time it transpired, and furnished for newspaper publication:

"Just after the engagement, as the wounded were being cared for, I noticed, a few yards away, a group of men. From their midst I thought I heard the voice of singing. I approached the group, and in their midst, wrapped in a flag, and lying upon a stretcher, I saw an officer in the uniform of a captain. He was fearfully mangled by a shell, but still perfectly conscious. It was his voice I had heard. Though weak, he sang in measured tones, but with a voice of ineffable sweetness,—

"'Joys that we've tasted
May sometimes return;
But the torch when once wasted,
Ah! how can it burn?
Splendors now clouded,
Say, when will ye shine?
Broke is the goblet,
And wasted the wine.'

* * * * *

"His countenance, radiant with the light of eternal life, seemed reflecting those glories which, beaming from the throne, fell full upon his longing, upward gaze as he sang,—

"'On the banks beyond the stream,
Where the fields are always green,
There is no night, but endless day
There is where the angels stay.

"'There's no sorrow, pain, nor fear,
There's no parting farewell tear,
There's no cloud, no darkness there:
All is bright and clear and fair.

"'Flowers of fadeless beauty there,
Trees of life with foliage rare,
Fruits the most inviting grow;
There is where I want to go.

"'Hark! I hear the angels sing.
Heavenly harpers on the wing
Throng the air and bid me rise
To the music of the skies.'

"I listened, and never seemed so near heaven as then. When he had ended I pressed through the group, and, taking him by the hand, said, 'Captain, you seem quite happy?' 'Yes, oh, yes,' he replied. I write the words, but the calm resignation, the sacred peace, yea, the divine joy, they breathed I cannot write; it was inexpressible. He continued, 'What are these sufferings compared with the sufferings of the Saviour? We suffer for our country; he suffered for the world. We suffer to save our nation from destruction; he suffered to save a world from endless woe.' He continued remarks of this character while strong men, touched by the sacred influence breathed in every word, wept as children."

The captain soon after bade his comrades adieu and joined the heavenly host "in a nobler, sweeter song." The following night-search—without the aid of lights, as they drew the enemy's fire—found and brought in Capt. James L. Cray, who had suffered untold tortures exposed to the burning sun. The intense suffering of thirst, added to the pain of his wound, rendered those long hours on the field where he fell almost unendurable. This wound proved mortal, and he died June 10th, *en route* for home. He was an efficient and active officer, ever ready for duty or danger. Capt. John Halleck went into the charge and never returned, falling somewhere along the bloody line. Stalwart and fearless, his commanding form and presence seemed a tower of strength. Lieut. Joseph South was also last seen cheering on his men and rushing forward in the face of the furious death-storm. Though in manner retiring and modest, he possessed every soldierly qualification. Mild and amiable in personal intercourse, he was firm and undaunted in the hour of greatest peril. Lieut. Paul Vigean also fell on that fatal field. He was a young French officer of fine personal appearance, and unflinching in the presence of the foe. Lieut. John G. Johnson was mortally wounded, and lingered until nearly the next morning and expired, having been borne to the open field occupied as a corps hospital. Lieut. S. B. Little was also killed in the fatal charge. It seemed a singular circumstance that every officer that was struck to draw blood at all was either instantly killed or died soon after. Lieut. John Matthews was struck on the heel and considerably bruised, but nothing serious was the result, only a little temporary lameness. Many regiments along the line fared but little better. The charge seemed to us, who paid the terrible price, a needless slaughter, and yet, doubtless, no generalship could see the end from the beginning, or the charge would never have been ordered. That night set in one of the hitherto gloomiest nights in the experience of the 96th. So many of our bravest and best dead or dying, and many of them beyond our reach, and we knew equally uncared for by the enemy. To think of our wounded lying alone and uncared for on the field to die was overwhelming. We did what we could by searching in the dark, but the wounded who may have sunk down, overcome with their numerous wounds and exhaustion, could not in the dark be easily selected from the multitude of the slain, who literally

lay heaped together in many parts of the field. It was some days before we could reach the field of the dead by day, and then only for a few moments, to witness the most painful evidences that many of our men had crawled to the ravines in search of water, and, climbing one over another in their desperation, had died in heaps. Such is the fearful comment upon the humanity of the rebel commanding officers who refused us the privilege of sending even unarmed stretcher corps on the field to relieve the sufferings of the wounded and dying and to bury our dead. Another flank movement was made, and we left our lines without ever gaining possession of this field until the final victory. June 13th found us at the White House, taking transports for Bermuda Hundred, where we landed on the 14th. About one o'clock that night we were ordered up and got in readiness to march, but did not move off until about daybreak. We marched across the Appomattox on a pontoon-bridge thrown over for the purpose some two miles up the river from the James. The entire 18th Corps was in the line of march. It was evident that Petersburg was the objective point. After crossing the river a mile or more, we struck a road leading from City Point to Petersburg. We faced in the latter direction, and soon firing at the front evidenced that we had struck the rebel pickets, which were driven in by our skirmishers. About three miles from Petersburg we came on to a rebel line of works, which were charged and carried by some colored troops, capturing two pieces of artillery. Their joy at this victory was excessive. They actually hugged the captured guns with very delight. They suffered considerably, however. As we moved forward some of their wounded were limping to the rear. One in particular, who seemed quite severely wounded and walking with great difficulty, was holding on to the muzzle of his gun, dragging the breech on the ground. One of our men said, "Why don't you drop your gun?" "Can't do dat, sah," he replied; "dat is de bes' fren' I've got," and he still tugged away at his musket with a will.

When within about two miles of the city we came upon the enemy's main line of defenses, which consisted of a strong line of works extending from the Appomattox below to the river above, in a half-circle around the city. Directly in front of one part of the line was a formidable fort of six guns. Our skirmishers drove back the rebel skirmish line to near the fort, when three batteries dashed forward with horses at full speed and unlimbered in an open field, almost in the very muzzles of the cannon of the fort, and with the eighteen guns opened a terrific fire on the rebel fort, dismounting one of their guns and silencing the rest, when we charged forward and captured the fort with its guns and about three hundred prisoners.

We halted here for the night, and the next day set about facing the captured works towards the enemy. We were in a few days relieved, and with two divisions of our corps retraced our march across the Appomattox to near Bermuda Hundred. Here we waited orders two or three days, only to march back in front of Petersburg when they came, and take our place in our line of works about half a mile from the Appomattox.

The morning of June 24th the rebels charged the line held by our brigade. When the men were seen dashing forward from the line of works in front of us in a desperate charge on us our regiments were rather pleased than otherwise, and when at easy range we opened such a fire upon them as thinned and broke their ranks. The most who were not killed came in as prisoners. Being behind strong defenses we lost no men. Our men would have enjoyed a daily repetition of such charges.

The day following, Adj. Fielding Neal, without due caution, exposed his head above our earthworks, and almost instantly was the target for some rebel sharpshooter, as our lines were in close proximity. The bullet entered one of his eyes, and passed through the lower part of the ear on the same side of the head. He fell, as was supposed, mortally wounded, but, strange to say, the wound, though destroying the eye and passing through the side of his head, did not prove fatal. The same day one of our men—Albert Brothers—gave the rebels a chance for a shot, and fell dead, the bullet passing directly through his head. For months, along the line of trenches we were holding, there was the sharpest kind of sharpshooting in constant practice. Not the least show could be given the enemy without drawing their fire, and we were not slow to return the compliment. Our men would sometimes amuse themselves by putting a cap on a gun-rod and lifting it up partly in sight of the enemy, then dodge it down again, as though some soldier was trying to look cautiously over the top of our works. Soon rebel sharpshooters would be sending bullets in close proximity to, if not through, the exposed cap, while hours of such deception were practiced upon them. Long and deep ditches were dug from the trenches to a deep ravine at the rear, and we were obliged to keep our heads low in passing to and from the front.

At this time the rebels planted a battery on an eminence on the north bank of the Appomattox, which partly enfiladed our lines, which made us no little trouble, killing but few, but rendering it necessary for us to lie low, while we were under the necessity of building some defensive traverses facing that way. That battery had a very annoying habit of opening on us almost invariably just about midnight of every night; and when we happened to be out of the front trenches and in our temporary camp in the ravine, just at the rear, many of us for safety would have to break our slumbers short and hurry into some pits, dug in the side of the bank, for safety. This night salute and night hiding became quite a stated and regular affair. Several batteries were planted on our side of the river to bear upon this impudent and noisy foe, and when the rebels' guns would open our batteries would chime in; and often several times a day and night a fierce artillery duel would be fought, inflicting no serious loss upon us a rule, only the loss of sleep and a little ammunition.

On the night of June 30th we were temporarily ordered out to support a movement of a part of the 10th Corps at our left, which resulted in some fighting, in which we lost three men of our regiment, wounded, returning soon to our place in the line of works. From the picket-firing, which was constantly kept up, we frequently lost some of our regiment. For a day or two before, and on the 7th of July, we lost five men.

July 10th, a soldier by the name of McAuly was shot through the head and instantly killed. He was familiarly known in the regiment as "Lindy." He was sent from the trenches with canteens for water. He was asked as he started how long before he would be back, and replied, "I don't know as I shall ever come back," and he did not. He had gone but a short distance when, failing to keep his head down, as we had to stoop and walk some part of the way to the rear, he received the fatal shot. On the 11th, Sergt.-Maj. Farrel was shot through the left arm, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Accustomed to the bursting of shells and the whizzing of bullets day and night, some of our men would, notwithstanding the best caution that could be given them, become careless, and often paid for it the death penalty. An officer of a regiment that relieved ours for a time in the trenches,—both the name and regiment are not at command,—in a fit of daring, put his head sufficiently high to look over our works, and watched for the smoke of a rebel rifle, and would suddenly dodge down, and as the bullet would hiss madly by just over our earthworks, would say, "Did not hit me that time," and then repeat the experiment, until for once he failed to dodge sufficiently quick, when the accurately-aimed bullet struck him square between the eyes, and he fell dead.

While our numbers were being thinned almost daily by the constant sharpshooting, the excessively hot and dry weather told fearfully upon our men, until, on July 15th, in the entire regiment there were but one hundred and forty-five men for duty in the ranks. On the 25th we had another of our men killed in the trenches, William Buck, of Fort Edward. His body was sent to his friends. That night our temporary camp, which was in a piece of woods at the rear of the trenches, and in which we occasionally rested a day, when relieved for rest, was shelled in a most terrific manner. About midnight, when at least most of the camp were in a sound slumber, the woods were ablaze with bursting shells. Bomb-proofs had been prepared for such an emergency, and a lively charge was made on them. Maj. Pierce, who was for some time in command of the regiment, while Col. Cullen was in command of the brigade, came in rather late, some of us fearing that he was sleeping his last sleep. But soon he came dashing in, having actually "overslept himself," awaking only after the fire had been some time in progress, so accustomed had we become to night cannonading. Sometimes officers were known to sleep soundly when shells were bursting all about our camp. To home-life and the surroundings of peace this seems impossible, but months of nightly salutes rendered them commonplace affairs. Our batteries finally succeeded in silencing the furious fire of the enemy. The major and some of the officers took a lunch and retired again, remarking that "the rebels were very kind to wake us up to eat. Wonder how they knew that we were hungry." Strange to say, none of our men were killed in this furious onslaught of bursting shells. In the morning our camp presented a most dilapidated appearance, giving the clearest evidence that there had been some kind of commotion since we saw our camp by daylight. Branches from the trees scattered in every direction, ground plowed up, tents torn, guns broken, canteens smashed, showing the character of the unwelcome intrusion on our night's repose. One canteen, that chanced—as was sometimes the case with army canteens—to contain a little extra stimulus for some one's courage, was struck by a bursting shell, and battered and burned until the smell of whisky was not left about it. This slight occasion was made the text by the chaplain of some earnest temperance lecturing, especially to the parties so clearly warned. To the credit of the 96th be it here said that there was but little drunkenness known or allowed in camp.

The officers who severally commanded the regiment from first to last, whether or not themselves total abstinence under all circumstances, encouraged and largely enforced order and sobriety in the regiment. Those revelries which sometimes made night hideous were strangers to our experience. Several times both officers and men were made to feel, in a most forcible manner, the duty of sobriety in their relation to the duties and responsibilities of the soldier. About this time Capt. Hindes, coming from seniority into command, for a time taught practically, as an especial occasion presented itself, some lessons on this question, which were never forgotten. Sometimes, from the intoxication not unfrequently indulged in in the army, incidents came under our observation, at which the risings of mirth could scarcely be repressed, notwithstanding their perilous nature. On one occasion an officer on the staff of some general, overcharged with bad "commissary," dashed past our line, just at the left of our regiment, and galloped out to near the rebel line of works, and then turned and rode along parallel to their line in short and easy range of the enemy. The rebels fired volley after volley at him, and while in the midst of the hottest of the fire he took off his hat and swung it at them in drunken defiance, then turned and rode deliberately back to and within our lines without, strange to say, having received a single scratch. Another, with his courage inspired from the same source, declared that the delay in capturing Petersburg was all unnecessary, and that he could capture the place himself, and, drawing his sword, he spurred his horse to full speed, and charged down the road in that direction and swept flying past our pickets, who heard the rebels order him to a halt as he came up. When cooled to sober realization he found himself captured instead of Petersburg.

CHAPTER XXI.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

Ninety-sixth Regiment—(Continued).

On the evening of July 29th we were ordered some distance to the left, and formed in the rear of the 9th Corps. We suspected that a mine that Burnside had been planting under a rebel fort just in front was about to be fired. At early day a sudden earthquake and a heavy muffled clap of thunder, while just over in our front dust, guns, and men went up in a cloud together, gave evidence that our suspicions were correct. Though a charge was made into the open gap, it was held only for a short time, when the rebels rallied in great force, and our charging column fell back, and we returned to our temporary camp, to lie for the most

of the time, as before, in the trenches. August 5th the enemy attempted to explode a mine under one of our forts, just at the left of the regiment, which gave us a little extra excitement. Our engineers had countermined and struck their underground magazine, removing the powder, so that when the rebels fired their fuse it only blowed up a little earth between our lines and theirs. They started, however, to charge, and finding no gap to charge into, were disappointed and easily repulsed. We thought this in some measure compensated for the failure at our mine explosion a few days before. August 15th, a rain-flood swelled the brook in the ravine in which our temporary camp was located to a deep, rushing river, rising so rapidly as to sweep away tents and much camp equipage before it could be removed. Pasco, one of our men, was wounded on picket on the 17th, and on the 20th Elijah Welch was killed while on the same duty. On this day we moved camp about one mile farther up the ravine, where as before we were daily and nightly shelled, though fortunately suffering but little or no loss from this source, though it required some digging and burrowing like gophers to render ourselves at all secure. Sickness still depleted our ranks, as the low, marshy ravine necessarily bred fevers. August 25th, but about fifty muskets could be mustered for duty in the regiment; a sad comment on the ravages of battle and disease we had met thus far in our army experience.

On the 27th we were relieved from the ravine in front of Petersburg, and marched to and crossed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, then to the James, about six miles above Bermuda Hundred, encamping near the bank of the river, from which we could see just above us the "ditch" which was being dug by Gen. Butler across a narrow peninsula formed by a long curve in the river. This location was in pleasing contrast in many respects with the one we had just left, as there was no picket-firing on this part of the line, and no artillery dueling on our immediate front. We had become so accustomed to the almost constant whizzing of bullets, the roaring of cannon, and the bursting of shells for the last months, that we seemed to have emerged into a strangely quiet world. Though our pickets here were in close proximity to those of the enemy, still there was no firing. They sometimes hailed each other and entered into the most amusing conversation. About this time the rebels got some way around our lines and drove off a herd of our beef cattle from between Petersburg and the James. One morning soon after one of our pickets is said to have shouted over to the rebel picket opposite him, "Say, reb, what did you have for breakfast?" "Plenty of fresh beef just from Washington," was the reply. Here we remained quietly recruiting both strength and numbers until the evening of September 28th. About nine o'clock in the evening orders came as published in an account given at the time, here inserted:

"'Prepare to move immediately, light marching order, two days' rations, sixty rounds of ammunition.' In a few moments we were on the move, taking a road leading to the James, a short distance below 'Dutch Gap.' Before reaching the river, the command, consisting of two divisions of the 18th Corps, halted, and rested until toward morning. 'Fall in!' 'Forward!' And we moved down to and across the river on a pontoon bridge which had been laid for the purpose. 'Filing left,' we followed up the river near a fourth of a mile, then 'filing right,' we moved off across an open field towards the dense woods which skirted the field some mile or more away. On leaving the river, the 118th New York and 10th New Hampshire were thrown out as skirmishers. Under the brow of a hill near the woods, the command was formed 'in close column by division,' the 96th New York 'leading the van,' closely following the advancing skirmish line, which bore to the left and moved over the hill.

"It was light. The rebel pickets, who were stationed along the edge of the woods, opened a brisk fire, to which our skirmishers replied as they pushed steadily forward, supported by the advancing column, driving the rebels before them. At the edge of the woods we struck a road which led to 'Chapin's Farm,' and in the direction of Richmond. Our column moved along to the left, and parallel with this road. Just as we were entering the woods the fire from the rebels increased as they were disputing our right to certain rifle-pits just in advance. There falls one of my bravest boys! I dismounted, 'Here, drummer, hold my horse.' 'Where are you hit, Barton?' In the left side; water! water!' 'Where is the stretcher corps?' I asked. 'They have not come up.' I went back a few steps; procured a stretcher. The noble boy was placed upon it and borne to the rear for surgical treatment. But, alas! his wound was fatal.

Leaving him in the hands of the surgeon, I pushed on after the regiment on foot. So rapid had been the advance that a mile was hurriedly walked before overtaking them. Still the rebels were being forced back, firing occasionally as they retreated. Still on we pushed, perhaps a mile farther, when we came to the edge of an open field, which stretched away half a mile or more to a heavy fort, from which on either side, long lines of formidable earthworks were visible. Before emerging from the woods, the command was halted and formed for a charge. What! are we to charge half a mile or more through an open field, in the face of a fort mounting ten guns and some of them of heavy calibre? This is evidently the design. Though the attempt must prove certain death to many, perhaps most, none expressed a doubt or fear. The only change in the line was the deploying of the 96th New York in line of battle, the column in their rear in close column by division as before. Can it be that my regiment, so often put in the 'front of the fight,' is to lead in another so desperate a charge, with depleted ranks, numbering at present only one hundred and forty? But we do not complain. The advance is the post of honor. The history of the regiment as practically recorded on many a hard-fought field entitles us to this. No one murmurs at the position assigned us; but all accept with a purpose to honor it. The few moments occupied in these preparatory movements I was viewing with my field-glass the rebel works, and the field we were to pass over. The men were distinctly seen at their guns, which peered ominously over the parapet of the fort, threatening death to any who dared advance. Rebel officers were seen giving directions,—putting things in order to fulfill as far as possible the long-standing threat of Southern chivalry, to 'Welcome us with bloody hands to hospitable graves.'

"The order is given and repeated, 'Forward! guide right! steady, men! close up!' and we move steadily forward, with that firmness of tread peculiar to war-tried veterans. On emerging from the woods the fort opened a furious fire upon our advancing column. Shot and shell came screaming madly above, about, and among us. Still we move steadily on; half the distance is made. There is a fearful gap in the line of the intrepid 96th. A large shell has torn through the ranks. The gap is closed up immediately. Still the column moves steadily forward. Oh, how sad the sight! Here lies one of our dear boys, headless; another's hip frightfully mangled; others seriously, and some more slightly, wounded; all from the explosion of that one dreadful shell. 'You wounded men who can, get in this ditch; lie close and keep covered;' and to the one with fractured hip, 'Poor man, try and trust in the Lord. You will be attended to as soon as possible,' I said.

"While I was thus doing what I could for these dear men, the regiment had pushed on nearly half the remaining distance to the fort; having borne to the right, and were now filing to the left, directly towards the left wing of the rebel stronghold. Close in their rear followed the column. The war has not witnessed a more sublime advance. Unheeding the storm of death that swept the plain, I pushed on as speedily as possible directly for the fort, which, through the mercy of God, I reached as our column was pouring into it. I saw the rebels as they left their guns and fled. But still they held the work running north from the fort, and turned their fire in upon us.

The regiments now in the fort were rapidly reformed, and soon flanked the remaining works held by the rebels whose fire so disturbed our peace in the fort, and they either fled or were captured.

"About this time I noticed Gen. Burnham, the commander of our brigade, in the fort. As he stepped out from behind one of the traverses of the fort a bullet passed very near him. 'General,' I remarked, 'that means you had better step back a little.' He soon fell, mortally wounded. I stepped to his side, took him by the hand, and said, 'General, I am sorry to see you wounded.' 'Heavenly Father,' I heard him prayerfully lisp. He expired soon after.

"The rebel guns were turned upon the retreating foe, and we soon had full possession of the works, disputed only by an occasional shot from rebel gunboats. The victory now being complete, I turned immediately back upon the war-path just trodden, in search of the wounded to my regiment. Oh, God, such sights! May I never witness the like again! 'Chaplain! chaplain!' was called from every side. I responded to the calls as rapidly as possible, receiving the dying words of some to 'loved ones;' exhorting all to trust in God in this trying hour. Who is this? Oh, it is the sergeant-major. I speak to him,—he does not recognize me. He is dangerously wounded through the neck, and seems unconscious. He must die soon. 'Here, chaplain,' says a boy, mortally wounded, 'take this watch, send it to my father.' 'You are looking to the Lord for his blessing, my dear man, I hope?' 'Oh, yes.' 'You will write my friends?' says another. 'Take the name and address.' It is now in my note-book. In this manner I went from one to another, until I had passed over the entire field, looking often in the familiar face of some lifeless soldier friend. Can this be Josephus Wilcox? Let me look again. It is. The fatal ball had entered the neck just above the left shoulder. 'Heaven bless his friends. Can it be possible! Raise up his lifeless head. Let me look him full in the face, that there be no mistake. Alas! it is he.' My friend, William F. Hill, 'God bless that wife—those little ones!' I pass on. Here lies an officer—a captain—not of my regiment. He is terribly wounded. 'You are badly wounded.' 'Who is it?' 'A chaplain.' 'Oh, pray for me, pray for me!' I knelt by his side, and, taking his hand in mine, I devoutly asked God's blessing upon him. He joined me in prayer. But I cannot stay. Here lies, apparently dying, one of the bravest soldiers of which the country could boast: shot through the left lung. 'De Wolf, do you know me?' He roused, opened his eyes: 'Oh, yes.' 'Have you any word you wish to send your friends?' 'Tell them, if I die, I die honorably,' he added. This is the third time this noble boy has been wounded. He was wounded in the arm at Fair Oaks, taken prisoner, knocked down the guard with the other arm and got away. At Petersburg he was dangerously wounded in the head, but recovered; had just rejoined the regiment for duty. As he fell in this charge he said to one of his comrades, 'I can live but a few moments, but don't let them win the day. Oh, it is such hard work to breathe, but don't let them win the day!' he repeated. The next morning he was still alive when taken from the field hospital with the rest of the wounded. Eighty tells the number killed and wounded in my regiment. It is due to Col. Cullen and Lieut.-Col. Moffitt, as well as all the officers and men, to say they displayed the greatest gallantry."

The next day the enemy formed and charged back in force, with the vain hope of recapturing the fort. Their two desperate charges were made directly on the fort, in part held by what remained of our shattered regiment. Men who could charge as they had done the day previous were not the men to be easily driven from their position, and the charges were repulsed with fearful slaughter. The time, up to this hour, had been improved in changing the face of the fort towards the enemy. Before these rebel charges we were shelled most furiously from their batteries in front and their gunboats on the James. Fortunately, our loss in this desperate struggle was not heavy, as we fought from behind our defenses. Capt. Wm. Brokaw was thought to have been mortally wounded, as the bullet entered the pit of his stomach, lodging somewhere within. But, strange and quite marvelous as it seemed, he so far recovered as to return for duty some months after. But one man was killed in the ranks. We were soon moved a little to the right of the fort, holding a part of the line looking towards Richmond. October 5th one man was killed, and October 7th one of our men, Bigot, was killed and Weatherwax wounded. From this nothing of especial moment occurred until October 27th, when an expedition was inaugurated, the results of which were given at the time, as follows:

"Wednesday morning last we were relieved from 'the front' at 'Chaffin's Bluff,' and marched back a mile to a large field, in which during the day the greater part of the 18th Corps were massed.

"'Three days' cooked rations.' Where and what now? As usual, rumors were abundant. But 'wait and see' is the soldier's only sure method of ascertaining his destiny. Next morning solved all queries as to the direction of our line of march. At five o'clock the column moved off nearly parallel with our line of works stretching north from Fort Harrison; our division, the first, taking the advance. On we moved, following the road first taken while it suited our course, then filing away through fields, across 'main roads,' 'by-roads,' keeping the same general northerly direction. Ah! now we see. We are to demonstrate somewhere on 'the right;' but as to the exact point of attack we are ignorant still. 'Hark! there is firing not far away, at our left.' Through an opening and across a field, at the distance of a mile or more, I see bodies of troops moving 'in line.' 'What troops are those?' the major inquires. My field-glass is brought into requisition. 'They are plainly our forces.' 'Then they must belong to the 10th Corps?' 'Yes; they have evidently moved along our left, and are driving in the rebel pickets at that point.' Still we move steadily on, leaving the 10th Corps demonstrating in front of the rebel works at this point. Across the Darby Town and Charles City roads, and pushing on still. Here is a boy that evidently lives in this vicinity, as he is clad in 'butternut and gray,' and astride a 'woe-begone' nag with a harness on, which was evidently a few moments before 'hauling' produce to market in a cart which I had just noticed at the side of the road, with its contents being rather unceremoniously 'confiscated.' 'He may know something; let's ask him.' 'Say, boy, how far is it to Richmond?' ''Tween five and six miles, I reckon.' 'Are there any fortifications out this way?' 'Yes; out here about half a mile, that you all built two years ago; but thare an't no body in 'em.' There is no time for lengthy inquiries and we push on with the advancing column, which soon emerges from the woods. Sure enough, here are long lines of dilapidated earthworks stretching across wide fields and wider 'slashes.'

"Let me see, those two houses across yonder, perhaps a mile ahead, and a little to the left of our line of advance, standing near together on that little rise, look familiar, and those trees by them, and the general outlines of the field and woods beyond. It is all clear now. This is 'Fair Oaks battle-ground.' Yonder, near these two houses, Gen. Casey had his headquarters. A little this side the 96th had their camp. Just beyond them they formed in line of battle as the rebels threw over those two cannon-shots as a challenge to the fight. But there is no time for detailed recollections. 'I see horsemen by those houses. Let me try my field-glass again; one, two, ten, and more coming out of the woods beyond. They are all facing this way. They are rebel cavalry on picket.' On we move, approaching the main road at right angles. Crack! crack! Our cavalry are engaging those pickets. There they go on a 'charge,'—sublime sight! Away goes the rebel 'squad' flying. Striking the main road, we filed left, passing just by where Gen. Casey had his headquarters, and over the bloodiest part of the 'Fair Oaks' field. We formed in line of battle as we reached the point where our advance pickets used to stand. Just here is where, over two years since, our gallant Maj. Kelly fell bleeding, dying. There stood the small white house near which I found his lifeless remains. A few chimney-bricks mark the place where it stood. Advancing a few yards, the rebels opened with artillery from a fort across a field, and perhaps three-fourths of a mile away. The line was halted. 'Lie down' was ordered and promptly obeyed. Though rebel shells came screaming, bursting, crashing around while lying here an hour or more, they fortunately did but little harm, though their proximity was extremely unpleasant.

"The 118th New York had been deployed and advanced as skirmishers, under the lead of their intrepid Maj. Dominy, close up to the rebel works. The hour or more of delay since forming our line of

battle enabled the rebels to wheel in reinforcements, which Maj. Dominy affirms they did at a rapid rate. 'Fix bayonets' is the command given our small brigade, which, with the 118th out as skirmishers, numbers but four hundred and sixty present for the charge. Is this weak line to be dashed against those formidable works now well manned? But it is the soldier's province to obey, rather than question, orders. Perhaps it is thought, since we have been in the habit of carrying everything before us, as at Fort Harrison, that nothing is too hard for us. But charging and recharging has thinned our ranks until we are not now a regiment strong. If the same number of men can take those works, we can, and if ordered, there will be at least a gallant effort. '*Charge bayonets!*' Every man springs to his feet and rushes forward with a cheer. First shell, then grape, shrapnel, and rifle-shots render rapidly thinner our already thinned ranks. The bravest of the brave are falling fast. Still on rushes the shattered line, breasting the death-storm that beats full in their face until it is evident not a man will be left to reach the works. 'Lie down lower.' And every man lies low, many to rise no more until 'the last day.' Some wounded, doubly venturing their lives, attempt to get to the rear. 'Oh! is this our adjutant?' 'Where are you wounded?' Emotion chokes utterance. 'Let me examine. Here are traces of blood; here the bullet has entered, passing through the right side and out near the spine.' God bless Lieut. Harrington, is the prayerful breathing of my soul! 'Here, stretcher corps, take him to an ambulance.' He is living still, and may recover. Can that be our beloved Col. Moffitt, as gallant a soldier as ever 'faced the foe'? Alas! it is. He is wounded through the left knee. He smiles as I speak to him, apparently as calm as though on a dress parade. 'Colonel, you are wounded?' 'Yes, slight,' he replied, extending his hand, which I grasped, while my heart swelled with indescribable emotion. It was not 'slight,' as the sequel proves. His limb has since been amputated. It is thought he will live, however. 'May blessing and honor attend the future of his life and crown his eternity!'

"Our colors were swept down by a destructive charge of grape and canister, and in attempting to regain them Maj. Pierce came near losing his life He saw a rebel taking deadly aim at him but a few yards away. A sudden step sidewise at the flash of the gun barely made room for the well-aimed bullet to pass. Maj. Pierce is famed for his cool presence of mind and undaunted courage. He has earned well his enviable reputation on many hard-fought fields, and richly merits a much higher rank. The 'silver eagle' would find fit resting-place on shoulders such as his; and even stars would not blush to shine there.

"Towards night the enemy rallied out, and what of the brigade did not promptly and rapidly obey the order to 'fall back' were captured. Of perhaps seventy-nine my regiment took into the charge we lost fifty-nine. About a mile back were our reserve lines, which the enemy did not attempt to attack.

"Early in the evening the entire command began its return march through rain and dark and mud. Late next day found us 'who remain' in our old position near Fort Harrison reduced in numbers, but not in purpose to *do* and *suffer* and, if need be, *die*, for the right. Such was the experience of the 96th in the 'reconnoissance on the right.'"

Capt. Buckman and Lieut. Harris were taken prisoners. Lieut. Harris, after some time of starvation experience in a North Carolina prison, succeeded in making his escape, making his way through indescribable hardships and perils, secreted and guided by the colored people, to the Union lines. Capt. Buckman was eventually exchanged, and both received a merited and most hearty welcome on their return. Our regiment was again reduced to a mere handful, and it was for a time a question with us whether or not we should retain our organization; but, on December 8th, the 92d New York Regiment was consolidated with us, swelling our numbers, and evidencing the fact that our organization was to be preserved. The winter was passed in our camp on the front line, about a mile north of Fort Harrison, with the experiences customary to such camp-life. February 11th, we were more than rejoiced at the return of Col. Moffitt, though with one missing limb. It is but fitting to say that the colonel, from his cool, unflinching courage along the "perilous edge of battle," and his great kindness in his intercourse with both officers and men, had won an enviable place in the esteem of the regiment, as well as with all with whom duty placed him in intercourse. He was soon detailed as corps provost-marshal, for which both ability and experience gave him especial adaptation. February 22d, Major Henry I. Pierce was mustered out of service, on the expiration of his time, not having re-enlisted. We were sorry to lose so gallant and efficient an officer, while the sincere regrets and most cordial well-wishes of the regiment followed him to his home. No duty ever seemed too hard for him or danger too great. His three years of service had been years of almost constant hardship and peril, but he proved himself fully equal to every emergency. His record, as part of our regimental history, can be referred to only with feelings of great satisfaction. March 14th, Surg. Francis J. De Auvignon was mustered out on the expiration of his three years' service, and took leave of the regiment. So thoroughly efficient had he proved himself, and so kind in his attentions to the sick and wounded, that not an officer or man but that felt that he was parting with a true and well-tried friend. Robert W. Brady was commissioned to fill the vacancy, and proved an able and efficient surgeon. Asst. Surg. Vauhn had been very fitly promoted to surgeon of the 43d New York, and Asst. Surg. Hines had previously resigned. Soon after, Col. Edgar M. Cullen resigned, and was mustered out of service. Lieut.-Col. Stephen Moffitt was promoted to colonel, and brevetted brigadier-general U. S. Vols. Capt. George W. Hindes, having been promoted to major, was now promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and brevetted colonel. Capt. Courtland G. Babcock was promoted to major, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel. These were all merited, and worthy promotions. During the detached service of Col. Moffitt as provost-marshal, Lieut.-Col. Hindes commanded the regiment. His ideas of military discipline were of a high order, and he took pleasure in rendering the regiment a model of neatness and order. Time passed on until spring came. When the first day of April, 1865, dawned upon us, it found us in our camp, as for some months, on the north side of the James, just north of Fort Harrison, facing Richmond, and only about eight miles away. April 2d, we were excited to the wildest enthusiasm. Having heard heavy firing in the direction of Petersburg, we were expecting news of the result, when a dispatch came from Grant announcing, "We have driven the rebels out of all of their works, enveloping Petersburg. Ten thousand prisoners captured. The Southside Railroad taken, and are pressing the enemy."

Orders were received to be ready to move at a moment's notice. It began to look to us like the decisive struggle. Early Monday morning, April 3d, we were in line of battle, momentarily expecting orders to move on the rebel works in our front. While waiting, a terrific explosion was heard in the direction of Richmond. "What is that?" inquired one of the men. "Don't you know?" said another; "I do. It is the Southern Confederacy blown up." Soon another report of like character followed, and still others.

The expected order soon came, and we moved forward in line of battle towards the rebel lines, expecting bloody work. Every soldier was ready for the worst, prepared to do his duty at all hazards. As our skirmish line neared the rebel pickets, one single shot was fired, and they hastily fell back. We moved on in the face of their heavy works, expecting to hear their artillery open at every step, and their infantry chime in. But all was silent. We reached their works. The enemy had fled. We clambered over, wheeled into column, and, taking the direct road, commenced a race for Richmond, reaching the city about eight and a half o'clock. As we came in sight of the long defiant capital of the Rebellion, the men went wild with ecstasy. This first view revealed the fact that the bridge between Richmond and Manchester was on fire, a heavy wind sweeping the flames in the direction of the doomed city, when soon a large part of Richmond lay in ruins.

As soon as we reached the city our soldiers lent the fire companies their assistance in staying as far as it was possible the fearful destruction, and yet it must be confessed that there were no very serious regrets at seeing the city burn. The citizens looked and appeared decidedly crestfallen. One of them expressed, doubtless, the general sentiment, while conversing with one of our officers as the troops were moving in triumph through the streets, "I never expected to see this!" Just then his startled eyes caught a glimpse of a coming colored regiment, and in apparent utter despair he sighed, "And colored troops, too!" The slaves so suddenly made free by our coming were frantic in their joy. One colored woman, rather venerable with years, was noticed standing just by the side of the moving column, bowing again and again to the passing army and shouting at the top of her voice, "Tank you, tank you!" All seemed inspired with the same spirit of gratitude and joy. Our regiment was marched into and halted at a rebel fort, just in the east edge of the city, and some of the officers rode hastily through the once stronghold of rebellion to see more in detail the sights. We rode past Libby to find it deserted, and a little farther on, on the opposite side of the street, was Castle Thunder, with its massive doors wide open. We rode in, and our horses' hoofs awoke doleful echoes along the large hall as we stooped to peer into the prison-dens that opened out to the front and right. All were tenantless,—only one dilapidated specimen of "Southern poor white trash" putting in an appearance. Then we rode along the edges of the raging flames as they were marching on in triumphant fury, as though appointed to purify by fire this iniquitous sink of rebellion, and rejoicing in their mission of retribution. The principal business part of the city was by this time a vast sheet of flame, capped with heavy rolling clouds of black smoke. There was at least a measure of melancholy satisfaction in the thought that all this destruction was kindled by the hand of rebellion itself, which, like the wounded serpent, had sent its own envenomed fangs deep in its quivering life. Before the raging wave of fire the citizens were retreating, struggling to bear away the more valuable of their effects, while some of the streets, thought to be more secure, were literally blockaded with costly furniture. We rode around to the mansion so recently occupied by Davis, the president and central figure of the gigantic treason, and found that, for prudential reasons, he had hastily left a few hours previous, not caring to entertain in person his Yankee callers. The doors were swinging wide, and we dismounted and walked in and showed ourselves around, as no one appeared to do that service. The furniture appeared undisturbed, and the mansion seemed to need only occupants, which some of our generals soon furnished, taking possession of the deserted headquarters of rebellion as headquarters for the Union forces. We rode from here to Capitol Square, and reconnoitered the Capitol buildings, which were neither very spacious nor gorgeous. The Confederate Congress did not seem to be in session just now, and everything was in confusion. The wind was sporting with Confederate bonds outside, as some soldiers had assumed the dignity of secretary of the treasury *pro tem.*, and had scattered the Confederate "promises to pay" with a liberal hand. After a pretty thorough canvass of the captured and burning city we returned to the fort, in which we had made our temporary camp. The week passed much after this manner until Saturday, when we were ordered out for a grand review. Our regiment was the advance but one in the marching column. It was not a little amusing, as we took our place in the line in the midst of the crowd of citizens who crowded to witness the sight, to hear our drum corps strike up with more than usual spirit, "Kingdom Coming," the tune to the then familiar negro melody, "Massa run, ah ha, darkeys stay at home." The demonstrations of the colored people on witnessing the review were at times frantic for joy beyond all description. They jumped, danced, hooted, shouted, sang, laughed, cried, making every demonstration their ecstatic joy could invent. You could hear them say on every hand, "Dis is what ize bin praying for. Ize so glad to see you all. You all haz cum at las'. We know'd you would cum. Jus see, daze don't look like de sesesh; daze all clean cloze, daze all neat, daze all jemmun. Did you ebber see de like ob dis?"

But amid all the rejoicing of the colored people the white people looked on in evident sadness. Such a sight was clearly a source of mortification to their Southern pride, and crushing to all their cherished rebel hopes. Though they durst not express their emotions aloud, they looked sullen and mad. We marched through the principal streets of the city, and on our return passed Castle Thunder and Libby, now the assigned quarters of rebel prisoners, who in their turn were looking through those grated windows. The next day was our first Sabbath in Richmond, and was a thanksgiving-day with the regiment, the chaplain preaching appropriate to the occasion, and all felt at least glad of the day and its privileges. Night closed in, and up to this we had since coming to Richmond had no very definite information as to the movements of Grant and Lee, but during the night heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Bermuda Hundred. It was rapid and furious, and sounded much like the firing of gunboats. Some who were awake and listening suspected that there must be some news, and that this was the firing of salutes. About this time an orderly rode up to Col. Hindes' tent, Col. Moffitt still being on detached service as provost-marshal in the city. Soon Col. Hindes called out,

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Engraved by Samuel Sartain, Phila.

S. Moffett

"Chaplain, doctor, quartermaster," as these officers were in hailing distance, "you want to just get up now and hear the news!" One at least had mistrusted something, and was getting into his uniform at a lively rate. The regiment was routed out in haste, and the news just officially received announced in the terms of the dispatch, "Lee has surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant." "Three cheers,—now, hip, hip, hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" Three more were ordered and given, and again three more rang out on the night air. Then followed one of the most indescribable scenes ever witnessed. The whooping, shouting, and antics performed by grave and dignified officers as well as men were most marvelous. Hats and caps went up, and even the chaplain threw his hat away, but finally concluded to save it as a relic, if nothing more. No idea can be formed of the wild rejoicing. The like was never witnessed or even imagined before. Some of the company officers went around and ordered their men to be ready to march for Plattsburgh in the morning. "Chaplain," said Col. Hindes, "you go right down and engage me a state-room on the best boat." "No, you need not do that, I will have a whole boat. We will have a boat apiece." We laughed, shook hands, while some said to others as they exchanged congratulations, "You meet me at Wetherill's, you meet me at the Cumberland, or at Fouquet's." About the same scene was enacted in every regiment about us. In some the officers first up dragged the rest from their cots by the heels, and they in their turn would assist in serving the more tardy ones the same. It is not strange that we rejoiced. It was the consummation of our cherished hopes; the dawning of the long-fought-for glorious morn of peace, the end of our perils, and home, sweet home, seemed now so near. The familiar countenances of loved ones seemed looking full in our face, and all the endearments and comforts of home-life came rushing on our fancy in one mighty tide. We of the outer picket, the swamp couch, the charge in the furious battle, we of hunger and thirst, of the night pestilence and noonday destruction, we knew how to rejoice as others could not. We felt just like letting pent-up nature loose for once for the most extravagant delight, and in this childish and innocent way we did it most effectually. After an hour or two we again retired to our couches to dream of "home, dear old home," and all was hushed to quiet. We were soon ordered across the James, and pitched camp a little out from Manchester; and just as we were getting settled we were ordered to Dover Mine, some seventeen miles above Richmond. From this time forward the regiment was employed at different points in guard duty. For nearly a year still, at Huegunaut Springs, City Point, Culpepper Court-House, Fredericksburg, Gordonsville, and Lynchburg, we were engaged in general provost duty. Some of the time only a part or small detachment of the regiment in a place. At length the long-wished-for day came, and the 1st of February, 1866, found us ordered in from different points, at City Point, Va., and soon on transports for Hart's Island, near New York City, where, on the 6th day of February, we were mustered out of service, and bidding each other a soldier's adieu, we joyfully faced towards our several homes and loved ones.

REV. NATHAN WARDNER.

Nathan Wardner was born in Lewis, Essex Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1833. He was educated at New Hampton, and at the age of eighteen years entered the gospel ministry. He is a prominent member of the Wesleyan Methodist ministry, and at present is president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. He is also connectional evangelist and general missionary agent. As chaplain of the regiment, whose history he has so pleasingly and truthfully told, he won the esteem of both officers and men, and was not only a faithful chaplain but a true soldier.

Chaplain Wardner is thus referred to by Gen. Butler, in an address delivered to the "Soldiers of the Army of the James," dated, "Before Richmond, Dec. 11, 1864:"

"Chaplain Nathan Wardner, of the 96th New York Volunteers, is specially commended for charging with his regiment on the advancing column, ready to administer the lasting consolation to the dying."—(Editor.)

STEPHEN MOFFITT

was born in Clintonville, Clinton Co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1837. He is a son of Patrick Moffitt and Catharine Mulvy, the former a native of county Leitrim, Ireland, and the latter of county Sligo, Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1830. At the age of fifteen years young Moffitt went on board of the steamer "Francis Saltus" as "cabin-boy" for Capt. Lot Chamberlain, so long the popular commander on Lake Champlain. Here he remained in the employ of the Champlain Transportation Company until the breaking out of the late Rebellion, when he opened a recruiting office in Plattsburgh, and was the first man who enlisted in the 96th Regiment, New York State Volunteers. He enlisted as a private, and upon the mustering in of the regiment was made first lieutenant of Company B. Upon the death of Capt. D. M. Parsons he was promoted to captain, his commission bearing date Oct. 13, 1862. May 19, 1863, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel; on May 31, 1865, was commissioned colonel of his regiment and brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers. From April, 1863, to 1864, while lieutenant-colonel, he served on Gen. Wessell's staff. He was also a member of Gen. Gibbons' staff, and was provost-marshal of the 24th Army Corps from its organization to the close of the war. The history of Gen. Moffitt's military career is a record of many of the severest battles of the war.* He was a courageous, efficient, and kind commander, and in an unsuccessful charge of the Army of the James, at the second battle of Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, 1864, while the enemy were driving them back amid a terrific fire of shot and shell,* he lost a leg in the endeavor to carry from the field a wounded private who was crying piteously for help. This man was a member of the 118th Regiment, a stranger to the general, whom he has not seen from that time to the present. This private still lives, and owes his life to this magnanimous act.

At the battle of Plymouth, April 16, 1864, he was captured and sent to Libby prison, and subsequently to Danville and Macon, Ga., and was one of the fifty officers placed under fire at Charleston, S. C., when that city was bombarded by the Union fleet. He was mustered out with the regiment Feb. 6, 1866.

* See history of 96th Regiment.

At the close of the war he returned to Plattsburgh, and was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue. In 1867 he was elected clerk of Clinton County, and was re-elected in 1870. In January, 1873, he resigned this office and was appointed warden at Clinton Prison, and remained there until a change of administration in 1876. He resigned January, 1876, and in the following May was appointed collector of customs for the district of Champlain, and is the present incumbent of that office. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the leading members of that party in Northern New York. He was a delegate at large from this State to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia that renominated Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and was a member of the Republican State Committee for the years 1868–73.

CHAPTER XXII.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

The Ninety-eighth Regiment.*

THIS regiment was raised in Franklin and Wayne Counties during the years 1861 and 1862. It was composed of seven companies from Franklin and three from Wayne. The various companies assembled at Albany in February, 1862, and went into barracks at Camp Rathbone. While here they received the State and National colors, and before leaving were armed with the Austrian rifle. The *personnel* of the regiment was fine, and Governor Morgan said of them, that in "general appearance New York has sent no better regiment to the war."

The following were the field and staff officers as mustered into the service: Colonel, William Dutton; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Durkee; Major, Albon Man; Adjutant, Edward H. Hobbs; Quartermaster, George H. Clarke; Surgeon, William G. David; Assistant Surgeon, G. B. Balch; Chaplain, William C. Hubbard; Sergeant-Major, William B. Rudd; Quartermaster Sergeant, William H. Rogers; Commissariat, Horace D. Hickok; Hospital Steward, Henry D. Whitbeck.

The line officers were as follows:

Company A.—Captain, Edward J. Mannix: First Lieutenant, Samuel J. Austin; Second Lieutenant, George P. Lyman.

Company B.—Captain, Benjamin Russell; First Lieutenant, John J. Wood; Second Lieutenant, Daniel H. Stanton.

Company C.—Captain, Lucien D. Ellsworth; First Lieutenant, Sylvester S. Willard; Second Lieutenant, S. W. Langdon.

Company D.—Captain, James Doty; First Lieutenant, Silenus Washburn; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Barney.

Company E.—Captain, Orlando F. Miller; First Lieutenant, Seymour L. Andrus; Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Powell.

Company F.—Captain, William Kreutzer; First Lieutenant, D. L. Norton; Second Lieutenant, L. A. Rogers.

Company G.—Captain, P. B. Wolff; First Lieutenant, Eleazer Mulholland; Second Lieutenant, Edward T. Rice.

Company H.—Captain, Charles W. Crary; First Lieutenant, Amos S. Kimball; Second Lieutenant, David Storms.

Company I.—Captain, Alfred Wakeley; First Lieutenant, William H. Adams; Second Lieutenant, E. M. Allen.

Company K.—Captain, Charles R. Birdsall; First Lieutenant, George N. Williams; Second Lieutenant, Hoyt D. Chapman.

From Albany the regiment proceeded to Washington, *via* New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and went into camp at Kalorama Heights, or Meridian Hill, as it is sometimes called. Upon its arrival here, the 98th was assigned to Gen. Casey's command, and at once began a rigid system of drill and camp duties. It drilled twice a day, six days in the week, and had inspection on Sunday. While here the 3d Brigade was formed, consisting of the 81st, 85th, 92d, 93d, and 98th Regiments, and assigned to Casey's division. Here the regiment remained until March 28, 1862, when marching orders were received, and Casey's division left the old camp-ground, and, passing through Washington, was soon on the road to Alexandria, which place was reached just before midnight. Here they remained until April 1st, when they embarked for Newport News. The regiment was landed in Hampton Roads on the morning of April 2d, and it immediately marched to its camping-ground in a peach-orchard, at the right of Newport News. The camp was called by the soldiers "Peach-orchard Camp." While here one amusing incident occurred. "The colonel was absent in charge of the brigade, and, for some reason, Maj. Man was in command of the regiment on the night of the 3d. Without saying a word to any one, he resolved to exercise us in the very important duty of getting ready for a battle on the very shortest notice possible. In other words, he desired to see how quickly he could get the men in line.

"About one o'clock of the morning, he went quietly to the tent of the boy Wolff, the drummer, shook the drowsy curls of slumber from his head, and bade him go on the the color-line and beat the long roll.

"The long roll is an alarm. It bids the infantry form immediately to meet the enemy. The boy obeyed. The men awoke, and with the greatest haste and precipitation grasped their clothes and equipments, and formed in front of their tents in every possible condition of a hasty toilet.

"The major did not try to conceal his pleasure, but, standing before them in the starlight, said, 'I am perfectly satisfied with your promptness and expedition; it is just three minutes since I called the drummer.' He then told them that he had ordered the long roll beaten to see how quickly they could form, that no enemy was near, and that they could go to their quarters again. The men greeted the major's speech with a shout and laugh and yell that tore night's concave.

'But the alarm of our long roll had roused the guards of

* Compiled from "Notes and Observations made during Four Years of Service with the 98th Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the War of 1861," a thorough and scholarly work, written by William Kreutzer, colonel of the 98th, now an attorney-at-law, residing in Lyons, N. Y.

the whole army, and far and near it was repeated; regiment after regiment fell in, until the Army of the Potomac stood to arms. The noise and uproar roused the watches on the gunboats and frigates in the river; the navy, wishing a hand in the battle, or assault, got up steam and cleared for action.

"The next day, Gen. Casey sent for the commanding officer of the 98th, Maj. Man, and required an explanation. The major, glowing with patriotic zeal and animation, replied that he was practicing his regiment, just at the time, in the very useful exercise of forming to meet the enemy on a sudden emergency. It was said that the expressions of anger and vexation painted on the face of the author of the 'Book of Tactics' melted into a broad and complacent smile, as he remarked, 'Major, you were very thoughtless, and must not on any account do so again.' The men of the regiment never forgot this ridiculous indiscretion."

February 14th marching orders were received, and early on the following day the regiment was *en route* to take the position assigned it in the line before Yorktown. After marching all day they bivouacked, and on the following morning went into camp. This camp was called "Camp Winfield Scott," and from here the regiment sent over one hundred and fifty-eight to the hospital.

The 98th was in the reserve at the battle of Williamsburg, and escaped the fearful slaughter of that sanguinary field.

The following memoranda was made at Fort Magruder, May 6th, by the historian of the regiment, Col. Wm. Kreutzer: "Yesterday afternoon and evening, Gen. McClellan had his headquarters at Mr. Adams' house, a half-mile in rear of our line of battle across the Yorktown road, where Hooker, Smith, and Kearney were fighting. We have seen him several times with staff and escort riding about in the rain, having consultations, making observations, and giving directions. By the agitation of the troops we can tell where he is.

"Our regiment—in fact, our division—was kept on the move and awake all last night; our generals fancied the enemy making a concentration for a sortie, or heavy attack. The darkness was intense, and the rain poured down until three o'clock. We held our arms in our hands, and either stood at attention or marched through the wood, brush, mud, water, and fields, tired, wet, sleepy, and hungry.

"At four A.M. of the 6th, the regiment marched about eighty rods to the right of Mr. Adams' house, and took a position in a field along a rail-fence, with an oak and pine wood in front, and there became a part of the second line of battle.

"All was quiet; not a random picket-shot disturbed the morning hours. Insensibly our discipline relaxed, and many of us snatched an hour's sleep, holding, resting, or lying on the fence.

"Soon after six, while the men were making coffee in their tin cups, and dividing the contents of their haversacks among each other, Gen. Casey's adjutant informs us that the enemy has evacuated, and that we must join in the pursuit. At hearing this, said Lieut. Adams, 'Anything for a change.' 'All promenade,' said Lieut. Washburn, as he shouldered a roll of blankets and two rifles belonging to some sick men. 'On to Richmond,' said Capt. Mannix, as he placed himself at the head of A company and began the march. Our road crossed a tributary of Queen's Creek, on the head of a mill-dam, and passing through an evacuated redoubt, ran over the field on which Hancock made his brilliant advance the evening before. Two or three hundred of the enemy's dead still lay where they fell. His wounded were collected in a barn or shed near the battle-ground.

"Arriving at Fort Magruder, the division sent details to bury the dead down the Williamsburg road. The regiment dispatched twenty men with an officer to Camp Winfield Scott to store the tents and surplus articles at Yorktown, and return with the baggage and provisions."

The regiment remained at Fort Magruder until the 9th; at this time it numbered seven hundred officers and privates.

The regiment passed uninterrupted to Williamsburg, and on the 10th advanced ten miles farther, to Roper's Church. Here they remained until the 13th, and then marched to New Kent Court-House. The 19th finds them at Dispatch Station, near the York River Railroad. While at New Kent several of the sick were sent to Baltimore; among the number were Lieuts. Norton and Hollenbeck, Sergts. Wm. B. Rudd and Wm. H. Rogers.

On the 23d the regiment crossed the river, and on the following day came upon the enemy, who opened a fierce cannonade upon the 98th and Regan's battery. Says Col. Kreutzer, "For more than twenty minutes he concentrated upon us his heaviest fire. Shells whistled, whizzed, whirred, and whirled before, behind, and over us. They exploded in the air; and the fragments flew about our heads, leaving the least possible windage. The heel of one fell before the writer, and, spinning around like a saucer on a table, glanced away to the left. Many were hit and hurt; many hairbreadth escapes occurred; but one man only was killed.

"On the right of the road, our advance drove the enemy from a grain-field, an orchard, and some farm buildings; on the left, they entered the wood, and we could mark their progress by the receding sound of the rifles. When the skirmishers cleared the wood, they perceived the enemy's line of battle formed a short distance beyond, extending on both sides of the Williamsburg road, and three-fourths of a mile from Seven Pines.

"Naglee immediately ordered the advance of his whole line; and, while the shells were bursting thickest around us, the 98th was ordered forward. Marching by the front, it performed the movement in such a manner as to receive that general's praise."

With the advance of the line the batteries took new positions, and by well-directed fire drove the enemy from the field.

On the 26th the regiment advanced to Seven Pines, and went into camp in a wood near White Oak Swamp. From this point, May 31st, Col. Dutton was sent to Savage Station, and from thence to New York, where he died, July 4th, of disease incurred in the line of duty. On the same day the regiment participated in the battle of Fair Oaks. Near eleven A.M. the firing along portions of the picket line became frequent, and Casey was informed that the enemy was massing large bodies of troops before his outposts.

A little later two shells sent by the foe went screaming high in air over our camps. These were the signals for the curtain to rise and the columns of attack to advance.

Casey immediately ordered his division to drop its spades and axes and take the implements of war. Not long after twelve the batteries and regiments were under arms and in their designated places. Naglee's brigade at the right of the main road, Wessel's at the left, in the redoubt and behind the breastworks, and Palmer's brigade stretched from the left of Wessel's along the front edge of a wood to near the White Oak Swamp. The 98th was next to Wessel's, but near one o'clock it was ordered to support the picket, and moved by Gen. Naglee, under directions from Casey, and posted in front of the breastworks and redoubt some twenty rods behind a pile of cordwood, with the slashing before it, through which the enemy was coming, and with the Williamsburg road about ten rods to its right.

To support a battery which was moved forward on a line with us, the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers was given a similar position on the right of the road. At the same time the 93d New York was taken from Palmer and assigned to Naglee for the day.

Soon after one o'clock our pickets begin to come in sight, retiring through the woods and slashing before the enemy. The skirmish line of the enemy pursued them. We could see both parties jumping over the logs and making their way through the brush and bushes, and hear at intervals the sharp report of their rifles.

A little later a dense mass of men, about two rods wide, headed by half a dozen horsemen, is seen marching towards us on the Williamsburg road. They move in quick time, carry their arms on their shoulders, have flags and banners, and drummers to beat the step.

Our three batteries open simultaneously with all their power. Our regiment pours its volleys into the slashing and into the column as fast as it can load and fire. The 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers aim at the column, and at the skirmishers approaching its right-front and flank. Unlike us, that regiment has no slashing in its front. The cleared field allowed the enemy to concentrate his fire upon it; too near the approaching column of attack, it interfered with the range and efficiency of our batteries behind. Its position was unfortunate. As the light troops pressed upon it, Col. Davis ordered it to charge them at the double-quick. The regiment rushed forward with spirit, jumped over a rail-fence in its front, with a shout and yell; but it was met so resolutely and with such a galling fire by the foe, that it fell back in disorder, and did not appear on the field as an organization again during the day. Col. Davis was wounded, and his "Ringgold Regiment" fought its first battle as we have seen.

The 104th falling back, cleared the field opposite the advancing column, and gave the 98th better opportunity to fire upon it as it moved deliberately on.

The charging mass staggers, stops, resumes its march again, breaks in two, fills up its gaps, but sure and steady, with its flags and banners, it moves like the tramp of fate. Thinned, scattered, broken, it passes our right, and presses for the batteries. As it advances and passes, we pour our volleys into it with no uncertain aim, no random fire. The gaps we make, the swaths we mow, can be seen in the column; for we are only ten or fifteen rods away. The men behind press on those before. The head finally reaches the redoubt. One of the mounted leaders ascends the parapet and is shot with a pistol by an artillery officer. The whole column, from the fort back, severed, broken, staggers, sinks into the earth. The rifle-pits, breastworks, and the 98th have cleared the road.

To this time the 98th has not lost a man by the enemy; but our batteries behind have killed and wounded of it half a score. There is a lull in the battle; the coast looks clear, the foe may not appear again. We look at the main road; it is one gray swath of men. Down along the railroad by Fair Oaks Station we hear but a few reports. Smith has had farther to march along the Nine-Mile road, and has not struck our right flank yet; on our left Palmer has not been attacked; Huger is not on time. Casey's division has driven back those of Longstreet and Hill.

> "In vain, alas in vain, ye gallant few,
> From rank to rank your vollied thunder flew."

Soon our left, in from the Charles City road, the division of Huger comes pouring in, pressing on the 81st, 85th, and 92d New York Volunteers of Palmer, gaining well his rear; suddenly, the Williamsburg road and the slashing are full of scattered troops again. On our right, towards Fair Oaks Station, Smith is engaging Naglee and Abercrombie. The roar of cannon and the rattle of rifles are incessant; and the yells and shouts of charging regiments rise at intervals above the din of battle. Dire was the noise of conflict. We perceive the broken regiments of Naglee and Abercrombie slowly driven back. It is nearly four o'clock, and we rally round the flag.

Our batteries open; the air becomes full of lead and iron. High over our heads, around us, behind us, the lead is whistling, and the iron is whizzing, hissing, whirling. Every moment has a new terror, every instant a new horror. Our men are falling fast. We leave the dead and the dying, and send the wounded to the rear. Palmer's regiments have all fallen back; the enemy is on our left and rear. Col. Durkee tries to move the regiment by the left flank back to the rifle-pits; a part only receive the order. The enemy is getting so near, our experience in battle is so limited, our drill is so imperfect, that many of us will not, cannot, stand upon the order of our going. Durkee passes the rifle-pits with what follows him, and goes to our old camp. The writer rallies a part of the regiment around the flag at the half-deserted intrenchments. There we use, officers and men, the sharpshooter's practice against the enemy. We can mark the effect of our fire; no rifle was discharged in vain. Many of the men could pick a squirrel from the tallest trees of Wayne and Franklin; and they load and fire with infinite merriment and good nature.

We perceived Huger's second line of battle run across the field on our left towards the rear to engage the brigade of Peck, which lay beyond Palmer's.

This advance of the enemy compels us to abandon our intrenchments. We retire with our portion of the regiment to our camp and find it deserted. With the assistance of

Lieuts. Adams, Williams, Stanton, Wood, and others, we form a line of battle on our regimental color line, and wait the enemy there.

It is after four o'clock; Huger has driven Palmer upon Peck on our left, and Smith coming up the Nine-Mile Road has defeated and broken up Naglee's brigade, at Fair Oaks, and pressed it back in disorder on Abercombie, of Couch's division. In our front the enemy's line of battle occupies the position, in the edge of the slashing, first taken by our regiment. All but a few of Wessel's men, who maintain a desultory fire, have left the redoubt and breastworks. When the Ninety-Eighth left its first position the batteries retired with what guns they were able to move. We have not seen Casey or any other general officer since one o'clock. He has been with Naglee at the right, and we have been fighting on our own hook, rallying round the flag. We have had no orders to fight or retreat; nor do we know otherwise than as we observe how the battle is going.

Couch's division lies in its intrenchments behind us; and, out of range behind Couch, lies all of Heintzelman's corps. Hundreds of Casey's men are behind stumps, logs, and trees, fighting single-handed with deliberate aim.

The air above our heads is full of balls and screaming shells; but few, however, come so low as to be effective, for the battle is not on our centre, but on our flanks. We have our regiment in line, nearly two hundred men; and in the ranks are officers, file-closers, and privates. Ours is the only regiment of Casey's division that stands in line or assumes the form or shape of an organization. Coming down the Nine-Mile road wounded, from the field of his fame, fresh and gory, that general's careful eye observes us. He dispatches an aide-de-camp with orders to the 98th. The aid rushes over logs and brush, through mud and water, fast as his horse can run. Near our camp the animal, wounded, sinks to the ground, and the officer brings the order on foot. Approaching, he says, "Gen. Casey commands me to inform you that Gen. Heintzelman is just behind with five thousand troops, and that if you can hold the ground for fifteen or twenty minutes he will be here with reinforcements." All who hear him shout and yell, "Tell Casey we'll hold the ground!" The echoing aisles of the deep wood ring.

We soon after perceive the enemy marching by the flank, from the left towards our front, carrying the Confederate flag, the flag of the State of Georgia, and that of the 81st New York Volunteers, which he had just captured. The men carried their rifles on their shoulders; some wore the gray dress-coat of the Confederate service; others long white overcoats of wool undyed.

When opposite us the Georgia regiment halts and faces towards us, not more than fifteen rods away. "How bold they come out there! They have got our flag. See, they must be our men," said several of our officers. Our battalion had but time to fire a few rounds at the Georgians in front, when another portion of the enemy, approaching our left through the wood, poured a volley upon us, which cut every leaf and twig and bush just above our heads. We then faced the regiment about, and directed it to pass the thicket and morass behind our camp and rally in the rear of Couch.

The firing ceased again; but a few shots still came to us from the left and front. Some fifty of the 98th were still on the ground unwilling to leave. To prevent their being killed or taken prisoners, the writer stayed behind and endeavored to collect them together, and have them go to the rear with him. Ten or fifteen went as far as the rail-fence which ran along the rear of the camp and stopped, unwilling to be driven from their camp; unwilling to be beaten, they were determined to see the battle out. Standing there, we again requested and commanded all those whom we still saw behind to follow. The enemy began to straggle in through the woods from the left. Here we witnessed several single-handed combats, hand-to-hand encounters between our men and those of the foe, who ventured from their organizations, either as skirmishers or plunderers upon our ground. We recall a few; the reader will search authentic history in vain for their parallels. They remind us of the combats in Homer and "The Niebelungen Lied."

A little after five P.M. we collected the survivors of the regiment whom we could find behind Couch and marched a half-mile farther to the rear,* where we learned that Col. Farnam, 96th New York Volunteers, then in command of the fragments of Casey's division, was collecting the regiments together. We reported to him soon after seven P.M. Col. Farnam marched the battered and broken division, organized as well as could be, back to Savage Station, where it passed the night. Col. Durkee, with about twenty others, mostly officers, rejoined us in the morning.

The 98th lost that day, eighty-five enlisted men and three officers, killed and wounded, out of three hundred and eighty-five taken into action.

The battle of Fair Oaks ended about five P.M. on the 31st of May, and was fought on Casey's ground; the battle of the Seven Pines followed, and terminated between nine and ten o'clock, when Couch and his reinforcements were driven from his camps and intrenchments. Couch waited for the enemy in his own position; and the troops of Heintzelman and Sumner arrived too late to drive them back. The regiment lost its army equipage, its clothing not worn that day, its rations, and its regimental books and papers.

About six A.M., June 1st, the division was marched across the Williamsburg road, then advanced half a mile to the farther edge of the wood through which Col. Davis skirmished, May 24th, and there placed behind a breastwork made by Couch while Casey was at Seven Pines. Before us was a field sixty rods wide, and which extended on the left to the White Oak Swamp, and on the right, nearly to the York River Railroad; at the farther side of the field, in the edge of another continuous wood, lay the troops of Hooker, forming our front line, and holding from the White Oak Swamp to the railroad. From seven to nine A.M. the enemy renewed the battle, but without success. His charges were repulsed; his right was pushed back, and he was finally driven from the field.

* The regiment, after returning to Couch's position, supported a battery. These charged under command of Gen. Kearney back to the rail-fence in rear and at the left of our old position, when a number of men were wounded, myself among them, at about 5.30 P.M.—*Adjt. D. H. Stanton.*

The solid fighting of this day lasted about two hours; the conflict was not so sanguinary and general, nor was the loss so great. The Confederates retired during the day, and left, at night, in front of their picket line, the battle-field of Saturday.

The division remained in support of Hooker until the morning of the 4th, when it marched to his old camp in the rear, at the crossing of the White Oak Swamp, a mile above its confluence with the Chickahominy.

August 19th finds the 98th bivouacked four miles, having marched twenty-one miles that day, the severest march it ever made. On the 22d it arrived at Yorktown, and the following day went into camp at Gloucester Point. Here they rested, had the necessaries, and even the luxuries of life.

While in camp at this place many changes were made in the field and line. Capt. C. W. Crary resigned, and was re-commissioned assistant engineer in the 98th; Surgeon David resigned, and John J. Van Rensselaer, a relative of the Patroon of Albany, was commissioned to fill the vacancy; Lieut.-Col. Charles Durkee was promoted colonel; Lieut. F. F. Wead, 16th New York Volunteers, was appointed lieutenant-colonel; and George H. Clark, quartermaster, was elevated to the rank of major; Sergts. Wm. B. Rudd, Wm. H. Rogers, and a number of others, were promoted lieutenants, and various changes were made among the rank and file.

Dec. 27, 1862, the regiment embarked, and on the following day was steaming out to sea with sealed orders. They landed at Morehead City, Beaufort harbor, Jan. 1, 1863, where they embarked, and marching up the Atlantic and South Carolina Railroad, went into camp at Carolina City. Here the regiment remained until January 21st, when it again embarked under sealed orders. February 9th they touched St. Helena Island, and soon after went into camp.

On March 1, 1863, the 98th had on its rolls six hundred and eight men; seventy of these were absent without leave, in the State of New York; eighty were detached from the regiment, sick or on duty, in various places from St. Helena to Albany; and the remainder, four hundred and fifty-eight, were present.

May, 1863, finds the regiment at Beaufort Green. It subsequently participated in Gillmore's campaign before Charleston.

May 31st it was consolidated into a battalion, and the following officers discharged; Capts. Barney, Willard, Andrews, Williams, Adams; Lieuts. Austin, Hobbs, Doty, Mullholland, and Second Lieut. Russell.

The 98th remained along the railroad until October 18th, when it embarked at Morehead and proceeded to Fortress Monroe. Gen. Heckman was then organizing a flying division at Newport News, and we were directed to report to him at that place. Landing there and going into camp, we spent the time drilling and refitting until November 17th, when we embarked again, and landed the same day at Norfolk. Bivouacking that night in a lumber-yard in the city of Norfolk, we marched the next day to Great Bridge, on the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal. On the evening of the 18th we went on barges, and were towed up the canal to Pungo Landing, in Princess Ann County.

There we landed and went into camp the following day, and began to construct winter quarters. The government had erected North Carolina and southeastern Virginia into one department. It designed to keep the canal open, and maintain inside communication between the two States. Our business was to govern, watch, and guard the surrounding country, and protect the canal from the raids and depredations of guerrilla parties.

The regiment went into winter quarters, and passed the time hunting guerrillas and furloughing rebel soldiers. During December, 1863, and January, 1864, the greater part of the regiment re-enlisted. April 20th finds the 98th at Norfolk.

The following promotions were made from January to April, 1864: Lieut.-Col. Wead to be colonel, March 4, 1864; Lieuts. Hildreth, L. A. Rogers, Davis, Gile, Allen, to be captains; Second Lieuts. Hickok, Boothe, Mott, Downing, Angevine, Harris, Copps were raised to first lieutenants; and from civilians Isaac Smith, Capius Ransom, and Joseph Snead were appointed second lieutenants.

During the month of April, the President and Gen. Grant had made arrangements for the simultaneous advance on the 5th of May of the armies of the republic.

While the Army of the Potomac marched from the Rapidan, Sigel advanced his forces in two columns up the Kanawha and Shenandoah Valleys; Butler moved from Fortress Monroe and established himself at City Point, and Gen. Sherman, succeeding Grant in the command of the military division of the Mississippi, marched from Chattanooga into Northern Georgia with a hundred thousand men.

On the 2d of May, 1864, the Army of the James, at Yorktown, received orders to be ready to embark at a moment's notice. During the forenoon of the 4th it broke camp and marched to the landing. The day was warm, hazy, and pleasant; the overarching sky showed not a cloud to obscure its deep serene; the slumbering bay mirrored far from its shores the surrounding fields, and a score of transports with slowly fluttering pennons took their turn at the wharf, shipped their cargoes, and steamed down the channel. Everything was beautiful, joyful, pleasant, promising, bright. For six months but few of that army had seen any dangerous service. Well paid, well clothed, well fed, they had rollicked away the winter in ease and plenty. None observes better than the soldier the maxim, "While we breathe let us live." But few anticipated the severity of the coming campaign; none thought of its toils, sufferings, wounds, and deaths.

Near three P.M., six companies of the 98th were placed on the screw-steamer "Prometheus," and four on the propeller "Perit;" Col. Wead commanded the former; the writer the latter. We arrived at Fortress Monroe at ten P.M., cast anchor and remained till morning.

The expedition was ordered to rendezvous, at sunrise, up the river at Newport News. There the transports were arranged according to divisions and brigades; the 18th Corps taking the lead. Hampton Roads were full of vessels, loaded down with troops and stores. The transports were preceded or accompanied by a squadron of war-vessels, consisting of four monitors and seventeen gunboats. Gen.

Graham led the advance with three army gunboats, and Admiral Lee from his flag-ship, the "Malvern," commanded the navy. Simultaneously Gen. Kautz, with three thousand cavalry, moved out from Suffolk, scattered the enemy's forces at the crossing of the Blackwater, and, hastening rapidly westward, struck the Weldon road south of Petersburg at Stony Creek, and burned the bridge. Col. R. M. West, with about eighteen hundred colored cavalry, advanced from Williamsburg up the north bank of the James, and, with equal pace, moved along with, and often in sight of, the transports.

The morning was clear and beautiful; the sun rose over the ocean like an immense globe of fire; but little wind was stirring, and the yellow waters of the James, like a golden mirror, glanced off the slanting rays. At five A.M. the expedition began to move; banners and flags and pennons floated wide, and a hundred bands played our national airs: "Hail Columbia," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "The Girl I left behind Me." The bright, smooth waters of the lordly James, the songs of the birds on the shores and over the river, the deep forest, the green fields, the neat, white farm-houses glancing through the groves, and over thirty transports loaded with armed veterans, careless and happy, formed a picture not often seen and not readily forgotten. The soldiers hung upon the railing, lounged upon the decks, ascended the pilot- and wheel-houses, smoked and talked, laughed and sung, and all went "merry as a marriage-bell."

Swiftly in our course, and in succession, we passed the landing for Williamsburg, the site of old Jamestown, the mouth of the Chickahominy, Fort Powhatan, Wilson's Landing, Harrison's Bar, City Point, and arriving at Bermuda Hundred, we stopped. On our way Wilde's negro brigade was divided and left for garrison at Fort Powhatan and Wilson's Wharf, and Hink's colored division landed without opposition at City Point. Thus the James was seized, secured, and held for navigation as a base. The enemy was thunderstruck; he had not suspected such a move. On the evening of the 4th, Butler threatened his capital from Yorktown and Williamsburg; on the evening of the 5th he landed at Bermuda Hundred, and approached his capital on the south side of the James with thirty-five thousand men.

It was after sunset when he began to land, and Brooks' division took the lead.

Bermuda Hundred is an irregular, triangular piece of land, lying between the James and the Appomattox. The rear and flanks were covered by the rivers; the front looked towards the west, the open country, and the enemy. Our division has the front, Marston's brigade in advance. We move through wheat-fields, corn-fields, meadows, along the edge of a deep tangled wood, which extends on our right to the bottom-lands of the James. No enemy appears. About ten o'clock we halt, throw our pickets out a hundred rods on the right flank and front, stack arms, and lie down on the ground to sleep. Early on the morning of the 6th we shook out our blankets, dried the heavy dew from our garments, ate our frugal meal, ranged our files and ranked our lines, and waited the order to advance in line of battle. Near six o'clock the march began towards Point of Rocks, six miles from the landing. At an old church, two miles out, the 10th Army Corps took the right-hand road leading towards the James, and the 18th continued directly towards Walthall's Landing and the Appomattox. No troops of the enemy were seen. Near Point of Rocks all went into camp, halting for camp equipage, artillery, ammunition, and stores. During this day, Heckman's brigade, of the 18th Corps, had the advance, and furnished the skirmish line. In the afternoon we constructed a breastwork of rails, logs, trees, and dirt; and, by night, this extemporized line extended from the James to the Appomattox. Supplies came up; the weather was fine; the *morale* of the army excellent. Butler and Smith were often seen riding along the lines over the fields. Both received our cheers whenever near. On the 7th, Brooks' division advanced to the railroad which runs from Walthall's to the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. His troops destroyed the bridges, burned the ties and bent the rails for a few hundred yards. Later in the day a strong Confederate force, under D. H. Hill, appeared in front. Heckman's brigade from the 2d Division came to our support. Heavy skirmishing followed. We gained some advantages, but were compelled to retire, with the loss of nearly three hundred men. Gen. Heckman was slightly wounded, and his horse killed. This day the 25th Massachusetts confronted the 25th South Carolina Regiment.

Petersburg, at present our objective point, lies on an angle of Dinwiddie County, on the south bank of the Appomattox, twenty-two miles from Richmond and nine from City Point. Vessels requiring six feet of water ascend to the city, but Walthall's Landing, six miles below, is the harbor for Petersburg. Railroads connect it with City Point, Richmond, Norfolk, and the South. A short railroad runs from Walthall's to the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. The two cities are also connected by an old turnpike or State road, wide, generally level, and without fences at the sides, or bridges over the streams. The population of Dinwiddie County, in 1860, was thirty thousand one hundred and ninety-eight, of whom over half lived in Petersburg.

Early on the morning of the 9th the whole command started for the doomed city, the 18th Corps on the left, the 10th on the right. "Baldy" Smith commanded the former, and Gen. Gillmore the latter.

Smith skirmished with the enemy from the junction of the railroads, and drove him back, with little loss, beyond Swift's Creek. The stream is but a small tributary of the Appomattox, and at that point, about three miles from the city, runs nearly parallel with the river. The creek has high banks, covered by thick, primitive forests; behind it the enemy retired. On the night of the 9th, after dark, our forces took their position, divided by the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, along the left bank of this sylvan stream. Brooks' division was on the right of the railroad, and the rest of the 18th Corps on the left. Brooks connected with the 10th Corps. During the day, in this advance, we had skirmished with the enemy, wounded a few, killed a few, and captured a few.

The railroad crossed the creek on a trestle-bridge about sixty rods in our front. For miles around the country was

covered with primitive, tangled southern forests. Front, rear, and flank, all was wood. When night came on, the wind dwindled to a whisper, which rustled in the leaves and sighed in the pine-tops; the owl hooted in her leafy tower; the whippoorwills sang in concert along the margin of the stream; the roaring of the water over the rapids rose and fell on the air, and brightly the evening fires gleamed, and their arrowy sparkles quivered, along the forest branches.

Our tour of duty came, "doomed for a certain time to walk the night," and take charge of the picket for Marston's brigade, which extended from the railroad, fifty rods to the right, through the deep wood, and, as we have said, about sixty rods from the stream. At ten o'clock P.M. we posted them, and spent most of the time during the night walking up and down behind them, in the forest shades, ranging our "Suliote band."

One of our batteries was in position a little behind the point where the line of battle crossed the railroad. Twice during the night the enemy ran his cars, loaded with troops, down to the bridge, and, unloading them, charged along the road upon us to take the battery. We could plainly hear the approach of his cars, hear him stop them and order the troops to get out, and give the command to advance.

At the second charge, our troops near the railroad moved up to the picket line and discharged a volley along the road and into the woods. Suffering heavily, the enemy was repulsed each time with rifle and cannon. But the terrors of that night-battle, the shouts of the enemy, the flash and roar of the rifle and cannon, the deep darkness of the woods, the uncertainty that our troops were holding their position, filled our pickets with fear and caused them to abandon their posts. After the enemy had retired and the battle died away, it was our duty, a Herculean task, to find them again, collect them together, and replace them. Up and down the line, back to the line of battle, forward to the picket line, we went a dozen times, tangling, groping, picking our way. All the while the cries of the enemy's wounded and dying came from the front and made night hideous. As the morning hours chilled the gaping wounds, their cries became more loud and piercing and frequent. From eleven to three the battle and firing along the railroad were incessant; every moment of these four hours was a screaming horror. Tired, hungry, exhausted, at times deserted, in all our round, we never passed such a night on duty before. For months afterwards the shrieks, yells, moans, and cries of the enemy's wounded rang in our ears. The brigade picket, unnerved by the surrounding horrors, their senses appalled, became panic-stricken, and officers and men left their posts regardless of duty, danger, and honor. That night-battle in the woods of Petersburg baffles description. Every sound seemed to have treble effect in the deep darkness of the unknown wood. Front, flank, and rear were alike uncertain, and all the elements of a panic, confusion, terror, and dismay pressed upon us on all sides round, like Ocean round a diving-bell. It was a miserable night.

"So full of ugly sights,
That as I am a Christian, faithful man,
I would not spend another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days,
So full of dismal terror was the time."

To illustrate its effect upon our troops, we relate that about four A.M. the corps officer of the picket rode to Gen. Marston, who was sleeping on the ground beside a fallen tree. He requested the general to go with him and show him the pickets of his brigade. Marston was a New Hampshire lawyer, about forty-five years of age, and, at that time, a member of Congress. All had been quiet since three o'clock. Marston mounted his horse, and, followed by the corps officer, struck off through the woods towards the rear. After riding half a mile, Marston began to look for his picket, and expressed shortly afterwards a wish to know what had become of them. "In the name of God, general," said the corps officer, "you are not looking for your picket here, I hope!" "Certainly," replied the general; "where else should I look for them?" "Why, we are here in the rear of your line of battle a half-mile or more," rejoined the indignant post commander, and, turning round sharply, rode back to the front. Marston said for excuse and apology, that *he himself was bewildered and turned round.*

Between nine and ten A.M. Butler's forces began to retire. An hour after the troops had gone, we were directed to collect our pickets, fold them up, and follow the main body. This movement was soon discovered by the enemy, and, not long afterwards, we heard him crossing the bridge and forming his line of battle. He followed us to the sound of drum, fife, and trumpet, carefully, however, with skirmishers in front. The corps, in this retreat, tore up several hundred feet of the railroad, bent the bars and burnt the ties. By three P.M., all moving back to camp again at Bermuda Hundred, we

"Whispered in an undertone,
Let the hawk stoop—his prey is flown."

But why did we march up and then march down again? While along Swift's Creek, the night of the 9th, Butler telegraphed to Washington, "Lieut.-Gen. Grant will not be troubled with any more reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces."

Butler, encouraged by his success, determined to drive the enemy across the Appomattox into Petersburg and capture that place. But, during the night, news came from Washington that Lee, vanquished by Meade, was in full retreat towards Richmond. If so, he might fall heavily upon the Army of the James and crush it to atoms. Butler decided to stand from under, to recall his troops from Swift's Creek, to strengthen his lines at Bermuda Hundred, and to prepare for active operations against Richmond.

Returning to camp at Bermuda Hundred the 10th of May, the Army of the James rested and refitted on the 11th, and, early on the 12th, took up the war-path again.

Striking boldly and freely out from the intrenchments to the railroad and pike leading from Petersburg to Richmond, it halted for an hour to let Kautz's division of cavalry pass. Kautz, holding the pike for a few miles, turned to the left, swept near Chesterfield Court-House, destroyed the Richmond and Danville Railroad near Coalfield and Powhatan Stations, crossed the Weldon road at Jarratt's Station, passed by Prince George's Court-House, and returned to City Point on the 17th.

Leaving a heavy force under Gen. Ames to guard their rear from the direction of Petersburg, the 18th Corps fol-

lowed the turnpike, and the 10th Corps marched up the railroad, northward, towards Fort Darling and Richmond.

For that day the weather was rainy and disagreeable. In the morning we passed over a part of the ground where the rear of Gillmore fought on the 10th with the pursuing enemy. The woods had been fired, and our dead, unburied, still lay on the ground, half burned.

We marched with flankers on the right; two companies of the 98th were detailed for this purpose, under command of Capt. Hildreth. In the evening, in a drizzling rain, we bivouacked along Proctor's Creek. The enemy had fallen back behind this creek, and taken a position in a fortified line, the outworks of Fort Darling.

All day Gen. Heckman had the advance, skirmishing with the enemy. During the night a steady, pouring rain fell; and, on the morning of the 13th, the 98th, wet to the skin, was ordered to report to Gen. Heckman. About seven A.M. the advance began. At ten A.M. we crossed, with but little opposition, Kingsland's Creek, and ascended the ridge near the Half-way House. As we marched over the rising ground, we saw the troops before us, in a wide, open field, observing, apparently perfectly, the skirmisher drill, drive the enemy before them. Our men stood boldly up, and, marching at a rapid rate, kept up their fire, and pressed the Confederates in the woods beyond. The line of battle advanced with the light troops, and rested for the night on both sides of the main road, eighty rods in front of the Half-way House. Here, for the night, the 98th was directed to support a battery. The enemy threw solid shot at the battery; none did any damage. A few random rifle-balls came over from the skirmish line: one of these Corp. Hiney, of the color-guard, caught in his coat. Just at sunset the Confederates tried to break our line by a charge down the pike towards the battery. They drove back the light troops, and were succeeding, apparently very well, when the battery opened, and our whole force rose and cheered and yelled. The Confederate advance ceased, and the battle died away.

During this day the 10th Corps turned the enemy's right, and on the morning of the 14th both corps advanced, and drove him into his rifle-pits and forts.

In this advance, Companies D and H, of the 98th, under Capts. Gile and Davis, in the forenoon, and F and I, under Capt. L. A. Rogers, in the afternoon, were on the skirmish line. The remainder of the regiment supported the battery until five P.M., when it reported to Gen. Heckman again. This general had the extreme right, on the right of the turnpike, somewhat advanced. Col. Cole's colored cavalry connected his brigade with the James. On the evening of the 14th, Butler inclosed the enemy's earthworks on three sides, and, during that night, the 98th was the extreme right of the infantry line; nothing between it and the James, on a mile or more of meadow lands, but scattered videttes from Cole's cavalry.

We were to assault the works in front on the 15th, at four in the morning. But Gens. Butler, Gillmore, and Smith held a consultation during the night at the mansion of Dr. Freund, which we passed near Proctor's Creek. They decided that their line was too thin to make the attack, and postponed the assault until the morning of the 16th. With this delay Butler lost his opportunity again. It cost him a bootless battle and four thousand men.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men;"

and in the tented field there are golden chances to advance and win, which sagacity must seize.

Gen. Beauregard is in command of the Confederates, and he prepares a similar movement. During the 15th the troops changed their positions several times; they pressed closely the enemy's works, so that they were all day under fire. At night, the 98th was at Heckman's left; on its left were the 8th Maine and the 21st Connecticut; farther left were the 18th and 10th Corps, forming a line five miles longs, concave toward the front. They constructed a rude breastwork of logs; the skirmishers were from twenty to one hundred yards in front; the enemy's main work was one thousand yards distant. About dark, the outpost firing, which for twenty-four hours had been constant, ceased entirely, but the utmost vigilance was maintained. They were to assault at four A.M., the 16th.

Between two and three in the morning, we heard a few rifle-shots in the front, and calling to Isaac, our colored man-servant, who slept on the ground near by, asked him to get up and ascertain, if possible, what was going on. Isaac arose and listened. Not reporting, we called out, "Isaac, what do you hear,—what is going on?" "Nuffen, sir, nuffen: only I guess de 'skeeters are troubling de picket line a leetle!"

At that time a dense fog began to rise from the river and creep over the country. At daybreak, however, the ball opened with heavy picket-firing, vigorous shell- and case-firing from the redoubt. Soon after, the enemy advanced in force, drove back our outposts, approached our breastworks in the fog, and assaulted our line. He was repulsed from all points by a well-directed fire. During this demonstration the enemy hurled against the right of Heckman a column which had crossed from the north side of the James during the night. Himself and more than half his brigade were captured or killed.

The enemy marched down Heckman's line from right to left, and scattered all his regiments, taking them, one after another, in flank. Arriving at the 98th, his advance was checked, as reported by Col. Wead. "I changed the front of my regiment to rear on its left company, and received the leading regiment, the 23d Virginia Volunteers, with an unexpected fire, which threw it into confusion. The enemy then marched by his right flank, with the purpose of turning our left, but he was again repulsed, by the 8th Maine, which occupied the breastworks at right angles to our line. At the same time my right wing was attacked by the 14th Georgia, which it handsomely repulsed. After the enemy was thus checked, the 98th and the 8th Maine were withdrawn, by order of Gen. Smith, through the woods back to the Half-way House, and posted across the turnpike, forming a line of battle with the 9th New Jersey and 21st Connecticut."

Wead's report and statements went to army headquarters, and were never contradicted. They explain how the advance was checked. But Greeley and Lossing say, "The 112th New York, of Ames' division, which had

been sent to Smith, came up. Being at that instant joined by the 9th Maine, the two regiments checked the assailants by a stubborn resistance."

The enemy pursued, and attacked us again in our new position, near the Half-way House, and, after an hour of severe fighting, was repulsed in disorder.

In the second battle of the day, the writer commanded the 98th, and Col. Wead had charge of a provisional brigade, formed by Gen. Weitzel, Butler's chief of staff, of the 9th New Jersey, 8th Maine, 21st Connecticut, and 98th New York.

This brigade, a light battery, and Col. Cole's colored cavalry (Cole of Hiscock notoriety), under the direction of Gen. Weitzel, saved the Army of the James. The positions it took and held under his direction were vital. Holding the turnpike, checking the enemy for a few hours, prevented Gillmore, who had been sorely pressed, from being cut off, and allowed him to retire. From Greeley and Lossing the reader is led to infer that two regiments stemmed the tide of conflict and saved the day.

Col. Wead, in his report to corps headquarters, said, "The 9th New Jersey sustained its well-established reputation; the 8th Maine exhibited great steadiness and tenacity; the 21st Connecticut fought gallantly; my own regiment obeyed its orders, and my senior officer managed it with bravery and ability."

With other troops, this brigade, commanded by Col. Wead, formed the rear-guard in the retreat, that afternoon, for the Army of the James.

The 98th lost that day, in killed and wounded, one hundred and three officers and men. But one man straggled, and none were made prisoners. During the early evening all returned to camp, sorely beaten, but not disheartened, cast down, but not destroyed.

From the 13th to the 31st of May, Meade and Lee confronted each other with their immense armies, manœuvred and counter-manœuvred, watched for weak points in the dispositions of each other, intrenched, skirmished, fought from Spottsylvania Court-House to Cold Harbor.

On the 27th we received orders to be ready, with three days' cooked rations in haversacks, to march at a moment's notice. Later, we are informed that we shall go by transports, that we must leave under guard the heavy baggage and surplus stores. On inquiry, we learned that the order was given to four divisions, one of the 10th and three of the 18th Corps, twelve thousand in number, and that Gen. Smith was assigned to their command.

On the 28th the four divisions marched back to Bermuda Hundred; on the morning of the 29th they embarked and steamed down the James. Passing Fortress Monroe during the night, and ascending the York River and the Pamunkey, they landed at White House during the morning of the 30th.

Sheridan's scouts and a few of his cavalry were on the ground at our arrival. We learned that Sheridan's cavalry and Wright's corps, the 6th, were at Cold Harbor, and that Meade was pressing Lee everywhere with success, and driving him back towards Richmond; that the Army of the Potomac had crossed the Pamunkey at Hanover town, New Castle and Piping Tree Fords, and that Lee was somewhere south of the Tolopotomy on the old battle-ground of Cold Harbor, between Porter and Jackson, in 1862. We were directed to take three days' rations in haversacks, ten days' rations in bulk, sixty rounds of ammunition to a man in pockets and cartridge-boxes and forty in wagons, and march, on the morning of the 31st, by way of New Castle, to the right of the Army of the Potomac. The troops manifest the greatest haste, and are anxious to share in the overthrow and capture of Lee. At seven or eight o'clock on the morning of the 31st they took up the line of march, Brooks' division in front, along the river road up the Pamunkey towards New Castle.

The 98th bivouacked in the edge of a wood fringed at the left by a little stream. The smoke rose perpendicularly in the calm, clear, azure air from our evening fires, and our banners drooped along their staves. Long before the bee had left his bivouac under the leaf, long before the flowers had opened their petals to the morning sun, while that lingering star, with lessening ray, that loves to greet the early morn, was shining in the east, we ate our morning meal and resumed the march.

When near the Piping Tree, a staff officer from General Grant came riding along our line in hot haste. His orderlies were far behind him, his horse was white with foam, and bloody from the spurs. His manner indicated the greatest haste, excitement, and earnestness. His rank was lieutenant-colonel, and his sash and sword-belt placed him in the general staff. He inquired for Gen. Smith. We soon learned that we were off our road, that there was a mistake in giving the order; instead of going to the right, we must join the left of the Army of the Potomac.

We halted a short time, then, going a little farther, turned to the left, and, after marching about ten miles, struck the direct road leading from White House to Cold Harbor. This road was wide, well made and well traveled. At a point where we turned from it, towards evening, to take the Gaines' Mills road, we saw a sign on which was painted, "Twelve miles to Richmond;" and the men said, "Let us take that road;" "Richmond is a hard road to travel;" "If that's the way to Richmond, what the devil are we going to Gaines' Mills for?"

Following the Gaines' Mills road till near six o'clock, we arrived on the battle-ground of Cold Harbor, at the left of the 6th Corps, and behind the light troops of Sheridan, who had held the position all day. As we approached, we could hear the report of the rifles on the skirmish line in front, and we soon after discerned the 6th Corps in battle. Later, we learned that the troops whom we saw in the skirmish belonged to the 9th New York Artillery, raised in Wayne and Cayuga Counties. They advanced in good order, with alacrity, fired rapidly, and pressed the enemy back upon his intrenchments.

We had marched twenty-five miles that day, and, though the weather was warm, the roads dry and dusty, we were directed to hurry up the men behind, form our ranks, take our position in line, and assist in charging and endeavoring to carry the enemy's position in front. We moved about twenty rods to the right of the road, ate hastily in our hands, sitting and standing, from our haversacks, our evening meal, then stood standing, listening, observing, while

"Rampant War
Yoked the red dragons to his iron car."

As the 18th Corps thus stood in line of battle on the 1st of June, at Cold Harbor, its right was commanded by Gen. Martindale, its centre by Gen. Brooks, and its left by Gen. Charles Devens. Its left connected with the 6th Corps, along the Gaines' Mills road; its right was covered by Warren's corps. The battle-field was broad, open, undulating, rising gently towards the front. A fourth of a mile distant, in the farther edge of a wood, the Confederates had a line of rifle-pits and a low breastwork of logs and rails, thrown up during the day and the evening before. Behind this first line was an open field, and beyond the field, about eighty rods, was another wood, in the nearest edge of which was the enemy's second line.

We stand waiting, looking, listening; the sun is less than an hour high; and the light troops, between us and the enemy, are engaged in the hazy, dewy, evening air. At our right is the 96th and 139th, and at the left the 81st New York Volunteers.

While the low sun was sinking in the west, the 18th Corps advanced and captured the whole of the enemy's first line. He opposed us with rifle and cannon, and fell back before our skirmishers, so that the main troops were not generally engaged. While standing within his works in the twilight, eight or ten of the 98th were wounded; among them Capts. Gile and Davis.

Numerous staff-officers hurried to and fro, swept along our line in most greatest haste and reckless manner, and ordered to reform the troops and charge the works in front. It was after eight when both corps passed on to the second and stronger hostile line. The Confederates fought obstinately and held it; night put an end to the advance, but not to the conflict; and, standing in arms, we kept up a desultory fire all night on the ground we had gained.

Lossing, in his History, says that the army bivouacked during the night. Devens at our left, fearing from certain indications in his front a night attack, sent to Brooks for aid. Brooks directed Marston to send the 98th to Devens. After nine o'clock, picking our way and tangling into a piece of wood, Wead reported to Devens; all the while, far and near, right and left, were constant cannon- and rifle-firing. Roar of cannon, crash of shell, report of rifle, and yell of charging enemy were incessant till late in the night.

After ten o'clock, Devens, putting the 98th in charge of one of his staff, sent it, marching by the right flank, through the wood to support one of his regiments. Soon the rattling of the men among the brush and trees attracted some one's attention in front, and he poured a volley down along our line lengthwise. We stop; the ground rises before us, and the aim of the firing is too high. Staff-officer says, "These are our men; there is some mistake; wait awhile, and the firing will stop." Firing does not stop, and the aim is better. Staff-officer goes to report, hastens for orders and instructions, and never comes back. Our position is terribly embarrassing, frightfully uncomfortable. Our ignorance of the place, the darkness, the wood, the uncertainty whether the firing is from friend or foe, increase the horrors of that night's battle. The writer walked from the centre to the head of the regiment and asked Col. Wead what the firing meant. Wead replied, "We are the victims of some one's blunder." We suggested, "Let us withdraw the regiment, or fire at the enemy in front. We can't stay here and make no reply. Our men are being killed or wounded fast." Wead remarked, "I have no orders to do either; they may be our men in front. I am here by direction of Gen. Devens, and one of his staff has gone to report the facts to him. He will return in a short time. If we are all killed, I don't see that I can prevent it, or am to blame for it."

We asked Col. Wead to have the men lie down. The order, "Lie down," was passed along the line, and we returned to our position by the colors. Subsequently, Col. Wead joined us there. The firing continued; the range became lower; the men lying down were wounded fast. We all lay down. Col. Wead was struck a glancing blow on the shoulder-strap by a rifle ball, and, after lying senseless for a moment, said to the writer, "I am wounded; take the command." We arose immediately, walked along the line, and quietly withdrew the men to the lower edge of the wood where we had entered.

In that night's blunder the regiment lost forty-two men, killed and wounded; among them Capt. L. A. Rogers; Sergts. Samuel Sherman, Foster Dow, Peter Fritz, Samuel Howes, Joseph Perry, and R. S. Cummings. Sergts. Dow and Sherman died June 2d.

During the night and early morning, Col. Wead and the wounded crawled back to the regiment. The more severely wounded were carried back half a mile farther to an old barn, besides the Gaines' Mill road, where their wounds were dressed, and whence they were taken in ambulances to White House.

Nothing could equal the horrors of that night's battle; the blundering march into the enemy's intrenchments; his merciless fire; the cries of our wounded and dying; the irresolute stupidity and want of sagacity of the conducting officer, deepen the plot and color the picture.

The writer's authority for withdrawing the regiment never was questioned.

We rested the second day, and the whole army reorganized for the third.

Grant desired to drive the enemy from his second line.

At four A.M. of the 3d he intended to make the attempt, and issued his orders accordingly. By that hour on the 3d the 18th Corps was formed for the charge in three lines: first, a heavy skirmish line; second, a line consisting of regiments deployed; third, a line formed of regiments in solid column doubled on the centre. The 98th was in the third line. The whole army advanced together at sunrise.

The corps lay that morning in order of battle from right to left,—the 9th, the 5th, the 18th, the 16th, the 2d. Wilson's cavalry was on the right, and Sheridan's on the left, towards White House and the Chickahominy.

Within twenty minutes after the order to advance had been given one of the most sanguinary battles of the war, "quick, sharp, and decisive," had transpired, and ten thousand of the Nationals lay dead or wounded on the field. By this battle the Army of the Potomac gained nothing, but the 18th Corps captured and held a projecting portion

of the enemy's breastworks in front. The 98th knew well the ground that it helped to capture, for there lay its dead left on the night of the 1st. Within a few yards of the line lay privates Strickland, Osterhouse, Drury, Lowndsbury, Thomas, and others, victims of Gen. Devens' blunder. One day's sun had turned them black.

The men at once began the construction of a breastwork, using their hands, tin cups, and bayonets. Later, they procured picks and shovels. They laid the dead in line and covered them over, and to build the breastwork used rails, logs, limbs, leaves, and dirt. The enemy's shells, solid shot, and rifle-balls all the while showered upon them and hit every limb and twig about or above them. Nothing saved us but a slight elevation of the ground in front. A limb cut by a solid shot felled Gen. Marston to the ground. Three boyish soldiers, thinking to do the State service, picked him up, and were hurrying him to the rear, when he recovered his consciousness and compelled them to drop him. He soon walked slowly back to the front.

In this advance, and during the day, our regimental flag received fifty-two bullet-holes, and the regiment lost, killed and wounded, sixty-one. Col. Wead rose to his feet an instant on the captured line, when a rifle-ball pierced his neck and cut the subclavian vein. He was carried back to the barn beside the road, where he died the same day.

Frederick F. Wead was the son of Samuel C. Wead, the business partner of Hon. William A. Wheeler. He was in stature about five feet five inches, of light complexion, firmly knit, and strong. Naturally intelligent, shrewd, quick of apprehension, he promised to become one of the most reliable and efficient officers in the army. At the time of his death his regiment was one of the largest, best-drilled, and best-handled in the 18th Corps. Heckman, Weitzel, Devens, Brooks had rested their arm upon it for support. Young, ambitious, hopeful, the patriot will drop a tear on his grave. None gave his life more bravely and freely than he.

The army constructed three principal lines of breastworks, varying from twenty to fifty yards apart. These lines were connected by deep zigzag ditches or approaches, furnishing secure passage back and forth to the different parallels. They were all filled to overflowing with troops, and by the 5th were sufficiently strong to defy assault.

Though the effort to advance ceased on the morning of the 3d of June, the firing was maintained, uninterrupted, by both armies for several days.

On the night of the 4th the 98th moved from the second line through the approach to the front line, and relieved the 118th New York and the 10th New Hampshire. It had barely time to take its position when the Confederates made a night attack along our whole front. For twenty minutes before the rain of shells and balls was terrific; the missiles tore and screamed and sang and howled along the air. Every branch and leaf was struck; every inch of the trees and breastworks was pierced. Then the firing ceased along his line for a few minutes, while the enemy crossed his breastworks and formed for the charge, when

> "At once there rose so wild a yell,
> As all the fiends, from heaven that fell,
> Had pealed the banner cry of hell."

But no living thing could face that "rattling shower" of ball and shell which poured from our lines upon them. They fell to the ground, they crept away, they hushed the yell of battle. The horrors of that night assault baffle description. One may as well attempt to paint Niagara or a conflagration, Waterloo or Gettysburg. The roar of our cannon and redoubled volleys surpassed the thunder of heaven.

Lee's effort failed; the battle died away. How his army got back and with what loss history has never written. His wounded crawled back to his lines, and a long, gray swath of dead men lay before them in the morning.

During the 5th an assault was made on the left. On the 6th, Burnside and Warren were transferred from the right to the left of the army, when another night-attack was made on the right. During these efforts the enemy shelled and fired upon our front with more than his accustomed energy.

On the 7th, Grant's line was extended to the Chickahominy, near Bottom's bridge, where the enemy was found in force.

On the night of the 5th the 98th was relieved by the 21st Connecticut, and ordered to the third line in the rear. Since June 1st we had lived among the dead and breathed the putrid air. There, for the first, we had an opportunity to eat, to sleep, to wash in running water, to change our raiment and feel clean. We compared ourselves to the young Shunammite, whom Elisha raised. During those five days no surgeon came near us. The writer, with Josiah Cook, hospital steward, and brother of Sydney G. Cook, of Sodus, held the regimental sick-calls in the trenches under fire. Some of the sick were sent to the rear, others were allowed to lie down in the shade where the breastworks were securest and highest.

June 7th, the 98th returned to the first line, where it remained until the evening of the 10th, when it was relieved. On the 12th it was marched back to White House. Embarking on the 13th, it arrived in the old camp at Bermuda Hundred on the 14th.

During the twelve days at Cold Harbor the regiment lost one hundred and twenty-one officers and men killed and wounded. It received the highest praise from its brigade and division commanders.

Capt. L. A. Rogers died of his wound July 9th, at Washington. He was a brave and efficient officer. His courage and administrative ability were at a premium. Flattering positions were several times offered him on the brigade and division staffs.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

The Ninety-eighth Regiment—(Continued).

JUNE 14TH finds the battle-scarred regiment back to Bermuda Hundred. In the afternoon of the 14th we received an order to cook three days' rations, supply the men rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes and twenty in pockets, and be ready to march in the morning at four

o'clock. The rations were drawn, and the cooks set to work. We subsequently learned that we were to go to Petersburg, this time up the right bank of the Appomattox.

The reveille sounded on the morning of June 15th, at three o'clock, from division headquarters, and far and near, in wood and dell, on field and hill, the call was repeated upon bugle, drum, and fife. The men hurry for wood and water; a thousand kettles for coffee and meat soon hang over the blazing fire, and the cavalry and artillery horses are soon eating from their hanging nose-bags the forage of oats and corn. The rank and file pack their tents and baggage and carry them to central places for store and guard. Near four o'clock men and animals have finished their morning meal. Another call issues from headquarters, and the regiments begin to take form and line. The men laugh and joke and sing, as if a hunt were up. Orderlies and staff-officers riding recklessly in the greatest haste, scatter over the fields and through the woods and openings, and designate the order of march. All are soon on the way; the cavalry first, the infantry next, and the batteries last, then

> "March the heavy mules securely slow,
> O'er hills, o'er dales, o'er crags, o'er rocks they go."

We crossed the Appomattox on a pontoon at Point of Rocks, and, turning to the right, took the river road to Petersburg. As we ascended the right bank of the river, a wide prospect of fine, well-tilled farm lands lay before us, extending to the James, and the morn, in russet mantle clad, walked over the dew of the high eastward hills.

The object of the movement and the nature of the ground determine the order of march for an army, the kind of troops in each column, and the number of columns.

The advance- and rear-guards are usually light troops, infantry and cavalry; their strength and composition depend upon the nature of the ground and the position of the enemy. They serve to cover the army and to hold the enemy in check until the commander has time to make his arrangements and dispositions. The Austrian Gen. Neiperg, who fought against the Great Frederick, in Silesia, was distinguished for the manner in which he surrounded and concealed the movements of his army by clouds of light troops and skirmishers.

On our marches, not in presence of the enemy, the troops marched *en route* by the flank. They were allowed to talk and smoke, and sing, and carry their arms at will, but not to leave the ranks. No honors were paid, no salutations made on the march.

The batteries of artillery moved with the divisions to which they belonged. The field-trains and ambulances followed at the rear of the corps, and the baggage with the rear-guard. Artillery, trains, or troops halted on the road, formed in file on one side, and infantry arriving at their destination formed in close column, and took their place in order of battle. Halts to rest and reform were frequent, and the orders given at the head of the column were repeated in all the organizations.

Three or four miles out, we comprehended and ascertained the disposition of our advancing forces. Gen. Martindale with one division took the right along the river, at his left was Brooks' division, then Gen. Hinks on the left of Brooks, and, last, Kautz with his cavalry on the extreme left. The colored brigade of Gen. Hinks was in the front, deployed. A thin line of Confederate skirmishers fell back before his advance. From them he captured an incomplete line of rifle-pits and two brass field-pieces. Inspirited by this success, we pressed forward with vigor, and by ten A.M. had driven the enemy within his intrenchments before Petersburg. We spent the rest of the day in taking and leaving positions, skirmishing, and pressing closer to the enemy's works. Had Gen. Smith, who was in command, ordered us forward, we could have captured the city at once.

The enemy had a strong line of works garrisoned by a few militia soldiers.

Smith waited for Hancock, who had crossed the James the day before, below Harrison's Landing, with the 2d Corps, to come to his support; and as the van of the Army of the Potomac, the divisions of Gibbon and Birney approached, near six P.M., he ordered his line to advance.

Marston marched backwards and forwards behind his regiments, stopped every rod or two, and counseled his men to keep steady, saying, "Don't be afraid; we are ten to one of the enemy." We advanced, and in ten minutes captured four redoubts, two and a half miles of the enemy's intrenchments, fifteen guns, and three hundred prisoners. In this encounter Napoleon Parikee, John McCann, Stephen Premo, and Daniel Finnigan of the 98th were wounded.

At sunset we stood in the fortifications, and Smith halted for the night, though the moon rose full and clear. Had Smith pressed forward he could have captured the city, but this delay was the turning-point of the campaign. Grant said in his final report, "Smith, for some reasons that I have never been able to satisfactorily understand, did not get ready to assault the enemy's main line till near sundown."

From ten until six the whole army stood in line with loaded rifles and shotted guns, waiting the order forward. We all became nervous, weary, exhausted, discouraged. To ourselves we appeared hesitating, intimidated, while the enemy fortified and reinforced; but when the order came our artillery opened with all its thunder, and the whole line advanced at the double-quick with a shout. In ten minutes the victory was won.

We slept on the reverse of the captured intrenchments all night, heard in our front the sound of moving troops and trains, and in the morning a different class of soldiers confronted us; for, during the moon-lit watches, Lee's ironsides, crossing the James below Richmond, had hurried into the defenses of Petersburg.

Early in the morning the 98th was advanced a few hundred yards before the picket, along the near edge of a large corn-field, and on the farther bank of a stream about twenty feet wide, which ran to the Appomattox, a hundred rods to the right.

When the gray of the morning melted into daylight, the bayonets of Longstreet's grand division glistened before us through the corn-field in the rising sun. We sent to the rear for shovels, and at once began the construction of a breastwork. In a few hours we covered our front, and felt secure. During the day the Army of Northern Virginia entered the intrenchments around Petersburg, and the

whole Army of the Potomac, with Smith's troops at its right, beleagured the Confederates.

The enemy fired at us from his pickets at intervals, and we lost during the day, killed, Corp. De Gray and Private Henry Otis; wounded, Serg. Graves and Private Robert Zoller. As Corp. De Gray was lying down on the ground a ball entered his shoulder, and passing the whole length of his body under the skin, came out at the ankle in his shoe.

Near four P.M. the brigade of Gen. N. M. Curtis came to our support, and formed on the left. He subsequently figured at the capture of Fort Fisher.

At six P.M. of that day, the Army of the Potomac was ordered to charge the Confederate lines. Meade had received the order at two P.M., but it was near sundown before Hancock's, Burnside's, and Warren's corps could make the advance. The foe was behind earthworks, which were often sheltered by deep, primitive woods.

Then again occurred one of the severest and most sanguine battles of the war. The result was an advance of the Union lines, but at fearful cost. From our position, on the top of an old barn at the right of the regiment, we could command about a mile of the battle-field; we could see our troops run to the charge, and hear them yell and fire. Three times we saw them advance and retire.

The horrors of Cold Harbor were re-enacted; all night long the battle lasted, and all night long we stood to arms. In the woods and fields, along the fences, hedges, all that summer's night roar of volley and crash of shell were incessant.

"Tumultuous murder shook the midnight air."

Orpheus in the shades never heard such shrieks, saw such sights, or smelt such sulphurous odor.

From ditch to fence, from field to wood, from rank to intrenchment, leaped the live thunder. Charge after charge was made, battle after battle was fought, the earth shook and trembled, and the noise of the tumult ascended to heaven. What pen can describe, what painter delineate the deeds of heroism, the pains, the anguish, the horrors of that summer's night? Twelve years have not effaced from our memory the vision. Imagination stops to trace the scene, and the field is repeopled before us. We see them form and run to engage the foe; we see the fire; we see the dead fall to the ground and writhe in agony; we see the wounded fall to the ground and rise on their hands and knees, or straggle slowly to the rear; we see the serried ranks, the long line of fire, advance; we see them hurled back in defeat and disorder.

On the 17th, Brooks' division was relieved by a portion of the 6th Corps, and sent back to Bermuda Hundred. Butler and Terry had attempted to cut the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad at Port Walthall junction; but Pickett's division, marching from Richmond to Petersburg, had fallen upon Terry and compelled him to retire.

Grant, foreseeing Terry's extremity, relieved Brooks' division, and sent it back to Butler. All day the 17th, and nearly all night, we marched to join Terry. On the 18th, Terry, thus reinforced, advanced and made for Pickett. But Pickett had fortified and rendered his position impregnable. The wise, shrewd, and sagacious Terry, deeming discretion the better part of valor, retired. All that day the division marched, countermarched, took positions and abandoned them, filed through the woods, debouched on the fields, lay down by the fences, or squatted among the bushes, hoping to draw the enemy from his position, or to surprise any straggling troops on their way to Petersburg. When night came, tired, faint, hungry, sleepy, completely dragged out, we sprawled back to camp.

We returned to the right of the Army of the Potomac, along the Appomattox, on the 20th, and learned that the position it then occupied had cost ten thousand men,—from the 16th to the 20th ten thousand men.

We have seen how, by successive extensions of its left, the Army of the Potomac crossed the Chickahominy and reached the James. The 2d Corps, Hancock's, was ferried across that river June 14th, at Wilcox's Landing, a few miles below Harrison's, and immediately marched to co-operate with Smith before Petersburg, while the remainder of the army crossed, during the 15th and 16th, on a pontoon, at Windmill Point, below Wilcox's, three thousand five hundred and eighty feet long, and wide enough for twelve men or five horses to go abreast. About one hundred and thirty thousand men, with their long lines of regimental wagons, commissary wagons, ambulances, and artillery, successively and without confusion passed the stream. Burnside's corps, composed partly of colored troops, crossed first, and a vast drove of cattle last. During three days the procession continued; it resembled those northern hordes, somewhat, that crossed the Rhine or Danube, that supplied their wants from an ever-shifting base, and subverted the Roman Empire. Heroes of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, from their ranks the old, the feeble, have been stricken out, and bloody, terrible, firm-paced and slow, like the tramp of destiny, they move along.

From the 5th of May to the 20th of June the Army of the Potomac had lost sixty-four thousand men, and the Army of Northern Virginia about thirty-eight thousand. The failure to take Petersburg closed the first period of the campaign on the south side of the James; and the siege of Richmond and Petersburg began when Lee entered the defenses of those two cities, and connected them by a continuous line. On the 20th of June, Lee had about seventy thousand men, and Meade and Butler one hundred and fifty thousand.

If the reader will look at the military map, he will see that Petersburg is the centre of many converging roads; that from the south there approach, from the Appomattox, below the city, to the same river above it, the City Point Railroad, the Norfolk Railroad, the Jerusalem plank-road, the Weldon Railroad, the Vaughan road, the Squirrel Level road, the Boydton plank-road, the Southside Railroad, and several others. All these roads figure in the history of the summer's campaign. In August Grant's left lay along the Jerusalem plank-road, and Lee's lines had reached the Weldon Railroad. The defensive works from the north side of the James, a prodigy of labor, and the admiration of military men, reached, subsequently, a development of more than forty miles, to the vicinity of Hatcher's Run.

On the night of the 20th, while we were marching to

our old position, on the right of the Army of the Potomac, and along the right bank of the Appomattox, a mile and a half below Petersburg, Butler threw a pontoon across the James at Deep Bottom, and with Foster's brigade effected a lodgment; at the same time, Grant, with the 2d and 6th Corps, attempted to seize the Weldon Railroad, but was driven back with a loss of four thousand. At the beginning of the war, in the days of Big Bethel and Ball's Bluffs, what a wail and a howl this loss would have caused! Grant does not even mention the affair in his report.

About this time Gen. Stannard, of Vermont, was assigned to command the division.

On the 21st we entered the trenches along the Appomattox and those extending towards the left, at right angles to the river trench. The river was about five rods wide, the right bank nearly thirty feet high, while the opposite bank, in possession of the enemy, was low and level, and stretched away in meadow-lands and corn-fields far as the eye could see. The spires of a few churches in Petersburg were visible, and a few trains arriving and departing on the Richmond Railroad. Behind us the country for half a mile sank in a valley, then rose in a ridge, on which were the headquarters of the 18th Corps, and the redoubts and earthworks which it captured on the 15th. There also was a battery, belonging to our division, of twelve-pounder rifled Parrotts, which constantly threw shells over our head into Petersburg.

All set to work at once, digging, burrowing, making bomb-proofs and abatis. The enemy's batteries across the river had an enfilading fire upon us, and compelled us to build the breastworks very high, and traverse them every ten or twelve feet with high cross-works. Looking at our lines from the rear, they appeared like a long succession of stalls. The enemy fired at us constantly from rifles, mortars, and cannons.

We had five lines of breastworks, which, eighty rods to the left, were contracted into three; and the corps from right to left lay in the following order, the 18th, 6th, 2d, 9th, and 5th.

Gen. Marston became sick and went north; Col. Cullen took command of the brigade.

On the morning of the 24th the enemy concentrated upon the division a large force, and apparently all his available artillery. For three hours he poured upon it a perfect storm of shot and shell. The men kept under cover, lay flat on the ground, never fired a gun, while the shells tore through the breastworks or exploded over their heads. Cullen, with drawn sword, and bare head, raged and shouted, yelled and hallooed, flamed and tore along the line of his brigade. He said, "When the enemy stops firing he'll charge upon us. He'll think he has killed us all. Then rise and stand firm. Only be courageous. Don't throw away your fire; draw a bead on them. Don't let a man flinch, but up and at 'em, and by the living God we'll hold the line!" His brigade was along the river-bank, and at right angles to it on the extreme right, and he felt the importance of his position. But louder, deeper, heavier, and more destructive grew the enemy's fire. Before it the loose and recently built earthworks were crumbling and leveling fast. The men were killed and wounded by scores. Cullen fainted away, and was carried on a stretcher through the zigzag approaches to the rear.

The fire at length ceased; the foe leaped over his breastworks, and started on his charge. The division, massed five lines deep, rose up behind its intrenchments, and upon seeing the thin line of the foe that approached, yelled and shouted, "Come in, Johnnie, and we won't fire!" About one hundred and fifty came in, and the rest fled away to their breastworks, and the battle ended.

The 98th lost eight men wounded and twenty-eight taken prisoners. They were on picket down under the bank along the river.

We remained in these trenches holding that line five days in and two days out, until the 30th of July.

Every night from eleven until three the enemy shelled us from his guns in front and across the river, and our casualties were from one to ten a day.

One night a flaming, blazing, hissing shell dropped behind the intrenchment where Corp. Hinman and about a dozen privates were standing. Hinman seized the shell and threw it in front over the parapet, where it soon after harmlessly exploded. Hearing of it we sent for him, complimented him, gave him a note, and sent him to Gen. Stannard. Stannard looked him over as he stood before him, tall and lank, black and begrimed with the dirt and smoke of service. "I like such men," said Stannard. "He is made of the same material as Arnold Winkelried, Putnam, and Boone. They add romance to the routine of marches and battles. Their living, self-denying courage gilds even the horrors of war. Corporal, here is a pass for five days; show it to your commander, and then go where you please."

We had heard for a long time that some miners of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Burnside's corps, were practicing a mine under a Confederate fort near Cemetery Hill. We hardly credited the account, much less did we expect to be present at the explosion. On the 29th of July we were relieved from the trenches, and received the usual order to be ready to march, and be prepared with rations and cartridges. Between eight and nine P.M. we began the march along the rear of the lines towards the left. After twelve we were halted behind the trenches near the Norfolk Railroad, in an open wood, and told to make ourselves comfortable. The adjutant detailed a guard to watch; the men scattered along on the ground, and we lay down among the color-guard to sleep.

At half-past three o'clock A.M., July 30th, the mine was to be exploded, and half of the Army of the Potomac appeared massed behind the intrenchments in that vicinity. About that time we were aroused and stood to arms. The fuse was ignited, and after waiting an hour no explosion followed. Two men then entered the gallery and relighted the fuse. Near five A.M., all watching intently, we saw a large part of the doomed fort rise in the air, and heard the explosion. The fort, its guns, its caissons, and three hundred men were thrown in the air, then buried under ground. All the National cannon then opened on the fort and the adjacent line for ten or fifteen minutes, when the firing ceased, and the assaulting columns moved slowly, feebly, forward. There was no order, no method, in the advance. The divisions of Potter, Wilcox, and Ledlie halted, ob-

structed, blocked the way. Portions of several brigades jumbled together rolled together confusedly on the ruins of the sunken fort. Though the enemy ran in consternation out of his works, but few of our troops went farther than the fort and the adjacent line. When the foe recovered from the shock he opened his batteries upon our troops rolled together like an immense crowd in and around the sunken fort. Shot and shell and Minié-ball made dreadful havoc. Some of the troops tried to resist; they repulsed an advancing column of the Confederates. But the concentration of fire upon them was so great that to remain or flee was equally fatal. Save himself who can became the order, and the men fled in confusion back to our lines. The affair was a glaring blunder, a conspicuous failure. The Nationals lost more than four thousand four hundred, and the Confederates less than one thousand.

The gallery of the mine was four and one-half by four feet, and six hundred feet in length, and lined on the sides and top with boards from cracker-boxes. In the chamber were eight thousand pounds of powder.

Burnside was responsible for the management of the troops and the organization of the assault, but Grant and Meade were on the ground.

After the explosion the 9th Corps, near the mine, was relieved for a few days by other troops. The 98th was sent to the front through a long approach, and assigned a position before the entrance of the mine. Over the exploded fort, between the breastworks and the fort, the National dead not only touched each other, but lay in heaps upon each other.

As we entered the approach to go to the front, we heard an eight-inch shell, thrown by the enemy from a mortar on Cemetery Hill, come through the air and light among the men of a regiment sitting and lying on the ground near us, and explode. It threw out a wagon-load of dirt, killed six men and wounded several others. It tossed one of the dead men like an empty coat and pair of trousers more than fifty feet in the air.

As we marched up the approach, the enemy directed one of his batteries upon it, and tried to explode his shells over our marching columns. By the bursting of one of these George McGrath, Company C, was killed, and six others of the regiment wounded.

When we had gained the front line we felt more secure, though the enemy maintained the fire.

Many of our men who escaped and all of the wounded and prisoners left their arms on the field around the mine, and for several days the Confederate soldiers amused themselves in firing at us the ramrods taken from the captured guns. This new feature in warfare excited a great amount of merriment among the troops. The sound of the ramrod singing through the air "is peculiar."

On the 2d of August we returned to the old position at the right on the Appomattox.

During the month of July the 98th lost one killed and five wounded. July 6th, Lieut. C. M. Ransom was mortally wounded, and died on the 14th.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Fort Harrison, and lost nine killed, two mortally wounded, and fifty-one wounded.

The regiment remained at Fort Harrison, the name of which was changed to Fort Burnham, for about a month, doing duty in the trenches or on picket. For that time no movements of importance were undertaken by either army, and the soldiers had a season of rest.

Pursuant to orders, the regiment started, October 27th, five A.M., from Fort Burnham, and after marching to the right of the 10th Corps, struck the old Williamsburg road at Fair Oaks, and moved about two miles towards Richmond. The troops in this movement were the 1st and 2d Divisions of the 18th Corps.

The 98th lay all the afternoon under a heavy artillery fire, and had three men wounded. Towards evening it retired and crossed over to the Charles City road, along which, after marching a short time, it bivouacked for the night. It rained nearly all day and night, and the water stood on the ground. On the 28th our forces manœuvred around through the woods, took positions here and there to attract the attention of the enemy, until two o'clock, when they withdrew and retired to their old camps. In this feint the 18th Corps lost nearly two brigades captured by the enemy.

While our corps was demonstrating thus, Grant, with the 9th, 2d, and 5th Corps, fought the unsatisfactory battle of Boydton road. Lee claimed a victory, and Grant said he had accomplished his object.

In November, 1864, Gen. Butler was sent to New York with a portion of his forces to prevent riots and other disturbances on election-day. The 98th, 96th, 92d, and 81st, among other regiments, were selected by Butler, and taken to New York. The 98th embarked at Deep Bottom, November 2d, on the steamer "William Irvine;" November 4th, it was transferred to the steamer "Constitution," in Hampton Roads; November 5th, it landed and entered Fort Richmond, in New York harbor; November 6th, it set out for Troy, and arriving there, went into garrison at the Watervleit Arsenal; November 13th, eleven P.M., all on a train of cars at Troy, horses, baggage, and men, we informed the conductor that we were ready, and he rolled us away to New York again; November 15th, on board the steamer "Perit," we were out on the broad Atlantic, sailing over the ocean blue; November 17th, we arrived at Deep Bottom, and landing, bivouacked for the night; and on the 18th we went into camp again at the right and rear of Fort Harrison.

On our return, we found Gen. Charles Devens in command of the division, and Lieut.-Col. Raulston, 81st New York, of the brigade. The troops left in camp fared better than those who went north.

During the month of October, Lieuts. Oakley and Wells were promoted captains; S. S. Short, Clark B. Colwell, were advanced to first lieutenants, and Capt. William H. Rogers was mustered major.

In November, Lieut G. H. Booth was promoted captain, George H. Benton, first lieutenant; Henry R. Thompson, second lieutenant, and the writer advanced to the full grade of colonel. Lieuts. E. M. Copps, Frank Angevine, Alba Harris, D. D. Mott, were promoted captains, and B. S. Powell, H. R. Thompson, were made first lieutenants, in the last month of the year.

During November the 98th lost by expiration of term

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G. G. Mead

of service Capts. Hildreth, Davis, Gile, and Lieut. D. H. Stanton; and during the month of December the following officers, for a similar reason: Capts. Lewis, Allen, Hickok, Booth, and Lieut. Case. Capt. Atkins was discharged December 1st, on surgeon's certificate, and Asst. Surgeon J. W. Gray was promoted surgeon, 65th New York Volunteers. During the same months the term of service of more than fifty privates expired.

January 1, 1865, found the 98th in camp near Fort Harrison.

A few days before the white forces of the 10th and 18th Corps were consolidated to form the 24th, at the same time the colored troops of the two corps were united to form the 25th. Gen. Ord commanded the 24th Corps, and Gen. Godfrey Weitzel the 25th; the former held the right of the line to Fort Harrison, the latter the left along the James to Dutch Gap. The 1st and 2d Divisions of the 18th Corps composed the 3d Division of the 24th, and Gen. Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, was assigned to its command. Our brigade was the first of this division, and consisted of the 11th Connecticut, 19th Wisconsin, 13th New Hampshire, 81st, 98th, 139th New York Volunteers, with Lieut.-Col. Raulston, 81st New York Volunteers, in command. The 2d Division of this corps, a detachment from the 1st Division, and a division from the 25th Corps, under Gen. Paine, went with Butler, December 8th, in the first expedition against Fort Fisher; and the troops for the second expedition, under Gen. Terry, Jan. 4, 1865, numbering eight thousand, were selected from the same divisions, and were commanded by the same subordinate officers.

The regiment remained in its present position doing picket duty, holding the line, drilling, policing, working until March 27th, when it moved to the right half a mile and went into camp.

While here the regiment was inspected, and received the following complimentary order from Gen. Devens:

"HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION, 24TH ARMY CORPS,
"Feb. 23, 1863.

"At the recent inspection, held the 22d inst., the 98th New York Volunteers was adjudged the best in the division. It will be relieved from all guard and picket duty one week.

"By command of Gen. Devens.

"GEO. H. HOOKER,
"*Asst. Adjt.-General.*"

From here the regiment joined in the general pursuit of the enemy and entered Richmond, and the regimental colors of the 98th were the first that floated over the capital of the Southern Confederacy after its occupation by the Union troops. This was raised on the roof of the Capitol building by Adjt. Oakley.

The regiment was mustered out August 31st, and on the following day turned their faces homeward. They arrived in Albany September 4th, and went into camp. Here the battle-scarred regiment remained in camp until September 16th, when the last man was paid off and discharged, and the 98th New York State Volunteers passed into history.

COL. FREDERICK F. WEAD

was born in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1835. A peculiar Providence guided his training and education, contrary to the wishes and previous purposes of his parents, in a manner that gave him special fitness for the various duties which were imposed upon him as a soldier.

When prepared for admission to the classical course in college, the thought of four years more of study seemed a long time to look forward to, and the continual confinement to study hours seemed irksome to his impulsive and energetic nature.

The opening, about this time, of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad (then known as the Northern Railroad), running through the quiet village of Malone, awakened new thoughts, and the whistle of the locomotive had for him a fascination that aroused every nerve of his being. Nothing satisfied his desire until he was allowed to enter the machine-shops of the railroad company, at Rouse's Point, as a workman, and learn the secret of the power that made the engine, with its freighted train, seem so like a thing of life.

After ten months of real work—the first he had ever done—he began to realize that a first-class machinist must have more mathematical knowledge than he had yet acquired, and came home with the request that he might now enter upon the course of study which he had declined the year before. This request was granted, and, changing to the engineering course instead of the classical, he graduated at Union College, in 1856.

He then commenced the study of law, and graduated at the law school at Poughkeepsie. He subsequently formed a copartnership with the late Judge Hutton, of Malone, and later with A. B. Parmelee, with whom he was associated when President Lincoln made his first call for troops at the opening of the Rebellion. His practice at the bar had been brief, but it was sufficient to insure a high stand among his professional brethren. His perceptions were keen, his mind clear, and his judgment sound. As a speaker he had fluency and eloquence, which were actively enlisted in the Republican cause in the presidential campaign of the preceding year. To the call of the President he at once responded, saying, "I belong to the class who should be first to go, for I have no family depending upon me for support."

May 6, 1861, he enlisted, and was made first lieutenant in Company I of the 16th Regiment, which was the first regiment raised in Northern New York. He had already commenced to prepare himself for practical service by close study of military tactics. Before reaching the headquarters of the army his training in the machine-shop was made particularly useful, being called upon by the colonel to take charge of the transportation of the regiment from Harrisburg to Washington the day after the 6th Massachusetts had been mobbed in the streets of Baltimore. The excitement was intense, but the journey was safely made. When the regiment reached Washington the defenses in the vicinity of the city were still to be built, and here his knowledge of engineering was brought into practice by being assigned by Gen. Slocum to superintend the erection of some of the fortifications.

Col. Wead was a man of strict integrity, and his fealty to the government was specially manifest in the fidelity with which he insisted upon all confiscated property being returned to the government instead of being used for private speculation. He was at different times solicited to

favor such schemes, and often had offers of large sums of money to induce him to change his purpose, but he never yielded his convictions of right, and his record has no stain of selfishness or covetousness.

On going into the field he was early selected as an aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. H. W. Slocum, and continued to serve in that capacity until his transfer to the 98th Regiment as lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 7, 1862, in recognition of gallant services at the battles of Mechanicsville, Savage Station, Gaines' Mills, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, and Antietam. On assuming this position, he was at once given command of the regiment, Col. Durkee soon after resigning. From May till October, 1863, he was placed in command of the territory extending from Newbern, N. C, to Morehead City, and from the Neuse River to the ocean. The rebels had been in the habit of raiding this territory in search of Union men fleeing from them, and had their pickets surrounding it. By energetic and frequent raids, Col. Wead succeeded in regaining entire possession of this section, which he held until ordered with his regiment to Virginia. During this time he made a map of that section of country, showing the topography as well as prominent points, and as this was at one time expected to be the seat of larger operations, the work received high commendation at headquarters.

In Virginia the 98th was placed under command of Gen. Getty, in Gen. Butler's department. Col. Wead was assigned to the command of the district comprising Princess Anne Co., Va., and a part of the adjacent territory in North Carolina, and had, besides his own regiment, two companies of cavalry detached for his service. At this time, the whole section being under martial law, the civil as well as military government of the district devolved upon him, and through the adjutant of his regiment, Mr. Stanton, as provost-marshal, all civil business was transacted. The regiment during this time was in constant activity, and captured numbers of rebels, arms, ammunition, and horses.

In January, 1864, nearly the whole of the regiment reenlisted, and came home on a furlough. They remained at home for thirty days, and were then recruited to nine hundred men. About this time Col. Wead received his commission as colonel, dating back to about the time of his services in North Carolina.

When the regiment returned to the war, they landed at Newport News, and were placed in Gen. Butler's command. On the 8th of May they started for Richmond, in concert with Gen. Grant's movement from the north. On the 7th and 8th of May they were engaged in operations before Petersburg, in which they received high praise from the superior officers. On the 14th of May they advanced to Drury's Bluff, where Col. Wead's gallantry and coolness elicited such commendation from the commander that, after the last of the three days' fighting was ended, a brigade was made up to act as rear-guard in the general withdrawal of the troops, and given to him to command. Besides the infantry, this brigade included the whole of the artillery of the corps commanded by Maj. Langdon and two regiments of cavalry.

From Drury's Bluff the 98th went down the James River and up the York River, landing at Whitehouse. They went, on the night of June 1st, in connection with three other regiments under Col. Wead's command, to relieve a portion of Gen. Dean's command, and take possession of a breastwork which had been captured from the rebels in the morning. On approaching it they met with a volley of musketry. But being assured by the officer who was detailed to conduct them thither that they were on the right course, they went forward. But every move they made brought fresh firing from the breastwork, and they were ordered to lie down. The forward rank was within a few yards of the breastwork, and Col. Wead, with Adj. Stanton, crept forward until they were immediately under the guns of the enemy, and then returned by following the work to its end, and sent back an officer to report at headquarters. The report was never made, and ordering the regiments to form for further work, they remained there until the next afternoon. The rebels came from their breastwork to charge the brigade, but being repulsed, the breastwork again came into the possession of the Northern forces.

During this fight Col. Wead received a wound in the shoulder, which paralyzed his arm. On the next day, when forming for the general fight which ensued, his surgeon endeavored to dissuade him from going into the field, but he said, "I cannot send my boys without me." In the heat of the contest, in a charge at the head of his regiment, he received his fatal wound and was carried from the field. The historian of the regiment, Col. Kreutzer, in speaking of this battle, says, "During the day our regimental flag received fifty-two bullet-holes, and the regiment lost, killed and wounded, sixty-one. Col. Wead rose to his feet an instant on the captured line, when a rifle-ball pierced his neck and cut the subclavian vein. He was carried back to the barn beside the road, where he died the same day." He was in stature about five feet five inches, of light complexion, firmly knit, and strong. Naturally intelligent, shrewd, quick of apprehension, he promised to become one of the most efficient officers in the army. At the time of his death, his regiment was one of the largest, best drilled, and best handled in the 18th Corps. Heckman, Weitzel, Devens, Brooks, had rested their arms upon it for support. Young, ambitious, and hopeful, the patriot will drop a tear on his grave. None gave his life more bravely and freely than he.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's wishes blest!"

CHAPTER XXIV.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment.

THIS regiment was organized during the dark hours of 1862, when the novelty of military life had ceased, and fierce war, with all its attendant horrors, stood out in awful vision before the people of this country.

The disastrous battles of 1861 and the unsuccessful Peninsula campaign of the Army of the Potomac had cast a gloom over the North, and served to add additional vigor



Photo. by H. K. Averill, Jr., Plattsburgh.

G F Nichols

Col. George F. Nichols was born Jan. 6, 1835. At the breaking out of the rebellion he resided in Plattsburgh, and was active in the organization of the 118th Regiment, and was mustered into the service as its major Aug. 21, 1862. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel July 8, 1863, and was commissioned as colonel Sept. 11, 1864. His record as commander of this noble regiment is one of conspicuous gallantry. The 118th had the example of a brave and courageous commander, one who never shrank from duty, whether upon long, tedious marches or in front of rebel bullets.

Col. Nichols received many encomiums of praise from the commanding officers for meritorious services on many a hard-contested field, and under date of Oct. 11, 1864, Gen. Butler says, "Lieut.-Col. George F. Nichols, 118th New York Volunteers, deserves honorable mention for the gallant manner, with a small body of men, with which he captured two redoubts on the right of Fort Harrison while the main assault was being made, and also for his cool conduct on the skirmish line in the general assault."

For his gallantry on this occasion he was brevetted brigadier-general, and in a letter from Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, forwarding his commission, he refers to his "faithful and distinguished services in the late war," and thanks him "for the gallantry and devotion which induced this conspicuous mention by the general government." His commission bears date March 13, 1865.

Col. Nichols was several times wounded, and at the ever-memorable battle of Drury's Bluff had his sword carried away by a shot, while his clothing was riddled with bullets.

He was considered one of the best military men in the army, and was paid the distinguished honor by Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon of being chosen a member of a board of officers, from the 3d Division, to examine and report upon the qualifications of applicants for the regular service, with a view to determine each officer's fitness for practical service in the field. Col. Nichols was first on the list of the board of three officers chosen from the 3d Division.

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to the already victorious arms of the Confederacy. It was during this hour, when the pall of despondency seemed to be settling down upon the North, that President Lincoln issued a call—July 1—for three hundred thousand more men.

The 118th Regiment was raised in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, and comprised three companies from Clinton County (B, H, and I), three from Essex County (C, E, and F), three from Warren County (A, D, and G), and one (K) from Clinton and Essex.

It was organized at Plattsburgh, to serve three years, and was denominated the "Adirondack" regiment.

The following were the field and staff of the 118th when mustered into the service, Aug. 21, 1862: Colonel, Samuel T. Richards; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oliver Keese, Jr.; Major, George F. Nichols; Chaplain, C. L. Hagar; Sergeant-Major, Robert Turner; Quartermaster Sergeant, H. J. Northrup; Commissary Sergeant, R. C. Kellogg; Hospital Steward, Wm. T. Bidwell.

The following were the line officers:

Company A.—Captain, Josiah H. Norris; First Lieutenant, Edward Riggs; Second Lieutenant, S. E. Chamberlain.

Company B.—Captain, L. S. Dominy; First Lieutenant, J. I. Carter; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Tenny.

Company C.—Captain, Jas. H. Pierce; First Lieutenant, N. S. Washburn; Second Lieutenant, G. M. Buttrick.

Company D.—Captain, Richard P. Smith; First Lieutenant, Cyrus O. Burge; Second Lieutenant, John H. Smith, Jr.

Company E.—Captain, Jacob Parmerter; First Lieutenant, Joseph R. Seaman; Second Lieutenant, John Brydon.

Company F.—Captain, Robert W. Livingstone; First Lieutenant, John L. Cunningham; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Stevenson.

Company G.—Captain, Dennis Stone; First Lieutenant, Stephen H. Smith; Second Lieutenant, M. N. Dickinson.

Company H.—Captain Wm. H. Bailey; First Lieutenant, David F. Dobie; Second Lieutenant, Sylvester Mattoon.

Company I.—Captain, H. D. Ransom; First Lieutenant, L. S. Holbrook; Second Lieutenant, M. V. B. Stetson.

Company K.—Captain, John S. Stone; First Lieutenant, John S. Boynton; Second Lieutenant, Henry M. Mould.

By the successive resignations in both cases from severe sickness, of Col. Richards, in the summer of 1863, and Keese, in May, 1864, Maj. Nichols was promoted to the command of the regiment, and led it with distinguished skill and courage in many of the severe conflicts it encountered. Col. Keese, during his command of the regiment, was usually in the performance of active duty in the field.

The 118th Regiment entered the service with an aggregate of nine hundred and eighty-three men; it was reinforced at intervals, by three hundred and fifty recruits, but returned from the field at the expiration of its term with only three hundred and twenty-three in its ranks, embracing both officers and privates. Immediately upon joining the army the regiment commenced a series of active and incessant duties. It formed a part of Peck's force in the memorable defense of Suffolk, and was employed in the arduous raids along the Black River. It was warmly engaged through two days and often under a heavy fire in a continued skirmish with the rebel sharpshooters near Suffolk, and participated in the feint upon Richmond in June, 1863. The brigade to which the 118th Regiment was attached was in the advance, and the regiment was ordered to destroy parts of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. While the regiment was engaged in executing this service, two companies, A, Capt. Norris, and F, in the absence from severe sickness of Capt. Livingstone, commanded by Lieut. Cunningham, were advanced as skirmishers along the railroad, towards the South Anna River, and, after cautiously proceeding about one mile, came in contact with the rebel pickets. The command continued to advance in line under a sharp and constant fire, the enemy slowly retiring, and speedily, in addition to small arms, they opened a fire on the Union troops from batteries in front, commanding the line of the railroad, and on a flank. The companies under this concentrated fire were compelled to retreat, and fell back in order, assuming a strong position in a wood, behind a ditch, with an open field in front. During this movement Lieut. Cunningham received a painful wound from a spent ball, but did not leave the field. Maj. Nichols soon after appeared on the ground with two fresh companies, D, Capt. Riggs, and a company of the 99th New York. These companies deployed on either side, and the line thus formed made a rapid advance. A warm action ensued, in which the command was subjected to a heavy fire of mingled bullets, shot, and shells. The enemy were at length driven back along their whole front, except at one point in their position, which was obstinately maintained and appeared to be fortified. This point, which proved to be a breastwork of plank, Lieut. W. H. Stevenson, of Company F, proposed to capture, and calling for volunteers for the service, selected five of the first who offered. He rapidly advanced in the dark behind a screen of bushes, which flanked the rebels' position on the right, and with fixed bayonets and loaded guns rushed upon the breastwork with a wild shout. Although surprised the enemy attempted a resistance, but the gallant Stevenson killed one with his revolver, wounded a second, captured the remainder of the party, consisting of thirteen men, who were brought into the Federal lines. This dashing exploit initiated the brief though brilliant career of the stripling hero. The constancy and resolution of the regiment was first tested on this occasion, and the conduct of the officers engaged and the steadiness and discipline of the troops received the highest encomiums.

The 118th continued attached to the column of the James until the spring of 1864, and was engaged in operations near Norfolk and Bermuda Hundred. It composed a portion of Wistar's command when it advanced to Bottom's Bridge from Williamsburg in an attempt upon Richmond.

It at this time constituted a part of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division of the 18th Corps. Gen. W. F. Smith commanded the corps, Brooks the division, and Burnham the brigade. All these officers were eminently distinguished by their fighting qualities and high reputation. Early in May the army marched upon the ill-omened expedition

against Fort Darling, on the James, which was terminated by the fatal results at Drury's Bluff. The march from the commencement to its disasatrous issue was a constant scene of fighting and skirmishes. On the 10th Companies D, F, and K were advanced in a skirmishing line, the last held in reserve, while the remainder of the regiment was deployed. The coolness and bearing of Lieut. Stevenson, of F, and Kellogg, of Company D, were conspicuous, and the steadiness of the whole line was eminently distinguished.*

The 118th, four days after, captured with small loss a series of rifle-pits, redoubts, and batteries, which formed a strong advance line of the enemy. This work, from the form of its construction, afforded no protection to the Federal troops. The enemy occupied a short distance in front far more formidable works, mounted with heavy guns, and during the whole day the 2d Brigade was exposed to a severe fire of shells from this work. One of the missiles crushed the head of Sergt. Place, of Company K, a brave and intelligent soldier. Throughout Sunday, the 15th, the brigade maintained this exposed position, which was soon to acquire a dread and bloody prominence in one of the darkest pages of the war. Heckman's brigade, lying to the right of the 2d, formed the extreme right of the army line. Between Heckman's brigade and the James there was an interval of a mile in length, which was left unoccupied, except by a few feeble and scattering posts of colored cavalry. No intrenchments had been constructed either in front of the Union lines or on the flank; excepting such as were hastily thrown up, under the direction of commanders of particular brigades or regiments. The ground had been previously occupied by the Confederates, by whom scattered and irregular redoubts, trenches, and rifle-pits were constructed; but these were so arranged that they afforded no protection to the Union troops in their present position. The line held by the 2d Brigade stretched along a deep excavation which had been made by the rebels, and at this time was filled with water. A standing-place was formed for the brigade by leveling a narrow space between this ditch and the embankment created by the earth thrown up in its construction.† Slight bridges were at short intervals thrown across the trench. These precautions proved a few hours later of infinite importance. The embankment was thus converted into an imperfect defense, which in the subsequent action afforded great protection to the troops. Gen. Brooks conceived the novel and happy idea of extending a telegraph wire in front of the brigade; but unfortunately, Heckman's brigade was without even this feeble protection, and lay totally exposed to the assault of a vigilant foe.‡

At three o'clock in the morning of the 16th the 118th was aroused and at its post, in conformity to special orders, or its established practice. The air was loaded with a thick, dank fog, which the opening dawn but slightly dissipated. As sunrise approached, the advance or movement of troops was noticed in front, but in the obscure light the color of their uniform could not be distinguished nor their evolutions determined. A few shots from Belger's artillery, in front of the brigade, were thrown into the ravine along which these troops were advancing, and they were seen to halt and lie down. A staff-officer, who at that moment appeared on the field, pronounced them to be Federal pickets retiring, and ordered the firing to cease. Small white flags or signals were distinctly discerned waving in the mist, and voices shouted from the obscurity, "Don't fire on your friends." The musketry had already become sharp on the right, but the 2d Brigade had received no orders of any kind. There was a period of fearful suspense and hesitation. Capt. Ransom, of Company I, unable to restrain his impatience, leaped upon the embankment, and, firing his revolver, exclaimed, "This is my reception of such friends." The last chamber was scarcely exploded, when he fell, pierced by a ball that passed through his body, and shattered an arm. Doubt no longer existed of the character or purpose of these troops, and the 118th instantly poured a volley into the advancing line. The front rank of the enemy now rushed impetuously forward and in the dimness of the light stumbled over the wires, while those in the rear, pressing after them, all were hurled together in a promiscuous mass, their ranks broken and thrown into inextricable disorder. Many of the enemy involved in this confusion threw down their arms and surrendered, and were sent to the rear. Up to this point the 118th had achieved a success. It was vigilant, and the contemplated surprise had been defeated; but Heckman's brigade was surprised and nearly flanked, from the undefended space on its right. It had fallen back, and at one time the whole brigade were prisoners; but in the tumult, and amid the dense mist and smoke, escaped. The 8th Connecticut, next on the right of the 118th, was attacked in flank, doubled up, and disappeared from the field. The 118th was now exposed to a crushing fire in front and upon the right flank. The extemporaneous traverses which it had constructed at this crisis were most effective, affording a partial protection, and for a while the resistance of the regiment appeared to be successful; but it was enveloped by an overwhelming force, and a terrific and sanguinary conflict ensued. In this desperate aspect of the battle, each man was directed to gain the rear without regard to discipline. A few embraced the opportunity to retreat; others still sustained the fight, while the wounded implored their comrades not to abandon them, and more than one noble life was sacrificed to preserve these sufferers from the horrid calamities of a hostile prison-house. The regiment was soon after rallied, and made a gallant stand; but was compelled to fall back: again advanced a short space, and ultimately retreated in order. Capt. Dominy, the senior officer, succeeded to the temporary command of the regiment, on the disability of Col. Nichols.

The dire aceldama was ennobled by deeds of daring heroism and instances of exalted devotion. An intrepid young lieutenant, Henry J. Adams, of Elizabethtown, at the moment the regiment was breaking, seized a standard, and shouting the words so familiar to scenes of home and festive joyousness, "Rally round the flag, boys," attempted

* The firmness and constancy of the skirmishing line drew out from Burnham's adjutant-general the emphatic tribute, "There is a line the rebels can't break."

† Contrary to the prevailing opinion, I am assured by an officer who participated in the campaign that the 118th at least was supplied with intrenching tools.

‡ The inspiration I have imputed to Gen. Brooks has been also ascribed to other sources.

to arrest the retreat, and essentially aided in rallying the troops. Capt. Robert W. Livingstone, of Company F, early in the action moved from the cover of the embankment in order to communicate with Col. Nichols, and while standing a moment exposed, was struck down by a frightful wound in the shoulder. His gallant young lieutenant, W. H. Stevenson, who was behind an embankment and in a situation comparatively secure, saw him fall, and, calling on the men to bring in their captain, rushed out to Livingstone's assistance, accompanied by four of the company. Livingstone admonished them of the great exposure they incurred, and urged that he might be left; but Stevenson persisted in his generous purpose, and in a moment after fell dead at his commander's side, a sacrifice to duty and friendship. Two of the brave men* were prostrated by wounds, were captured and died in Southern prisons. Livingstone, as he was borne from the field, was struck by another shot, that terribly lacerated his foot and leg. He languished in great suffering fourteen months in a hospital before his severe wounds permitted a return to his home, a mutilated and disabled soldier.†

The regiment was not pursued by the severely punished enemy, and was immediately rallied by its own officers. It maintained a bold and defiant attitude until most of its wounded were borne from the field. In that conflict, scarcely extending over the space of half an hour, the 118th out of three hundred and fifty men engaged lost one hundred and ninety-eight privates and thirteen officers in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Amid all these disasters and sacrifices the regiment had captured and secured two hundred prisoners, a greater number than it retained fit for duty. Among the killed on this fatal day was Capt. John S. Stone, of Company K.‡ Lieut. Stevenson was killed and Lieut. Edgar A. Wing, Company E, a youth of high promise, who had joined the company only a few days before, was mortally wounded, taken prisoner, and died the next day. Lieut.-Col. Nichols was slightly wounded in the side and hand, from which his sword was stricken by a shot; and his clothing, as was that of several other officers, was riddled by bullets. Adj. John M. Carter lost an arm and was captured; Capts. Livingstone and Ransom were severely wounded; Lieuts. Treadway and Sherman were wounded, and Capt. Dennis Stone, Company A, and James H. Pierce, Company C, taken prisoners. The army on the same day fell back to Bermuda Hundred and fortified; but the stricken and fragmentary 118th were exempted from the toil of intrenching.

On the 29th of May the 18th Corps, embracing the 118th, embarked in transports, and passing down the James, ascended the Pamunkey and landed at the White House. Directly upon disembarking it was rushed to the front, and on the 1st of June joined the Army of the Potomac. On that day near Cold Harbor commenced a battle which continued until the 3d, and was one of the most severely contested and sanguinary engagements of the war; but its incidents and results have been singularly veiled from the public eye. The 18th Corps occupied a position in front of the Union army. The 118th was engaged in the bloody scenes of these conflicts, but not unconnected with its corps. Its casualties were extremely severe. At times exposed to a heavy fire in front and enfiladed by a battery and rifle-pits, to escape annihilation the troops were compelled to lie prone upon the earth, while a tempest of Minié-balls, shot, and shells hurtled just above them. The dead could neither be removed nor buried, and their corpses were thrown upon the breastwork, with a slight covering of earth strewn upon them, and thus their decaying bodies aided to form a bulwark for the protection of their living comrades. The taint from the decomposing mass became almost insufferable before the corps was withdrawn from the trenches.§ The sufferings of the regiment through the trying ordeal of those eight days were extreme. It lost at Cold Harbor seventy men and officers. Among the casualties were Lieut. Michael Reynolds, of Company A, killed, and Capt. Jacob Parmerter, of Company E, severely wounded, with the loss of a leg.

An impregnable line in front arrested all advance by the Union army, but the enemy was held in an equally tenacious and unyielding grasp. The 18th Corps sustained its exposed position, and in the end formed a curtain behind which, on the 12th, Gen. Grant accomplished his perilous and memorable flank movement which effected the change of his base. When this bold and remarkable operation had been accomplished, the 18th also hastily abandoned its intrenchments and fell back, unopposed, to White House, and returned to its previous field of duty. On the 15th of June the 118th was engaged in the attack on Petersburg. Here it suffered a heavy loss in the death of Maj. Charles E. Pruyn, who was in temporary command of the regiment. While standing in an exposed position, and in the act of surveying the works he was preparing to assault, he was struck and horribly mutilated by a shell. He had acted as adjutant in the organization of the regiment, and its singular proficiency and high discipline were chiefly imputed to the skill and assiduity of his services, sustained by the field-officers, pre-eminently by the military attainments and persistent zeal of Col. Keese.‖ Lieut. Rowland C. Kellogg was also wounded by the explosion of a shell. Capt. Levi S. Dominy, of Company B, succeeded to the immediate command of the regiment.

* George Miller and William Huff. Their names are worthy of commemoration.

† Capt. Livingstone gives utterance to this just and feeling tribute to the memory of Stevenson: "No more gallant and generous spirit was offered among the victims of the war." No praise of Lieut. Stevenson—his gallant ardor—his dash—his generous friendship—can be misplaced.—*Major Livingstone's Letter.*

‡ Capt. Stone, before entering the army, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Au Sable Forks. Although singularly modest and retiring in his habits, he was disposed from the impulses of duty to engage in the conflict, and when a large number of the intelligent and energetic youth of the vicinity offered to enlist under his command, he freely and promptly offered his services to the country.

§ An intelligent and gallant officer, who was present in some of the most severe battles of the war, said to me that the terrible fighting at Cold Harbor "far exceeded everything he had witnessed; that the field was literally swept by the storm of bullets, and that a hat raised a short space from the ground would instantly be riddled by balls."

‖ Major Pruyn had been first lieutenant in the 97th, but resigned and became attached to the 118th. In the summer of 1863 he was appointed major, on the recommendation of a large part of the line-officers of the regiment, a majority of whom held senior rank.—*Major Livingstone's Letter.*

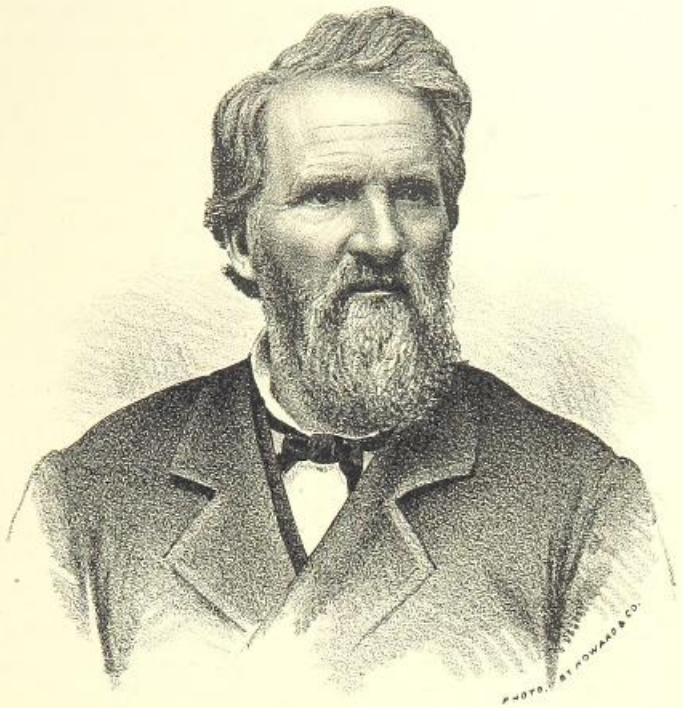
The fierce and protracted siege of Petersburg exacted from the 118th the most arduous and exhaustive duties. Night succeeded the day, days rolled into weeks, and the weeks formed months, but their toils had no mitigation, while their endurance and dangers were perpetual. Now exposed to the burning sun and breathing the arid sand, and now struggling in mud and water; often suffering for drink, seldom able to wash, and never changing their clothing for rest. Constantly shelled and frequently enfiladed by new batteries; burrowing in the earth to escape projectiles, against which ordinary intrenchments afforded no protection, the troops were yet joyous, patient, enduring, and full of hope. Amid all these exposures and suffering, after it had recovered from an almost universal prostration by chills and fever at Gloucester Point, and although moving in a malarious region, the 118th was always vigorous and healthy. The rigorous ordeal to which it was now subjected continued with brief relief until the 29th of July, when the regiment was withdrawn to aid in the support of the storming column, which was designed to assail the enemy's works on the explosion of the long-projected mine. They witnessed in sadness and humiliation the disastrous failure of that magnificent experiment. On the 27th of August, after a term of two months, the 2d Brigade was relieved from its arduous trench duties. During the long period of one hundred and thirteen days, the 118th had marched and toiled and endured, with no quiet repose, and almost incessantly subjected to the fire of the enemy.

A single month the 118th was permitted to repose, after its prolonged and severe service, in a pleasant encampment near the southern banks of the James. In that interval the 96th had been attached to the 2d Brigade. This brigade, by the proficiency of its drill, its exact discipline, and general efficiency, had become conspicuous and universally esteemed second to no other in its distinguished corps. On the 27th September, every indication presaged the renewal of active duty. Rations for two days were ordered to be prepared. An unusual earnestness and activity were manifested by the generals and their staffs. The next night, the tattoo, suggestive of repose, had scarcely sounded, when the brigade was ordered to move promptly and in profound silence, leaving their tents standing. Previous to breaking camp, the 118th and the 10th New Hampshire had by a special order exchanged their Enfield guns for the Spencer repeating rifle, a tremendous weapon in the hands of resolute and expert marksmen. This selection by the corps commander was a distinguished recognition of the efficiency of the preferred regiments. At three o'clock on the morning of the 29th the division, led by the 2d Brigade, was passing over the James upon a pontoon bridge, which had been completed the same hour. The sound of the movement was suppressed by earth or other substances strewn upon the bridge. On reaching the north bank of the river, the 118th and 10th New Hampshire were thrown out as skirmishers and flankers, while the remainder of the command was advanced along the road in column. Soon after daybreak a brisk fire was opened by the enemy's pickets, which fell back on their reserves, and the whole were forced rapidly back through a dense wood for the distance of more than two miles, when the Union column entered upon open ground. A strong earthwork was now revealed in front, and mounted with heavy guns. This formidable work was Fort, or rather Battery, Harrison, and Gen. Stannard instantly ordered Burnham to take it by assault. The 96th and 8th Connecticut forming the storming column, were supported by the 1st and 3d Brigades of the division, with the 118th New York and 12th New Hampshire as skirmishers on their flank. The column rushed impetuously forward along the open space, met by a furious plunging fire from the enemy's lines. When it reached, after this rapid advance along a distance of nearly three-fourths of a mile, the base of the eminence upon which the works were erected, the column, breathless and exhausted, paused in a position comparatively protected. As we have already seen, the enemy was hastening reinforcements to the point of attack, and the commander both of the division and brigade, alarmed at the posture of affairs, sent a member of his staff to order an instant assault. Lieut. George F. Campbell, Co. C, 118th, aid to Gen. Burnham, dashed across the plains exposed to the whole range of the enemy's fire, and, unhurt, communicated the order. In the strong tribute of the official address this was pronounced a most gallant act. The two regiments impetuously scaled the hill, mounted the parapet, and their gallant color-bearers planted simultaneously their flags upon the works. The enemy precipitately abandoned the lines, falling back to other works, while their own guns were turned upon them with deadly effect. In the act of training one of these guns upon the fugitives Gen. Burnham was mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes after.

While these events were in progress in the centre, the skirmishing support had approached the fort, and used their terrible rifles in picking off the gunners in the works and demoralizing the defense. Lieut.-Col. Nichols, with the 118th, after being distinguished "for his cool conduct of the skirmish lines in the general assault, captured two redoubts on the right of the fort during the main assault. Lieuts. N. J. Gibbs and H. J. Adams were the first men in the redoubts, and promptly turned the captured guns upon the retreating enemy. Surgeon F. G. Porteous, of the 118th, was officially noticed with strong recommendations for bravery and attention to duties, being the only surgeon in the brigade advancing with his regiment in the charging column."*

The 2d Brigade now moved upon two intrenchments in front, and captured them successfully, driving the enemy back upon their third and last defense on this line of works. Fort Harrison had thus been snatched from the jaws of the Confederate army, which lay in great force immediately contiguous, and was too important a position to be relinquished without a desperate struggle. The last line captured by the Union troops was exposed to the fire of the enemy's gunboats and to assault, and it was deemed expedient to fall back upon Fort Harrison. The enemy vigorously pursued, and in this movement both Col. Donohue and Lieut.-Col. Nichols were severely wounded. The night and the suc-

* These notices of the 118th I extract from the address of Gen. Butler to the Army of the James. He also refers with warm approbation to the conduct of Corp. Michael Finnigan and Private Frank Jandrow of the regiment.



H. Ransom

The subject of this sketch dates his ancestry in this country back to Newton Ransom, a native of Colchester, Conn., who was born in about the year 1710. His son, Elisha, was born Dec. 24, 1753. Roswell, son of Elisha, and father of the subject of this notice, was born in Shelburne, Mass., Sept. 22, 1781. He married Ruth Kingsley on the 19th of March, 1807, and their family consisted of the following: Nancy, Adaline, Augustus, Sabrina, Irena, and Harry Sawyer, all of whom are living, except the two former.

HARRY SAWYER RANSOM was born in Chazy May 7, 1824. The rudiments of his education were acquired in the district schools of his native town, and he subsequently attended the Champlain Academy.

In 1845 he left home and went to New Madrid, Mo., and entered as clerk in a mercantile establishment. At the expiration of two years he returned to his native town, and during the following four years remained on his father's farm. He then became manager of the union store at West Chazy, remaining at that place two years, when he removed to Watertown, Wis., and engaged in the hardware business. Two years later, having resolved to locate farther west, he settled in Marysville, Cal., where he conducted a milling business until 1862. In that year he again returned to his native county, and in the darkest hours of our country's peril,—the summer of 1862,—he raised Company I, of the 118th Regiment New York Volunteers, and became its captain. The record of this gallant regiment and a description of the disastrous and bloody conflict at Drury's Bluff, where Capt. Ransom, while in the discharge of his duty, lost his right arm, and fell dangerously wounded, his body pierced by an enemy's bullet, the reader will find in detail in the military history in this volume.

The battle of Drury's Bluff occurred May 16, 1864, and in the following July Capt. Ransom returned to his native county, not in the pride and strength of manhood, but maimed and shattered, conscious, however, of having performed his whole duty on that disastrous field. His recovery was slow, and at various times his life was despaired of.

The people recognizing his services upon the tented field, placed him in nomination for sheriff, to which office he was elected in 1865. At the expiration of his term of office he received the appointment of postmaster at Plattsburgh in 1869; was reappointed under the second administration of Gen. Grant, and was the first postmaster, says the *New York Herald*, commissioned by President Hayes. Politically he is a Republican, and has been since the organization of that party, and was a member of the first Republican convention held in Clinton County. As a father, Capt. Ransom is kind and affectionate; as a citizen, upright and generous; and as a public official, ever faithful to his trust.

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ceeding morning were assiduously employed in extending and strengthening the works, which now acquired the form and strength of an inclosed fortification. A second and third time the onset was repeated, and met in the same courageous spirit, and with similar results. On the last assault, those of the assailants who survived the withering fire of the Federal troops threw down their arms and surrendered. About noon the next day, rebel troops had been massed in three heavy columns, and, covered by two batteries, rushed upon the new Federal lines with heroic impetuosity. The 118th and 10th New Hampshire were stationed at salient points in the works, and the fatal power of their new weapons was frightfully demonstrated upon the Confederate ranks. Gunboats were constantly, but with trifling effect, shelling the Union position. This formidable assault was repulsed by musketry alone, and the rebels falling back to cover, abandoned their numerous dead and wounded upon the field.

In the critical period between the two first assaults, a gallant act occurred that reflected the highest credit upon the bravery and zeal of Capt. Brydon, of the 118th.* Twenty-two pieces of cannon, several battle-flags, and numerous prisoners were among the results of this enterprise, which secured to the Union army an important position that was never relinquished. The Confederate loss was known to be very large. Clingman's North Carolina Brigade was almost annihilated. The Federal loss amounted to nearly one-fifth of their combatants engaged. Besides Lieut.-Col. Nichols, Capt. Dobie and Lieut. Treadway, of the 118th, were wounded.

The 118th moved with its division from the quarters near Fort Burnham where it had remained since the capture of that work, on the 26th of October, to a position within about three miles of Fort Richmond, erected on the battle-ground of Fair Oaks. The regiment at that time was composed of two hundred and five men for duty, including supernumeraries. At dawn the succeeding morning it advanced. That part of the regiment, embracing more than half, which was armed with Spencer rifles was thrown in front as skirmishers, and the remainder held in reserve. Passing a covert of woods, the skirmishers entered upon a cleared field, which extended to the fort, a distance of about one-fourth of a mile. Over this space they made a rush upon the work, in the face of a terrible fire, and succeeded in approaching it within about one hundred yards. The enemy's lines at this moment were only slightly manned, but the intrenchment was heavy and formidable, and wholly unassailable by the feeble skirmishing force. Maj. Dominy, an officer conspicuous for his fighting qualities, commanded the regiment, and at this time passed an order for the troops to lie down, seeking any cover that presented itself, for protection against the irresistible tempest of shot and balls that was hurled upon them. Soon after, they were directed to fall back singly to an excavation on a road in the rear. The regiment made no further advance, but after the repulse of the assaulting column, mentioned in the notice of the 96th Regiment, retreated to its former encampment.

The losses of the regiment were greater in proportion to its strength than on any previous occasion. The skirmishing party entered into action with nine officers; three of these, Maj. Dominy, Lieuts. McLean and Gibbs, returned in safety, but Capt. J. R. Seaman, Company A, was seriously wounded. Lieut. M. J. Dickinson was wounded and taken prisoner, with Lieuts. Saunders, Potter, O'Connor, and Bryant. Capt. M. V. B. Stetson, in the reserve, was also wounded while aiding to remove Col. Moffitt, of the 96th, from the field. When the regiment reached its former quarters, scarcely forty men had gathered to its standard, but others returned, until the aggregate was increased to nearly one-half the number who had marched out the day preceding. The 118th remained in camp through the winter, and on the march upon Richmond the ensuing spring, its relics were engaged on picket duty and advanced as skirmishers, covering the 3d Division of the 24th Corps. It was the first organized Federal regiment that entered Richmond. The 118th bore the noble inscription upon its national flag, "Suffolk—South Anna—Cold Harbor—Fort Harrison—Bermuda—Swift Creek—Petersburg—Fair Oaks—Drury's Bluff—Crater—Richmond." This attests its military glory, but its high moral qualities are still more illustrated by the remarkable fact that not a single member of the regiment was known to have deserted to the enemy. Gen. Devens, in recapitulating its services, pronounces this eulogium upon the 118th at Drury's Bluff: "This regiment distinguished itself for great valor and pertinacity, and won the reputation it has since enjoyed, of being one of the most resolute regiments in the service." He adds, "With this weapon (the Spencer rifle) they will return to your State armed, and it is a most appropriate testimonial of their efficiency."†

The following is a list of the officers of the 118th Regiment when mustered out of the service, June 13, 1865: Col. George F. Nichols, brevet general U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. Levi S. Dominy, brevet colonel N. Y. V.; Maj. John L. Cunningham, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. V.; Surg. William O. Mansfield; Asst. Surg. J. C. Preston; Chaplain Charles L. Hagar; Adj. Clifford Hubbard; Q. M. Henry J. Northrup, brevet captain N. Y. V.

Company A.—Capt. J. R. Seaman, brevet major U. S. V.; First Lieut. J. W. Treadway, brevet captain, from Co. E.

Company B.—Capt. George F. Campbell, brevet major N. Y. V., from Co. C; First Lieut. Jas. A. Garrett, brevet captain N. Y. V., from Co. A; Second Lieut. Merril Perry, brevet captain N. Y. V., from Co. A; First Lieut. Daniel O. Connor, Assistant Hospital Steward; Second Lieut. Charles A. Grace, from Co. A.

* "Finding that my ammunition was getting low, I had a few minutes before sent a staff-officer with orders to bring up a wagon from my ordnance train. The wagon came just at the right time, during the second assault, and was driven up to the sally-port of the fort by Capt. John Brydon, 118th New York Volunteers, A. O. O., of the division, and kept there until the action was concluded. It was in full view and but short musket-range from the enemy, yet Capt. Brydon gallantly held his mules, three of which were killed and three wounded while he was thus occupied, while Lieuts. Burbank and Cook of my staff distributed the ammunition to the command."—*Gen. Stannard's Report.* For this gallant feat Capt. Brydon received from the Governor, with words of warm encomium, the brevet of major.

† Gen. Devens to Governor Fenton.

Company C.—Capt. C. W. Wells, brevet major N. Y. V., from Co. K; First Lieut. L. S. Bryant; Second Lieut. N. H. Arnold, from Co. E.

Company D.—Capt. John W. Angell, from Co. E; Second Lieut. Philip V. N. McLean, from Co. K.

Company E.—Capt. Henry S. Graves, from Co. I; First Lieut. George H. Potter, from Co. A; Second Lieut. Wm. T. Bidwell, late hospital steward.

Company F.—Capt. Robert W. Livingstone, brevet major N. Y. V.; First Lieut. Daniel O. Connor, Assistant hospital steward; Second Lieut. Charles A. Grace, from Co. A.

Company G.—First Lieut. James H. Pitt, from Co. H.

Company H.—Capt. David F. Dobie, brevet major N. Y. V.; First Lieut. F. Saunders.

Company I.—Capt. Martin V. B. Stetson, major N. Y. V.; First Lieut. Nelson J. Gibbs, brevet captain N. Y. V., from Co. F.

Company K.—Capt. John Brydon, brevet major N. Y. V.; First Lieut. John W. Calkins, from Co. K; Second Lieut. George Vaughan, from Co. I.

Brevet commissions were issued by the Governor to the following enlisted men of this regiment: Sergt. Cass C. La Point, second lieutenant; Second Sergt.-Maj. Ashley S. Prime, second lieutenant; Sergt. Joseph A. Hastings, second lieutenant; Sergt. Freeman D. Lindsay, second lieutenant.

A medal of honor was awarded by the Secretary of War to Private Franklin Jandro.

CHAPTER XXV.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

One Hundred and Forty-second—One Hundred and Fifty-third—One Hundred and Sixth—The Sixtieth—Ninety-first—One Hundred and Ninety-second—Ninety-second—One Hundred and Ninety-third.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

THIS regiment was raised by R. W. Judson, of Ogdensburgh, principally in the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin. It was mustered into the service of the United Sept. 29, 1862, and on October 6th, thirty-five days from the time recruiting was begun, it left Ogdensburgh for the front. Orders had been received from the Governor to march at ten o'clock A.M., and to give notice that the regiment would leave at noon. This was done in order to avoid a crowd. As it was, those who assembled to witness the departure of the men numbered five or six thousand. The regiment embarked on twenty-eight cars, and proceeded to Rouse's Point, over the Northern Railway, thence by boat to Whitehall, and from there by train to New York, where it was quartered in the city hall park. Proceeding to Philadelphia, it met with a warm reception and was given a good breakfast. From Philadelphia the route was *via* Baltimore to Washington, thence across the Long Bridge to Camp Chase, on the southwest side of the Potomac. After moving to Upton Hill, Munson Hill, and the Chain Bridge, it stayed at the latter place nearly a year, and was then assigned to the command which engaged in the operations around Charleston, S. C., and was transported to Folly Island. It was afterwards assigned to the Army of the James, under Gen. B. F. Butler. Col. Judson returned home, and in February, 1863, N. M. Curtis was appointed to the command of the 142d. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and the command of the regiment devolved upon A. M. Barney. The 142d participated in the battles of West Point, Cedar Creek, Chapin's Farm, Fort Fisher, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Fort Gibson, and numerous minor engagements. The men were mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, June 7, 1865. On their return home a grand reception was given in their honor, and speeches were made by Gen. Judson and others, and the occasion was one of much enjoyment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Fonda, N. Y., to serve three years. It was composed of companies raised in the counties of Fulton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Clinton, Essex, and Warren. It was mustered into the service of the United States Oct. 18, 1862, with Duncan McMartin as colonel and Thos. Armstrong as lieutenant-colonel. Thos. Armstrong was then, and is now, a leading attorney residing in Plattsburgh. He resigned in February, 1863. The regiment, soon after its organization, was ordered to Alexandria, and subsequently to Washington, where it was employed in provost service.

Early in 1864 the 153d was transferred to Louisiana and incorporated in the 19th Army Corps. It was engaged in the Red River expedition, and participated in all the hardships and disasters of that campaign. When the Union forces, after the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads, fell back, Company I was the rear company in the retreat of the army. The 19th Corps sailed from New Orleans July 3d, with sealed orders, but its destination proved to be the Chesapeake. The 153d, and four companies belonging to other regiments, the advance of the corps, on their arrival at Fortress Monroe, were instantly ordered, without disembarking, to the defense of Washington, then menaced by Early's incursion. These troops were hastened through the city, amid the deep excitement and alarm of the people, to a position at Fort Stevens, where they went into immediate action. After the repulse of the enemy the regiment joined in their pursuit across the Potomac into the Shenandoah Valley, but was suddenly recalled to the vicinity of Washington on the advance of the enemy being apprehended. It soon after participated in the battle of Winchester, also Fisher's Hill, and pursued the Confederates from that field.

The corps was also in the engagement at Cedar Creek, and suffered heavy losses incident to the surprise and early catastrophe of that eventful day.

The 153d formed portion of the picket line that surrounded Washington after the assassination of President Lincoln, and also performed guard duty at the arsenal on the military trial that succeeded. In June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Savannah, where it performed provost

duty until its discharge. The regiment saw hard service and participated in the following battles: Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, Marksville, Cane River, Mansura, and Alexandria, La. It was mustered out Oct. 2, 1865.

There were also a few from Clinton County in the 15th, 91st, 192d Infantry, and 16th and 26th Cavalry.

THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT

was organized at Albany to serve three years. It entered the United States service in 1861, with Jacob Van Zant colonel. Jonathan Tarbell was lieutenant-colonel. William L. Herwerth, now keeper of the Valcour Light-house, was mustered into service with this regiment as first lieutenant, was promoted to captain June 6, 1864, and subsequently breveted major New York Volunteers. The 91st was in the engagement at Port Hudson, etc., and did faithful service. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 3, 1865, when it was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT

was organized at Albany, entered the United States service in March, 1865, and was mustered out August 28th, same year. Nathan J. Axtell was colonel, and Barent Van Buren lieutenant-colonel.

There were also a few men from Franklin County in the following regiments: the 92d, 106th, 193d Infantry, and 26th Cavalry.

THE NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT

was organized at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., and mustered into the United States service Jan. 1, 1862, with Josiah Sanford as colonel, and La Fayette Bingham lieutenant-colonel. The 92d saw severe service, and its roll of honor is as follows: Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Chickahominy, White Oak Swamp, Jones' Ford, Bottom's Bridge, Charles City Cross-Roads, Black Water, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', and Fair Oaks. It was mustered out Jan. 2, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT

was organized at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., to serve three years. It was mustered into the United States service Aug. 27, 1863, with Edward C. James colonel, and Frederick E. Embrick lieutenant-colonel. Calvin Skinner, M.D., of Malone, was surgeon.

The regiment did gallant service, participating in the following battles: Fair Oaks, Martinsburg, Wapping Heights, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. This regiment went with Sheridan on his famous raid through the Shenandoah Valley, and was a portion of his celebrated 5th Corps. It was mustered out June 22, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT

was organized at Auburn, N. Y. It went into the service in 1865, with John B. Van Petten colonel, and John C. Gilmore lieutenant-colonel. It was mustered out Jan. 18, 1866.

THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

The 60th Regiment New York Volunteers was formed under an order issued by Governor Morgan to Col. R. Bourdage, July 5, 1861, to rendezvous his regiment (the 33d New York State Militia) at Ogdensburgh. The work of recruiting began at once, and the regiment was raised in the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton. One company was raised by Wm. H. Hyde, P. S. Sinclare, and George J. Cornish, in Franklin; and one company in Clinton, by James M. Ransom, L. E. White, and M. L. Fitch.

The regiment left Ogdensburgh for the seat of war Nov. 1, 1861, and shortly reaching Washington, was assigned to duty in guarding the railroad between Baltimore and Washington. Col. Wm. B. Hayward, late of the 102d, was given the command. Jan. 12, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Col. George S. Green, a graduate of West Point. In May, Col. Green received a brigadier-general's commission, and Lieut.-Col. William B. Goodrich succeeded to the command, Maj. Brundage becoming lieutenant-colonel, and Mr. James, of the 50th New York, was commissioned major. May 11, 1862, Companies A, D, E, F, H, and K were ordered to Harper's Ferry, leaving Companies B, C, G, and I on railroad duty. June 21st these four companies joined the regiment. Brig.-Gen. Greene had returned and taken command of the brigade, in place of Maj.-Gen. Sigel, relieved.

The 60th suffered severely from sickness during the hot season of 1862. It shared in the retreat of Gen. Banks through Virginia, and in September was engaged in the memorable battle of Antietam, where the gallant Col. Goodrich was killed by a rifle-ball in the right breast.

Early in November, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Brundage resigned, and Capt. J. C. O. Redington was promoted to take his place. At this time the 60th was a part of the 2d Division, 12th Army Corps, and was brigaded with the 140th and 195th New York, 3d Delaware, and the Parnell Legion, under Gen. A. J. Jackson. Maj. Goddard resigned in December, and Capt. W. M. Thomas was appointed major.

On the morning of May 1, 1863, the regiment had just begun mustering for pay, when artillery firing was heard but a short distance away, and the men were ordered into line and were soon marching in the direction whence the sound came, which was towards Banks' Ford. After coming up so as to be under an uncomfortable fire, they were ordered to fall back, and after retiring about a mile threw out skirmishers and drew back towards camp. Soon after they repulsed a fierce cavalry charge on the right, and immediately after a second attack on the left. In the night a line of rifle-pits was dug and breastworks constructed, their only tools being two or three spades, as many axes and picks, the bayonets of their guns, and tin plates from their haversacks. On the 2d the regiment rested until four P.M., when it became engaged again, the enemy having attacked away on the right with great fury. They were finally repulsed, and driven around nearly in the rear of the Union troops. The cannonading at this time and during the night—the rebels massing their forces and twice attempting to force our lines—is mentioned by an eye-witness as "the most fearfully grand sight he ever beheld." The following day, May 3d, witnessed the most severe fighting of the battle, and the

slaughter was great on both sides. Maj. Thomas and Capt. Elliott, of the 60th, were slightly wounded, and later in the day a grape-shot struck the steel scabbard of the adjutant's sword and severely wounded him, although the scabbard undoubtedly saved his life.

The regiment fought against overwhelming odds, and was obliged to fall back, but did it gradually, contesting every inch of ground.

On the 4th they were again in the trenches, which they repaired and greatly strengthened. Heavy skirmishing was going on at the right, and an attack was momentarily apprehended, but the enemy was repulsed and held in check, so it did not come near the intrenchments of the 60th. "At this time Gen. Kane, of the 2d Brigade, came down and congratulated us on the completion of our breastworks, and said he would like to see five thousand of the enemy attack that position held just by our regiment alone." Said he, "I have heard of the valor displayed by you in the field yesterday; you were not contented to dance with the girls all day, but had to go down below and smoke in the enemy."

July 2, 1863, the 60th moved towards Gettysburg, in command of Col. Godaw, with Lieut. Nolen acting adjutant, and ten line officers and two hundred and fifty-five enlisted men in the action. In the battle this day it captured two flags from the enemy, and fifty-six prisoners, including two officers. In the battle of the 3d, two enlisted men were killed, Lieut. Stanton mortally wounded, and one other lieutenant and nineteen men wounded more or less severely. On this day the 60th occupied a position on the extreme left of the 12th Corps, joining the right of the 1st Corps. In the fight of the 2d nine men were killed and sixteen wounded.

Sept. 25, 1863, the 60th was transferred with the 12th Army Corps to the Department of the Cumberland, participated in the battles of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, where it lost five killed and thirty-two wounded, and captured Gen. Walthall's sword, his battle-flag, two pieces of artillery, and about two hundred prisoners. At Missionary Ridge, Perrine Creek, and Ringgold the regiment won high praise, losing in the latter battle four killed and thirteen wounded. It re-entered as a volunteer command Dec. 24, 1863, and served under Sherman in the battles of Resaca, Mount Hope Church (where it had eight killed and fifty-two wounded), and Peach-Tree Creek, and it was the first regiment to plant its banner over the court-house of Atlanta, contesting for that honor in a race with the 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

At Chancellorsville the 60th was in charge of Lieut.-Col. Redington, but in all the subsequent battles above mentioned it was commanded by Col. Abel Goddard. On the march from Atlanta to Savannah it was commanded by Maj. Thomas Elliott, and was one of the first regiments to enter the city of Savannah, belonging as it did then to the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps. In the language of R. W. Judson, "The 60th was a regiment of heroes and noble men, and their record is without a blot."

Our military history is closed. We have faithfully traced the history of the various regiments, and it has been our honest endeavor to place before the people of Clinton and Franklin Counties a truthful record of her gallant sons who risked their lives in the defense of their country. We have sought to deal justly with all, and give deserving credit to each and every regiment.

While the history is a record of many of the severest battles of the war, it is not in any particular overdrawn; it is a "plain, unvarnished tale." It has been impossible to sketch many individual acts of heroism, but these were not wanting.

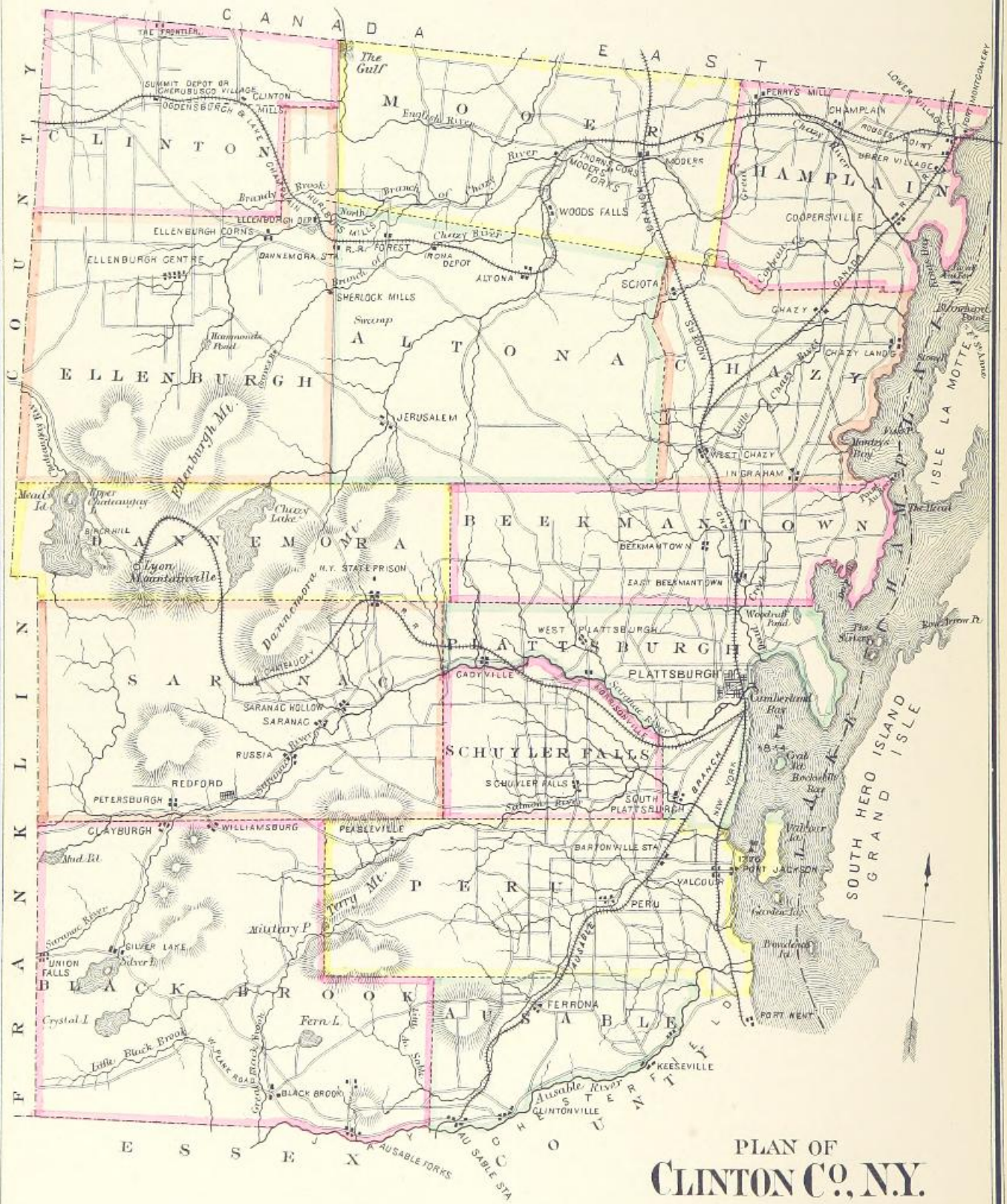
Clinton and Franklin Counties may justly feel proud of the record of their soldiery, as no section of our country acted a more prominent or honorable *rôle* in the great tragedy.

Fourteen years have now elapsed since the close of the Rebellion, and we find our country a united and prosperous people. Sectional strife is rapidly passing away, and the same hand strews flowers alike on the graves of the Blue and the Gray.

"No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead

"Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

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CANADA EAST
CLINTON COUNTY
FRANKLIN COUNTY
ESSEX COUNTY
CLINTON
ELLENBURGH
DANNEMORA
SARANAC
BLACK BROOK
PERU
MOOERS
CHAMPLAIN
ALTONA
CHAZY
BERMANTOWN
PLATTSBURGH
SCHUYLER FALLS
AUSABLE
The Gulf
Lake Champlain
Chazy River
Saranac River
Ausable River
Little Chazy River
Ausable Forks
Au Sable Sta
Clintonville
Keeseville
Port Kent
Valcour I.
Grand Isle
South Hero Island
Isle La Motte
Plattsburgh
Cumberland Bay
Woods Falls
Coopersville
Jerusalem
Sherlock Mills
Ellenburgh Centre
Ellenburgh Corns
Ellenburgh Depot
Dannemora Sta
Iroma Depot
Altona
Sciota
Chazy
Chazy Landing
West Chazy
Ingraham
Beekmantown
East Beekmantown
West Plattsburgh
Cadyville
Saranac Hollow
Saranac
Russia
Redford
Petersburgh
Schuyler Falls
South Plattsburgh
Barnhill
Lyon Mountain
Dannemora N.Y. State Prison
Chazy Lake
Silver Lake
Union Falls
Black Brook
Ferrona
Peru
Valcour
Barton Ville Sta
Peasleeville
Williamsburg
Clayburgh
Perrys Mills
Champlain
Rouses Point
Lower Village
Fort Montgomery
Woodruff Pond
Point Au Roche
Bluff Point
Crab Is.
Providence Is.
Mud Pt.
Mud Lake
Silver I.
Crystal L.
Fern L.
Little Black Brook
Saranac River
Chazy River
Ausable River
Salmon River
Great Chazy River
Lake Champlain
Mountain Road
Plank Road
Turnpike
Rail Road
Branch of Chazy River
Branch of Saranac River
Swamp
Mammoth Road
Meads Id.
Upper Chateaugay
Chateaugay
Dannemora Mt.
Terry Mt.
Military P.
Lyon Mountain
Woods Falls
Thorne Cors
Moodys Bay
Valcour Bay
Cumberland Bay
Gut
Rock Is.
Providence Is.
Valcour Is.
Grand Is.
Isle La Motte
South Hero Island
Grand Isle
Lake Champlain
Lake Champlain
Lake Champlain

HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

"O a wonderful stream is the river of Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and musical rhyme,
And a boundless sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the Ocean of Years."

ONLY one brief century ago but a faint wave of civilization had broken upon the primeval forest surrounding the waters of Lake Champlain. Only was heard the fierce howl of the wolf and the savage *sa-sa-quan* of the Indian warrior. The circling smoke arose from many an Indian wigwam; the hunter bounded through the forest after the deer and the moose; beavers, otters, and martins were in abundance; the salmon smoked at every camp-fire; the waters of the lake were parted by the birchen canoe; and the dripping oar of the Indian glistened in the sunlight. Here was the red man in all his glory, and, as far as his unsophisticated vision extended, this sweet dream of peace was destined to remain.

The first white man who passed over the soil of Clinton County, as noticed on a previous page, was Samuel Champlain, in 1609, and one hundred and fifty-four years later came the first permanent white settler. This pioneer was John La Frombois, and he located on what is now known as lots Nos. 70 and 72, Dean's Patent. He built a house on No. 72, and remained there until 1776, when he was driven off by the English and his home burned. Another pioneer in the town of Chazy was Joseph La Monte, who located near La Frombois in 1774.

The first settlement in Plattsburgh was made by Count Charles de Fredenburgh, some time prior to 1769. He erected a dwelling on the south bank of the Saranac, near its mouth, and also a saw-mill at the rapids, three miles above, still known as "Fredenburgh Falls."

The pioneer of Peru was William Hay, who located on Stewart's patent, opposite Valcour Island, in 1772. He soon after removed to Canada, but at the close of the Revolution returned, and settled permanently a short distance south of Salmon River, near the lake-shore.

Beekmantown was settled in 1783, by Gen. Benjamin Mooers, who brought with him to his wilderness home Francis Monty and son, Z. Peasley, Pierre Boilan, Charles Cloutier, Antoine Laran, Joseph Lelouran, Antoine Lasambert, P. Aboir, and John Fassie.

The first settlement in Au Sable was made about the year 1794, by John, Jehial, Beverly, and Emanuel Brindsley, Norman Bull, Gen. Shafner, etc.

The pioneer of the town of Mooers was Joshua C. Bosworth, who located in 1796, on what is now known as the "flats," near the Sheddin Mills, in Mooers village. Here he erected a log cabin, and was joined soon after by his brother, Ichabod E. Bosworth.

To the Canadian and Scotch refugees history must inscribe the honor of having been the first white settlers who penetrated the northern wilderness and planted the standard of HOME within the boundaries of the present town of Champlain. They settled soon after the Revolution. The first permanent American settler was Pliny Moore, in 1787.

The first permanent settler in what is now Schuyler Falls was Ezra Turner, in 1794.

The pioneer of Altona was Simeon Wood, originally from Shoreham, Vt. He had for a number of years resided in Plattsburgh, and in 1800, with his wife and nine children, removed to this locality.

The first permanent settler in Ellenburgh was Abner Pomeroy, who came from Vermont, in 1803, and located near Ellenburgh Corners. Previously, however, it is stated that James Hanchett came into the town, but left soon after, —probably in 1796.

The pioneer of Saranac it is believed to have been Taylor Allen, an eccentric individual, who lived in a log shanty on premises subsequently occupied by Nathaniel Lyon. Dr. French, in his Gazetteer, published in 1860, says the first settlement in this town was made by Russel Case and Ezekiel Pierce, in 1802.

The pioneers of Clinton came into the town about 1817, and located along the Military Turnpike. Among them were Asa Smith and family, Ebenezer Gates, Gen. Peters, etc.

The first settler in the town of Black Brook was Zephaniah Palmer, who located some time prior to 1825, on what is known as "Palmer Hill."

Dannemora was the latest-settled town in Clinton County. The pioneers were Phineas Hooker and wife, who located on the present site of the village in 1836.

Mrs. Hooker still resides in the village at the advanced age of eighty years. (For details of early settlements see town histories.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

ORGANIZATION OF CLINTON COUNTY.

Albany County—Organization—Washington organized as "Charlotte County"—Settlement of Boundary between New York and Vermont—Organization of Clinton County—Organization of Towns—First County Office—First Court of Sessions—The Pioneer Grand Jury—Indictment of its own Members—County Buildings—The First Court of Oyer and Terminer—First Trial for Felony—Public Executions—Court Ceremony in the Early Days—Jail Limits—Extraordinary Sympathy of the Local Judges.

THE county of Albany was formed on the first day of November, 1683, and embraced "the manor of Rensselaerwick, Schenectady, and all the villages, neighborhoods and

Christian plantations on the east side of Roeloffe Jansen's Creek, and on the west side from Sawyer's Creek to the outermost ends of Saraghtoga."

By subsequent enactments the county of Albany was made to comprise all that territory within the province of New York north and west of its present limits, and also included the entire State of Vermont.

March 12, 1872, Washington County was set off from Albany as Charlotte County, named in honor of Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of George III. Its present name was substituted in 1784. The original bounds of Washington were as follows: All that part of the State north of the present county of Saratoga, and of a line extending from the mouth of Stoney Creek, 510 chains east; thence south to the Balten Kil, and along that stream to the south line of Princetown, and thence to Cumberland County. Its west line was the west line of Saratoga County, continued to Canada, and its east line the west line of Cumberland and Gloucester Counties, Vt. These limits embraced the west half of Vermont north of the Balten Kil, and the present counties of Warren, Essex, Clinton, and a part of Franklin.

Clinton County was erected from Washington, March 7, 1788, and the act of incorporation described the boundaries as follows: "All that part of the State bounded northerly by the north bounds of this State, easterly by the county of Gloucester, southerly by the county of Washington, and westerly by the easterly line of Montgomery, which is the line of the county of Albany that runs north from the Mohawk River, continued to the north bounds of the State."

Until 1790 New York claimed the territory lying on both sides of Lake Champlain, and the county of Gloucester, referred to above, was in that State. By an act dated Oct. 7, 1790, the territory on the east side of the lake, including numerous islands, was ceded to Vermont, and in 1812 the boundary between the two States was finally settled by a commission consisting of delegates from each State. The New York delegates were Smith Thompson, Simeon De Witt, and George Tibbitts.

Essex was set off from Clinton, March 1, 1799, and on the 3d of April, 1801, the western boundary of Clinton was extended to the St. Lawrence River, and embraced a large portion of the present county of St. Lawrence. The annexed territory was described as follows: "All that part of this State bounded southerly by the county of Essex and Totten and Crossfield's purchase; easterly by the east bounds of this State; northerly by the north bounds of this State; and westerly by the west bounds of this State, and the division line between great lots No. 3 and No. 4, of Macomb's purchase, continued to the west bounds of the State."

St. Lawrence was organized March 3, 1802, and Franklin was set off from Clinton, March 11, 1808.

Clinton County, as at first organized, consisted of four subdivisions, viz., Champlain, Plattsburgh, Willsborough, and Crown Point.

The county embraces at present fourteen towns, viz.:

Altona, formed from Chazy, Dec. 2, 1857.

Ausable, formed from Peru, March 29, 1839.

Beekmantown, formed from Plattsburgh, Feb. 25, 1820.

Black Brook, formed from Peru, March 29, 1839.

Champlain (original town), formed March 7, 1788.

Chazy, formed from Champlain, March 20, 1804.

Clinton, formed from Ellenburgh, May 14, 1845.

Dannemora, formed from Beekmantown, Dec. 14, 1854.

Ellenburgh, formed from Mooers, April 17, 1830.

Mooers, formed from Champlain, March 20, 1804.

Peru, formed from Plattsburgh and Willsborough (Essex Co.), Dec. 28, 1792.

Plattsburgh (original town), organized April 4, 1785.

Saranac, formed from Plattsburgh, March 29, 1804.

Schuyler Falls, formed from Plattsburgh, April 4, 1848.

The first county officials were as follows: Judge, Charles Platt, appointed 1788; Surrogate, Theodorus Platt, appointed March 7, 1788; Clerk, Melancton L. Woolsey, appointed March 7, 1788; Sheriff, Benjamin Mooers, appointed March 7, 1788; District Attorney, John Palmer, appointed June 11, 1818; Treasurer, Benjamin Mooers, appointed March 7, 1788; Abraham Bemam, Stephen Taylor, and Zacheus Peaslee were the first deputy sheriffs; John Fontfreyde and John Stewart, the coroners; Peter Sailly, William McAuley, Pliny Moore, and Robert Cochran, first associate justices; Kinner Newcomb, the first deputy clerk; and Charles Platt, Theodorus Platt, William McAuley, Pliny Moore, Murdoch McPherson, William Beaumont, George Tremble, Robert Cochran, and Charles Hay, the first justices of the peace. These officers, with the exception of the district attorney, met at Plattsburgh and took the oath of office June 8, 1788, renouncing allegiance to "all and every foreign king, prince, potentate, and state in all the matters ecclesiastical as well as civil."

The first Court of Sessions was held in October, 1788, Judge Platt presiding, assisted by Theodorus Platt, Pliny Moore, Peter Sailly, William McAuley, and Robert Cochran, associate justices. A jury of seventeen, four constables, and the coroner, besides the clerk and sheriff, were in attendance. Sixteen of the jury were sworn in, and one was set aside "for refusing to take the oath of allegiance." This jury closed its labors by indicting two of its members for official misconduct. They were subsequently tried, when one was acquitted and the other was convicted and fined.

In 1789, one year after the county was organized, a blockhouse, intended for a jail, was erected on the lake shore. It was subsequently enlarged and used as a court-house.* The town records of Plattsburgh for the year 1795 show that $40 were voted by the town for the completion of the court-house, and Benj. Mooers, Theodorus Platt, and John Addams were appointed to receive the money and complete the building. Judge Palmer, in the Northern New York Historical Society Papers, says the *court-room* was completed in 1796, but the *building* was not completed until several years later, for at the annual town meeting in 1799 a tax of £25 was voted to "complete the court-house," and Charles Platt, Benjamin Mooers, and John Stevenson were appointed a committee to receive the funds and finish the building.

Courts were held in this building—except the June term

* Religious meetings and schools were also held in this building.

of 1797–98*—until 1803, when a court-house and jail was erected on the site occupied by the present court-house, at a cost of $2751. The records of the town show that, in 1813, $7 were voted by the town "to be expended in digging stumps in front of the court-house." In this hall of justice, for a period of ten years, justice was administered, we are led to believe, by an impartial hand, and many of those who subsequently became noted for their legal talent practiced at the bar of this old court-house.

The building was destroyed in 1814† by hot shot from the American batteries. It was destroyed by order of Gen. Macomb, while this portion of the town was occupied by Sir George Provost.

A movement was immediately started for the erection of a new court-house, and at the special session of the board of supervisors, held in 1815, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the court-house and jail be built of bricks, with stone steps in front, and the building be of the same size of the former court-house.

"*Resolved*, That Peter Sailly, Martin Winchell, and Nathaniel Z. Platt be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners to superintend the erection of said building."

The building was completed in 1816, and was again destroyed by fire in 1836, and the present one was erected on the same site. The present court-house is a two-story brick building, pleasantly located on the corner of Court and Margaret Streets, and, in addition to the court-room, contains the offices of county judge and sheriff. It was erected at a cost—together with the jail in its rear‡—of $8000. The sheriff's residence, located on Court Street, was completed in 1853.

The erection of the first clerk's office was commenced in 1825, and March 31, 1826, was completed and accepted by the county. It was 28 by 16 feet inside, and the size of the windows were 24 lights, 8 by 10 glass. This building at length became inadequate to the wants of the county, and in 1853 the present neat and substantial brick structure was erected.

In those early days the courts were prompt and fearless in the discharge of their duties, and there are many instances on record where constables and jurymen and associate justices were fined for "not attending at court the first day." There is one old man still living in Plattsburgh, who remembers that he was indicted in 1828 for the *crime of holding stakes at a horse race!* In 1828 Andrew Clark was indicted "for inveigling a misdemeanor."

THE FIRST COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER

in this county, was held in August, 1796, Judge Egbert Benson presiding. Subsequent terms were held by Judges John Lansing, Jr., James Kent, Morgan Lewis, Smith Thompson, Ambrose Spencer, William N. Van Ness, Joseph C. Yates, James Platt, and John Woodworth. Reuben H. Walworth held his first circuit in this county in June, 1823.

* The June term of 1797 and 1798 was held "at the Block-House in Willsborough."

† In 1816, Clinton County received $8000 from the general government for the destruction of this building.

‡ Up to this time the court-house and jail had been in one.

THE FIRST TRIAL FOR FELONY.

The first trial for felony in this county before the Oyer and Terminer was in 1797, with Judge Lansing on the bench. David Smith was tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. It is evident that the courts were fearless, and criminals found but little mercy, for in June, 1808, Judge Smith Thompson presiding, Thos. Munsall, David Ransom, and William Barnes were convicted of counterfeiting, and sentenced to States prison for life, and David Langley was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for *attempting* to pass counterfeit money.

"In olden times," says Judge Peter S. Palmer, "the administration of the laws was attended with more ceremony and parade than at the present day. The presiding judge was escorted from his rooms to the court-house by the sheriff and his officers, the attending deputies and constables bearing long white wands, or white staves tipped with black. As the judge, with measured step, picked his way through the dust or mud of the unpaved streets, the surrounding crowd would wonder, as did the citizens of 'Sweet Auburn,' when they looked upon the well-filled head of the village master. Although many of the forms and ceremonies of those early days were not in harmony with the republican character of the people, there was much to admire in the refined and educated dignity of the bench and the courteous tone and manner of the bar.

"I cannot here omit a remarkable instance of the care manifested by the local judges for the comfort of imprisoned debtors. The records of the Common Pleas show that immediately upon the completion of the new court-house an order was made that 'a passage from Caleb Nichols' tavern to the new court-house be added to the jail-yard and liberties.' The debtors, however, had reason to complain of one clause of the order. The passage was confined to a space of three feet in width, and was to be in a straight line. This order remained in force until May, 1805, when the limits of the jail were extended to a line 'one half of a mile from the court-house, in all directions,' and from that time debtors, like their more prosperous neighbors, could use both sides of the street when returning from the tavern.§

"Another instance of the sympathy of our local judges for the distressed, occurred in 1805, in the case of The People against Charles Langley. The defendant had been indicted for horse-stealing, and let to bail. Subsequently he had removed from the State on proceedings being instituted against him by the town authorities, on account of his being the puta-

§ The jail limits, established in 1804, indicate the buildings in the vicinity of the court-house at that time: "From the court-house south to the house of Abraham Travis, and from there to the houses occupied by Caleb Nichols, Marinus F. Durand, John Nichols, George Marsh, Theodorus Platt, Jesse Kilburn, Benjamin Wood, and the new house owned by said Kilburn (corner Broad and Margaret Streets), and the brew-house (opposite the present post-office); also, north from the court-house, to include the house lately occupied by Chauncey Fitch, and now by Kilney Grey: and thence eastwardly, to the houses occupied by David Broadwell, Abraham Beeman, Peter Sailly, James Savage, and Charles Parsons, Jr." On the east they included "the forge, mills, and buildings belonging to the works on the north side of the forge ditch, also the fulling-mill and shop, and Israel Green's house and lot, and the saw-mill on the river, near the bridge, and the grist-mill and dam."

tive father of an illegitimate child. On application made by the bail to be released, the following order was entered in the minutes of the court:

"May 7, 1805. The defendant having been committed *on suspicion of stealing a horse*, was, on appearances of favorable circumstances, admitted to bail, and found sureties in $50 for his appearance at this court; but being afterwards *threatened in consequence of an amour*, he was forced to fly. The court thereupon discharge the sureties from their recognizance, but order it continued against the principal. Court then rose till two o'clock in the afternoon."

Could a court be more tender of the feelings of a prisoner or of the pockets of his sureties; and can we wonder that after such an exhibition of its sympathy the court adjourned for refreshments?

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

In the ninety-one years since the organization of Clinton County there have been six public executions within its borders. Five of these were by the sentence of a civil court, and one by a military court-martial.

Although crime prevailed in the early days, it received a prompt arraignment and speedy punishment. The first person executed for murder in this county was John Dougherty, a soldier who was convicted of the murder of John Wait, a resident of Salmon Falls. Wait was killed while returning from Pike's Cantonement. He was tried in 1813, Judge James Kent presiding, and sentenced to be hung August 6th, and his body was directed to be delivered to the Clinton County Medical Society. He was executed on the "Boynton Road," near the lake shore.

The next execution was that of William Baker, a sergeant in the 103d Regiment British Infantry, who was hung as a spy.*

When Col. Murray raided Plattsburgh in 1813 he released two prisoners, Francis de Alert and his father, who had been committed to jail charged with the murder of one Peter Miller, at Champlain. They fled to Canada, and in 1816 Francis chanced to cross the line into Champlain, when he was immediately arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, but cheated the gallows of its victim by hanging himself in his cell.

March 18, 1825, Peggy Facto, an *infanticide*, was hung on the arsenal lot on Broad Street. She was sentenced by Reuben H. Walworth for the heinous crime of murdering her own infant child, which she first strangled by a cord around its neck, and threw it into the fire.

March 23, 1834, Alexander Larabee was publicly executed on the arsenal lot on Broad Street, for the murder of Leander Shaw, his son-in-law; and November 16, 1847, Joseph Levert, a wife murderer, was hung in the jail-yard.

In 1854, Joseph Centerville, who had been convicted of the murder of his sister-in-law, Margaret Rock, was hung in the court-house yard. This was the last execution in the county. There have also been several trials for murder where the accused has been acquitted, the last being that of William H. Houghton, of Chazy.

* Baker was hung on the sand ridge between Brinkerhoff and Court Streets, on the site now occupied by the residence of S. F. Vilas. "It is said that for many years after this execution, the boys, on a still, moonlight night, would go to the place where the gallows stood and say, "Baker, for what was you hung?" and, after repeating the question three times and listening intently, they would hear—"N-o-t-h-i-n-g."—*Palmer.*

GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL, ETC.

Clinton County is located in the extreme northwestern part of New York, between latitude 40° 32′ 30″ and 45° 0′ 40″ north, and longitude 3° 3′ and 3° 42′ east from Washington, and is bounded as follows: On the north by the Province of Quebec, Canada; on the east by the waters of Lake Champlain, which separate it from Vermont; on the south by Essex County; and on the west by Franklin.

The area of Clinton County, including that portion of Lake Champlain belonging to it, is 1092 square miles, and, exclusive of the lake, 1036 square miles.

The surface of Clinton is generally hilly and broken, and in some parts mountainous. The western and southwestern portion is mountainous, being traversed by the Clinton Range of the Adirondacks, the principal peaks of which are Lyon Mountain, Averill Peak, Duncan, Catamount, Leggett, and Silver Lake. Other peaks of lower altitude are Ellenburgh, Johnson, Ferry, Ætna, Bovee, Daniels, Ellis, and Dannemora Mountains, and Rand and Burnt Hills.

The principal peaks of the Clinton Range are wild, broken, and rocky, and are all covered with a stunted growth of forest, except Lyon Mountain and Averill Peak, which are covered with a dense forest. The highest of these peaks along the west border attains an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet.

The uplands decline towards the north, and along the north border of the county is a large tract nearly level. Along the lake shore the surface is generally level, which rises gradually to the summits in the interior.

The geological formations of the county are briefly given. The mountainous region in the southwest, including about one-third of the county, is occupied by the primary rocks, while the Potsdam sandstone extends around the primary region, reaching nearly across the county from south to north, showing itself at the Au Sable Chasm, at Cadyville, at the flat rock in Altona, and in various other localities.

The limestone formation occupies the northeast part of the county, from Salmon River to Rouse's Point. The primitive region is rich in minerals, and the deposits of iron ore of a superior quality in the west and southwestern parts of the county are inexhaustible.

The county is well watered by various rivers and small streams, the principal of which are the Saranac,† Great Ausable,‡ Little Ausable,§ Great Chazy,‖ Little Chazy, Salmon,¶ Black Brook, and English Rivers, and Little Black Brook, Dead Creek,** Corbeau Graves Brook, Salmon Brook, Tracy Brook, Brandy Brook, and Olyout Inlet.

Lakes.—In addition to the historic Champlain, whose waters wash the entire eastern portion of the county, there are numerous beautiful little inland seas in Clinton, which, together with the picturesque landscape views surrounding them, has given to the section a reputation for beauty of

† Ancient name, Riviere St. Arnont; Indian name, Salasanee.

‡ Once known as Rat River.

§ Ancient name, Sandy Run.

‖ River Chusy; named after Sieur de Chusy, a French captain, who was killed by Indians near its mouth.

¶ Once known as Beaver Creek.

** Ancient name, Socomotion.

its natural scenery hardly unsurpassed. The lakes of Clinton, though not as pretentious as those of other localities, are none the less charming, and are in all respects well calculated to impress the stranger with their beauty. Upper Chateaugay and Chazy lakes are in Dannemora, the former on the west border and the latter near the centre. Silver Lake is a small sheet of water in the mountain-region in Western Black Brook. There are also other small bodies of water in various portions of the county.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Constitution of 1777—Its Adoption at Kingston—Ratification of the Federal Constitution—The Constitution of 1821—The Council of Appointment abolished—The Constitution of 1846—Presidential Electors—Judicial—Circuit Judges—First Judges of Common Pleas—County Judges—Surrogates—Congressmen—State Senators—Members of Assembly—Sheriff's Clerks—District Attorneys—School Commissioners—Loan Commissioners—Treasurers.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1777 AND AMENDMENTS.

THE convention of the representatives of the State of New York which adopted the Constitution of 1777 convened at Kingston, having adjourned from Fishkill to that place. The Constitution was reported March 12th, and was discussed and finally adopted April 20, 1777, being the first Constitution of the State.

The first session of the Legislature was held at Kingston, beginning Sept. 1, 1777, and dispersed upon the approach of the British, October 7th of the same year. The first convention which assembled in this State, after the organization of the State Government and the Constitution of 1777, was called to rectify the Federal Constitution. It convened at Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788, under a concurrent resolution of the Legislature passed in January of that year. Washington and Clinton were represented in this convention by Albert Baker, David Hopkins, Ichabod Parker, and John Williams.

Clinton County was erected from Washington, March 7, 1788, but continued to be represented with it in the Assembly until 1796. It was first represented with Washington County at the fourteenth session of the Legislature by Thomas Converse, Daniel Curtis, Zina Hitchcock, and John Rowan, all of Washington.

The Senate consisted of 24 members apportioned to 4 districts, under the title of Southern, Middle, Eastern, and Western districts, each entitled to 6 members, divided into 4 classes, so that the terms of 6 should expire each year. If the census of the seventh year showed an increase of one-twenty-fourth of the number of electors, such district was entitled to an additional member; such increase was to continue until the Senate consisted of 100 members. The census of 1795 made the number 43, and it so remained until the Constitution was amended in 1801, when the number was fixed at 32. Under the Constitution of 1777, Clinton County was a part of the Eastern district, and so remained until the adoption of the Constitution of 1821.

During this period the senators who resided in Clinton were Thomas Treadwell, of Plattsburgh, for the years 1804–5–6–7; Elisha Arnold, of Peru, 1812–13–14–15; and Benjamin Mooers, of Plattsburgh, 1820–21–22.

Previous to the Constitution of 1777 voting was *viva voce*, but by that Constitution the Legislature was authorized to pass an act to vote by ballot; and in 1778 an act was passed for the ballot for governor and lieutenant-governor, but retaining the *viva voce* system for members of the Legislature. In 1787 this was also abolished, and the ballot used in general elections, which took place on the last Tuesday in April, and might be held five days. To vote for governor, lieutenant-governor, and senator required the voter to be possessed of a freehold of the value of £100 over all debts charged thereon. Six months' residence, and the ownership of a freehold of £20, or a yearly rent of 40*s.* with an actual rating and payment of taxes, entitled a person to vote for member of Assembly. The Assembly has always been chosen annually, and consisted at first of 70 members, with the power of increase of one member for every one-seventeenth increase of electors until it contained 300. At the time of the amendment of the Constitution in 1831 the number had reached 108. It was then reduced to 100, to be increased after each seven years' census, at the rate of 2 annually, until the number reached 150. In 1808 the increase was 12, and in 1814 it was 14.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FROM 1789 to 1823.

1789–90, Thomas Converse, Zina Hitchcock, Nathan Morgan, John Rowan; 1791, Thomas Converse, Daniel Curtis, Zina Hitchcock, John Rowan; 1792, John Conger, Thomas Converse, Zina Hitchcock, David Hopkins; 1793, Daniel Curtis, Zina Hitchcock, David Hopkins, Stanley Tift; 1794, Benj. Colvin, Philip Smith, David Thomas, William Whiteside; 1795, Samuel Bremen, Jr., Benj. Colvin, David Hopkins, Edward Savage; 1796, David Hopkins, Timothy Leonard, Edward Savage, Timothy Smith; 1797, Charles Platt; 1798, Daniel Ross; 1799, Asa Adgate; 1800,* William Gilliland; 1801, no returns; 1802, William Bailey; 1803, Peter Sailly; 1804–5, Benj. Mooers; 1806, William Bailey; 1807, Nathaniel Z. Platt; 1808, Elisha Arnold; 1809,† Kinner Newcomb; 1810–12, Gates Hoit;‡ 1813–14, Allen R. Moore; 1815, Robert Platt; 1816–17, Benj. Mooers; 1818, Gates Hoit; 1819, Ebenezer Brownson; 1820–21, Platt Newcomb; 1822, Abijah North.

The following is a list of the county officers from the organization of the county until the adoption of the Constitution of 1821:

JUDICIARY.

The Court of Common Pleas continued from the colonial period, and the number of judges and associate judges differed greatly in the several counties, in some the number reaching twelve. In 1818 the office of associate judge was abolished and the judges limited to five, including the first judge. The following is a list of the first judges under the first Constitution, with the dates of appointment:

Edward Antill, 1789; Charles Platt, Feb. 2, 1797; Peter Sailly, April 2, 1804; William Bailey, March 13, 1806; Pliny Moore, Feb. 19, 1807; Elisha Arnold, July 3, 1819. Reuben H. Walworth, of Plattsburgh, was a circuit judge, appointed April 21, 1823.

* Essex was formed from Clinton, March 1, 1789, and was represented with it in the Assembly until 1803.

† Franklin was erected from Clinton, March 11, 1808, and was represented with it in the Assembly until 1823.

‡ In 1811 contested by Wm. Stewart.

SURROGATES.

Surrogates were appointed for an unlimited period. Appeals lay from their decision to the Court of Probate, which court was abolished in 1823. There were but two incumbents of this office in Clinton County from 1788 to 1831, Theodorus Platt, appointed March 7, 1788, and Thomas Treadwell, appointed March 14, 1807; held until 1831.

COUNTY CLERKS.

By an act of the Legislature of the 12th of February, 1796, the office of clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was abolished, and its duties vested in the county clerks. Seven assistant attorneys-general, for as many districts, were also directed to be appointed, who performed the duties which now devolve upon district attorneys. Under the first Constitution there were but two county clerks, as follows: Melancthon L. Wolsey, appointed March 7, 1788, and Charles Platt, appointed March 23, 1808; held until 1822.

SHERIFFS.

Sheriffs were appointed annually, and no person could hold the office for more than four years in succession, could hold no other office, and must be a free-holder in the county. The following is the list from 1788 to 1821, with date of appointment:

Benj. Mooers, March 7, 1788; John Adams, Feb. 4, 1792; Daniel Ross, Feb. 21, 1794; Chauncey Fitch, Feb. 2, 1797; Benj. Graves, Feb. 24, 1801; Isaac S. Platt, March 16, 1804; David G. Bright, March 6, 1806; Isaac S. Platt, Feb. 9, 1809; Benj. Graves, March 5, 1810; Isaac S. Platt, Feb. 5, 1811; Benj. Graves, March 16, 1812; Elisha Button, March 2, 1815; Caleb Luthur, March 2, 1819.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the seventeen Congresses from the organization of the government to the apportionment under the census of 1820, Clinton was joined with other counties in the formation of districts, as follows: First with Columbia, Saratoga, Washington, and a part of Albany; in 1792, with Rensselaer. In 1797 the districts were for the first time numbered, and Clinton, Essex (1799), Saratoga, and Washington constituted the seventh district. In 1802, Clinton, Essex, and Saratoga constituted the eleventh district, and so remained until 1808, when, with the addition of Franklin, these counties constituted the eighth district. Under the act of June 10, 1812, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren (1813), and Washington constituted the twelfth district, entitled to two members.

The representatives from Clinton during this period were as follows: Peter Sailly of Clinton, 1805–7; John Palmer of Plattsburgh, 1817–19, and Reuben H. Walworth of Plattsburgh, in 1821–23.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1821.

In January, 1821, a bill was passed by the Legislature submitting to the people the question of a convention to revise the Constitution. It was adopted, and delegates were chosen to a convention, which assembled in Albany, August 28th, and adjourned Nov. 10, 1821. Clinton and Franklin were jointly represented in the convention by Nathan Carver.

The Constitution framed by this convention was adopted at an election held in February, 1822. The principal changes made related to the Council of Revision and Appointment and the elective franchise.

The Council of Revision was abolished because it had assumed to act as a third legislative body, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and the Council of Appointment was discontinued, without a dissenting voice, for the reason of the personal and partisan character of its appointments. The power of both these councils, modified and restricted, was vested in the Governor. The elective franchise was extended and a large number of offices made elective.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The number of members of Assembly was fixed at 128. The following is the list:

1823–24, Azariah C. Flagg; 1825–26, Josiah Fisk; 1827–29, Bela Edgerton; 1830, Herman Cady; 1831–32, John Walker;* 1833–34, Miles Stevenson; 1835–36, Lemuel Stetson; 1837–38, Cornelius Halsey; 1839–40, Abijah North; 1841, George M. Beckwith; 1842, Lemuel Stetson; 1843–44, Joshua C. Hubbell; 1845–46, Noyes P. Gregory; 1847, Rufus Heaton.

SENATORIAL.

The State was divided into eight senatorial districts. Clinton constituted a part of the Fourth, and so remained until 1847. The senators from Clinton under this Constitution were as follows: Josiah Fisk, of Keeseville, 1832–35, and Thomas Crook, of Plattsburgh, in 1847.

JUDICIARY.

The Court of Common Pleas was continued without material change. Appointments of first judges were as follows:

Nathan Carver, Jan. 22, 1823; John Lynde, Feb. 13, 1827; John Palmer, Jan. 10, 1832; William F. Haile, April 1, 1837; William Hedding, March 2, 1843.

SURROGATES.

Under this Constitution surrogates were appointed by the Governor and Senate for a period of four years, and appeals lay from their decisions to the chancellor. The appointments were as follows:

Thomas Treadwell, who was appointed in 1807, held until 1831; St. John B. L. Skinner, Feb. 8, 1831; Eleazer Miller, Jan. 24, 1840; George W. Palmer, Jan. 24, 1844.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

This office was created April 4, 1801, and in 1818 each county was constituted a separate district. Under this Constitution the office was filled by appointment of the Court of General Sessions in each county. The appointments were as follows:

John Palmer, June 11, 1818; J. Douglass Woodward, Jan. 1, 1831; Lemuel Stetson, Jan. 1, 1838; Lorenzo D. Brock, Jan. 1, 1844.

COUNTY CLERKS.

County clerks were elected for a term of three years, commencing in 1822, as follows:

John Walworth, elected November, 1822; Roswell Wilson, November, 1830; Nathan Taylor, November, 1832; Thomas Crook, November, 1835; L. Smith Mead, November, 1838; St. John B. L. Skinner, November, 1841; Charles H. Jones, November, 1844.

* Death announced Jan. 16, 1832.

SHERIFFS.

Sheriffs were elected for a term of three years, and ineligible for the next succeeding term. The following is the list from 1822:

Caleb Luthur, 1822; Roswell Wilson, 1825; David Hatch, 1828; Thomas Crook, 1831; Ichabod Fitch, 1834; Thomas D. Gilson, 1837; James S. Shedden, 1840; John Fitzgerald, 1843.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Under the act of April 17, 1822, Clinton, with Essex, Franklin, and Warren, constituted the Nineteenth District; under act of June 29, 1832, Essex and Warren constituted the Thirteenth District; and under act of Sept. 6, 1842, Clinton, Franklin, Warren, and a part of Hamilton constituted the Fifteenth District. The following is a list of the representatives:

18th	Congress,	1823, John Richards, Warren.
19th	"	1825, Henry H. Ross, Essex.
20th	"	1827, Richard Keese, Clinton.
21st	"	1829, Isaac Finch, Essex.
22d	"	1831, William Hogan, Franklin.
23d	"	1833, Reuben Whallon, Essex.
24th	"	1835, Dudley Farlin, Warren.
25th	"	1837, John Palmer, Clinton.
26th	"	1839, Augustus C. Hand, Essex.
27th	"	1841, Thomas A. Tomlinson, Essex.
28th	"	1843, Lemuel Stetson, Essex.
29th	"	1845, Joseph Russell, Warren.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1846.

The delegate from Clinton County to the convention which framed the existing Constitution was Lemuel Stetson. This convention convened at Albany, June 1, 1846, and adjourned October 9th, same year.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was organized in single districts, and Clinton apportioned one member. The members have been as follows:

1848, Rufus Heaton; 1849, Albert G. Carver; 1850, Gorton T. Thomas; 1851, Henry G. Hewitt; 1852, Jacob H. Holt; 1853–54, George V. Hoyle; 1855, Josiah T. Everest; 1856, Timothy Hoyle; 1857, Horace P. Perry; 1858, Zephaniah C. Platt; 1859, Lewis W. Pierce; 1860–61, Henry McFadden; 1862, Lemuel Stetson; 1863, George Adgate; 1864, George Hallock; 1865–67, Smith M. Weed; 1868, Wm. Fitch Cook; 1869, Daniel Stewart; 1870, Daniel G. Dodge; 1871, Smith M. Weed; 1872, Edmund Kingsland (2d); 1873–74, Smith M. Weed; 1875–77, S. P. Bowen; 1878–80, William P. Mooers.

SENATORIAL.

Under the Constitution Clinton, Essex, and Warren constituted the Fourteenth District, and under the act of April 13, 1855, census of 1855, these counties constituted the Sixteenth District, which was not changed by the census of 1865. Senators have been as follows:

1848, James S. Whallon, Essex; 1850, Thomas Crook, New York; 1852, Eli W. Rogers, Essex; 1854, George Richards, Warren; 1856, William Hotchkiss, Warren; 1858, Ralph A. Loveland, Essex; 1860, Nathan Lapham, Clinton; 1862, Russel M. Little, Warren; 1864, Palmer E. Harems, Essex; 1866, Moss K. Platt, Clinton; 1868, Matthew Hale, Essex; 1870, Christopher F. Norton, Clinton; 1872, Samuel Ames, Essex; 1874–76, Franklin W. Tobey, Essex; 1878, W. W. Rockwell, Warren.

COUNTY JUDGES.

The following is a list of the county judges since 1846, with date of election:

Lemuel Stetson, June, 1847; Thomas R. Watson, November, 1851; Perry G. Ellsworth, November, 1855; Jesse Gay,* Sept. 9, 1863; Peter S. Palmer, November, 1863; Daniel S. McMasters, November, 1867; George M. Beckwith, November, 1871; Winslow C. Watson, Jr., 1875.

In this county the judge also acts as surrogate, the Constitution having abolished this office except in counties where the population exceeds 40,000, and devolved its duties on the county judge.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Since 1846 this office has been elective. The term of office is three years. The county clerks from 1846 to 1879, with the dates of election, are as follows:

Charles H. Jones, November, 1847; David H. Parsons, November, 1850; Lewis W. Pierce, November, 1853; Frederick W. Ames, November, 1856; Darius M. Parsons,† Jan. 30, 1861; Minor Chamberlain, November, 1861; Hiram W. Stetson, November, 1864; Stephen Moffitt, November, 1867; William J. McCaffrey,‡ Jan. 22, 1873.

SHERIFFS.

Sheriffs are elected for a term of three years, and are ineligible for the next succeeding term. The following have held this office from 1846 to 1879:

1846, Shubael Burdick; 1847, Harvey Bromley; 1850, Erastus S. Mead; 1853, Lot Chamberlain; 1856, Erastus S. Mead; 1859, Albert La Due; 1862, Orrel Town; 1865, Harry S. Ransom; 1868, Darius Ayer; 1871, William C. Randall; 1874, John Hopkins; 1877, Byron J. Holt, present incumbent.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District attorneys, prior to the adoption of the present Constitution, were appointed by the General Sessions of each county. Since that time the office has been filled by election. The term of office is four years:

1847, Lorenzo D. Brock; 1850, Thomas Armstrong; 1853, Jesse Gay; 1856, Charles E. Everest; 1859, Henry S. Johnson; 1862, James Averill; 1865, George H. Beckwith; 1868, John G. McDermott; 1871, Henry E. Barnard; 1874, S. A. Kellogg; 1879, L. L. Shedden.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Previous to the present Constitution this office was filled under appointment by the Board of Supervisors. Since that time it has been elective. The term of office is three years:

1848, Richard Cottrell; 1854, William P. Mooers; 1857, Richard Cottrell; 1860, John P. Brown; 1863, William P. Mooers; 1866, David F. Dobie; 1878, A. Guibord.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

By act of April 17, 1843, the Board of Supervisors was directed to appoint county superintendents of common schools. The office was abolished in 1847, and in 1856 the office of school commissioner was created. The first election under the act was held in November, 1859. The term of office is three years. The following is a list of the

* Appointed *vice* Ellsworth, resigned.

† Appointed *vice* Ames, resigned.

‡ Appointed *vice* Moffitt, resigned; still in office.

incumbents of this office: Levi Smith, Ira D. Knowles, Charles Gale, Joel Chandler, Royal Corbin, Robert S. McCullough, William B. Dodge, Robert S. McCullough, John B. Riley, Charles W. Clark, John B. Riley, Alexander Bertrand.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Under the act of July 19, 1851, Clinton, Essex, and Franklin constituted the Sixteenth District; under act April 23, 1862, Warren, Essex, and Clinton constituted the Sixteenth, and under act of June 18, 1873, Warren, Essex, and Clinton constitute the Eighteenth District. Representatives have been as follows:

30th Congress, 1847.—Sidney Lawrence, Franklin.
31st " 1849.—John R. Thurmon, Warren.
32d " 1851.—Joseph Russell, Warren.
33d " 1853.—George A. Simmons, Essex.
34th " 1855.—George A. Simmons, Essex.
35th " 1857.—George W. Palmer, Clinton.
36th " 1859.—George W. Palmer, Clinton.
37th " 1861.—William A. Wheeler, Franklin.
38th " 1863.—Orlando Kellogg, Essex.
39th " 1865.—Robert S. Hale,* Essex.
40th " 1867.—Orange Ferris, Warren.
41st " 1869.—Orange Ferris, Warren.
42d " 1871.—John Rogers, Clinton.
43d " 1873.—John Rogers, Clinton.
44th " 1875.—Robert S. Hale, Essex.
45th " 1877.—Andrew Williams, Clinton.
46th " 1879.—Andrew Williams, Clinton.
47th " 1881.—John Hammond, Essex.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Benjamin Mooers, 1808; John Walworth, 1820; Benjamin Mooers and Henry Cady, 1824; William Hedding, 1844; Thomas Crook, 1852; Jacob D. Kingsland, 1856; Roby G. Stone, 1868.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BENCH AND BAR.

AMONG the prominent agencies which give shape and order in the early development of the civil and social condition of society, the pulpit, press, and bar are perhaps the most potential in moulding the institutions of a new community; and where these are early planted, the school, academy, and college are not long in assuming their legitimate position, and the maintenance of these institutions secures at the start a social and moral foundation upon which we may safely rest the superstructure of the county, the State, and nation. The establishment of courts and judicial tribunals, where society is protected in all its civil rights under the sanction of law, and wrong finds a ready redress in an enlightened and prompt administration of justice, is the first necessity of every civilized community, and without which the forces and press of society in its changeable developments, even under the teachings of the pulpit, the direction of the press, and culture of the schools are exposed to peril and disaster, from the turbulence of passion and conflicts of interest; and hence the best and surest security that even the press, the school, or pulpit can find for the peaceful performance of their highest functions is when protected by and intrenched behind the bulwarks of law, administered by a pure, independent, and uncorrupted judiciary.

The Clinton County bar has from its beginning numbered among its members able jurists, talented advocates, and safe counselors. Here was begun the brilliant career of Chancellor Walworth, and for more than half a century the name of William Swetland gave to Northern New York and Clinton County an enviable reputation and shone resplendent among the leading luminaries of the State. Others have here lived, flourished, and died, while others still are upon the stage of action who have been prominent in the advancement of the interests of the county and figured conspicuously in the councils of the State.

Prior to the year 1800 there were but three resident attorneys in Clinton County, viz.: ADRIAL PEABODY, who was admitted to the bar in 1795, and CALEB NICHOLS* and ELEAZER MILLER, who were admitted in 1796–97. In May, 1802, SILAS HUBBELL and JONATHAN GRIFFIN were admitted to the Clinton County bar.

SILAS HUBBELL was originally from Lanesboro', Mass. He came to this county in 1800, and selected a location in Champlain, where he permanently settled in 1802. He was the first established lawyer in the northern part of the county, and remained in the practice of his profession for a period of fifty-seven years. He was a lawyer of highly respectable legal acquirements and large practice.

JOHN WARFORD was admitted to the bar in 1805. He subsequently became judge of the Common Pleas, and died Dec. 5, 1842, aged sixty-five years.

The next person admitted to the Clinton County bar was JULIUS C. HUBBELL. He commenced the study of the law in the office of his brother, Silas Hubbell, in 1805, and in 1808 was admitted, and began the practice of his profession in Chazy, where he has since resided. He was member of Assembly in 1843–44. Mr. Hubbell is the oldest member of the Clinton County bar living.†

GILEAD and ANSON SPERRY, brothers, were early practitioners. The former was admitted in 1808, and the latter a few years later. They were men of remarkable skill, legal ingenuity, subtlety, and wit.

JOHN PALMER was born at Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in the year 1785. He studied law with Mr. Samuel Foot, of Troy, and immediately after his admission to the courts of this State, in 1810, removed to Plattsburgh, where he formed a copartnership with Reuben H. Walworth, which continued until 1820. Mr. Palmer was a Jeffersonian Republican, and came to Plattsburgh warmly recommended by Gen. Thomas and other leading men of the State. In 1811 he married Charlotte, the youngest daughter of Hon. Peter Sailly. He was elected a Representative in Congress in 1817, and again in 1837; was district attorney of Clinton County from June, 1818, to January, 1832, when he was appointed first judge of the county, holding the office until his resignation, in April, 1837.

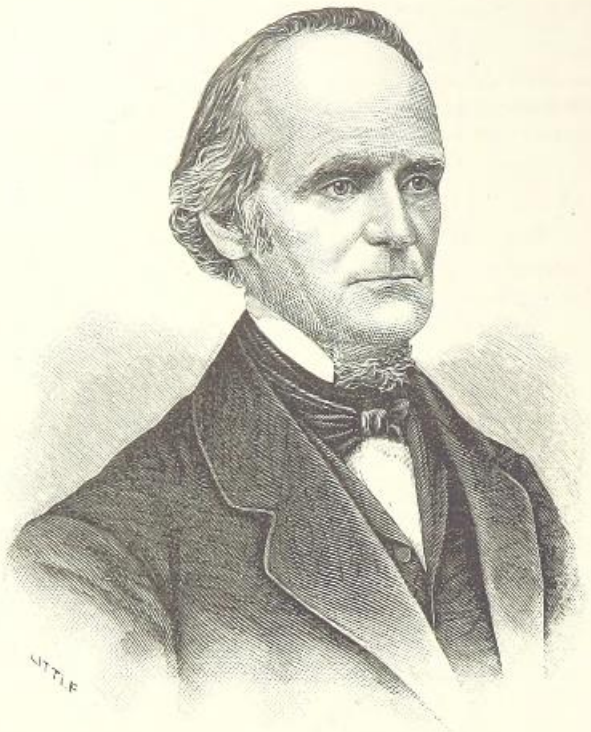
He was one of the New Loan Commissioners of the county

* *Vice* Kellogg, deceased.

* Died Dec. 13, 1858, aged ninety-one. Admitted to the bar in 1796.

† See history of Chazy.

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G. M. Beckwith

GEORGE M. BECKWITH was born in the historic village of Lyme, Conn., June 27, 1805.

He dates his ancestry back to General Beckwith, who came to this country with Lords Say and Brook, and settled in Saybrook, opposite Lyme. His grandfather, the Rev. George Beckwith, was a distinguished divine, who preached in Lyme both before and during the Revolution.

On the maternal side he traces his lineage back to Increase Mather, of whom Samuel Mather, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a descendant. His father, Baruch Beckwith, moved to this county in 1810, and settled in Beekmantown. He was the first physician in that town, and remained in active practice until about 1850. He had an extensive practice, and was one of the leading physicians in the county. Dr. Beckwith was thoroughly identified with the interests of the town and county, and it was chiefly through his instrumentality that Beekmantown Corners became the seat of the best common school in Clinton County. Dr. Beckwith was also a decided temperance man, and was the first in the town to banish the use of liquor at "raisings," in that early day an universal custom.

The subject of this sketch acquired the rudiments of his education at the Beekmantown common school, where he also studied Latin. He subsequently attended the Plattsburgh Academy, at that time under the charge of Alex. H. Prescott, where he remained about three years, preparing himself for college. His pecuniary condition, however, rendered a collegiate course impossible, and in 1824 he went to La Cada, Canada, and attended school for the purpose of learning the French language. He subsequently returned to Beekmantown, and began the study of medicine with his father, and afterwards continued it with Drs. Moore and Jones in Plattsburgh.

In 1828 he abandoned the study of medicine, and commenced reading law with St. John B. L. Skinner, of Plattsburgh, a prominent lawyer, and subsequently assistant postmaster general under Lincoln. Here he pursued his studies with diligence and attention, and in 1832 was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court and solicitor in Chancery. In the mean time, however, in the summer of 1832, before he was admitted to the bar, he was appointed deputy county clerk, and upon the death of Roswell Wilson, in 1832, he succeeded to the office, and remained in charge until election. He then formed a co-partnership in the practice of his profession with William Swetland, and continued in practice with that able counselor until 1847. He subsequently had various persons associated with him in business, the last being his two sons, George H. and Benjamin M.

Although not an active politician, he has held various offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, always discharging his duties with distinguished credit. In 1840 he was elected to the Assembly on the Whig ticket, and in 1864 was appointed United States Commissioner, and held that office until 1871, when he received the nomination for county judge on the Republican ticket, and was elected. At the close of his term of office he withdrew from the active practice of his profession, and is now living in quiet retirement.

Politically, Judge Beckwith, as he is familiarly called, is a Republican. His first vote for President was cast for Andrew Jackson; subsequently, however, he became a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party identified himself with that organization, and has ever been an able exponent of its principles. He has always manifested a lively interest in all matters tending to advance the welfare of Clinton County, and in addition to the official positions mentioned above, he has held various town and village offices, etc. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has been for many years. Feb. 20, 1833, he united in marriage with Hannah Elizabeth Moores, granddaughter of Gen. Benj. Moores. Their family consists of two sons and two daughters, and twenty-two grandchildren. The sons, George Henry and Benjamin Moores, are practicing attorneys in Plattsburgh. Margaret L. is the wife of John W. Hubbell, of Chazy, and Lucy M. is the wife of Merritt Sowles, of Plattsburgh.

Although Judge Beckwith is now past the scriptural age of threescore and ten, and somewhat infirm in body, he retains his mental faculties in a remarkable degree, and vividly relates scenes and incidents of "ye olden time." He is one of Plattsburgh's most highly esteemed and venerable citizens, and may the remaining years of his earthly pilgrimage be passed peacefully; and when the insatiate archer, death, summons him away, may he go

> "Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

from 1812 to 1832, and during those years held several town offices. In 1832 he was elected to the Assembly to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Walker. Mr. Palmer was in active practice at the bar of Clinton County, and was one of its leading members from the time of his arrival in this county until 1832, when he abandoned the practice of the law. He was unostentatious, simple in his manners and habits, highly intelligent, possessing a cultivated taste and no inconsiderable claims to literary merit. In all the responsible positions he held during his life, he discharged his duties with ability and fidelity, and uniformly enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

He died at the island of St. Bartholomew, during a temporary sojourn there, on the 8th day of December, 1840, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

WILLIAM SWETLAND was born in Salisbury, Conn., April 1, 1782. He early manifested an interest in securing an education, and, although his pecuniary condition was unfavorable, he persevered, and, at the age of twenty-seven, graduated with high honors at Middlebury College, Vt. On leaving college he entered the law office of Zebulon R. Shepherd, an eminent lawyer of Washington Co., N. Y. After a thorough study of three years he was admitted to the bar, and in 1811 located in Plattsburgh, and opened an office for the practice of his profession. He at once took a prominent position at the Clinton County bar, and not many years elapsed ere he became the acknowledged leader of the bar of Northern New York, and acquired the name, by general consent, of "the great lawyer of Northern New York."

Mr. Swetland was a very superior office-lawyer, as well as an able and accomplished advocate. "No detail," says the late Lemuel Stetson,* "was too much for him, and he executed everything with remarkable precision and accuracy. His legal reading was profound. As an office-lawyer (if there was any difference) he excelled in the department of special pleading. With him 'Chitty on Pleading' was a hand-book, and the preparation of his causes showed immense diligence both upon the fact and the law. In open court he was great in the examination of a witness, and if he suspected prevarication he placed his eye upon the witness and never withdrew it till the witness *proved* his innocence or stood exposed. His eye was light blue, approaching gray, and, though generally very mild and pleasant, it had remarkable power, and when firmly fixed upon a doubtful witness it was unrelenting as the grave. Often have I seen a witness confounded, and brought in the end to confess in confusion his inaccuracy in facts, by the combined effect of skillful questions and that unrelenting eye.

"But he was greater in an argument upon the law and fact before a court and jury. He could not justly be called greater before one than other; he was equally well fitted for either, and he seldom spoke before either without preparation, and never talked anywhere without reflection. There was method and great clearness in all that he said, and whenever the occasion required it he had great force and eloquence. I never heard an argument from him before court or jury but would have read well if it had all been printed. His clear, logical way of dealing with a subject was very fine, that alone would have secured him unabated attention anywhere. But the effect of this was helped very much by his fine person and fine manner, and still finer voice. He was a thin, spare, pale-faced man, full six feet high, and stood erect; his shoulders were angular, and he could give great effect to what he said by a one-sided shrug; his neck was quite long, but his head was very long and towered high above his ears. His forehead, nose, and chin were very prominent, the cheek rather thin, but there was a remarkably fine expression about the mouth. When young and in middle age he had light-brown hair, and his complexion was a pure delicate white. His voice was fine-toned, and had wonderful compass and power of variable expression. When he pushed a point in great earnestness, it was like a silver trumpet both in power and in melody. It never grated, it never failed; it always pleased. Even in church he could not read the responses in the service except in those distinct, rich, silver tones, rivaling the music of the choir. His motions were deliberate and tranquil; he always appeared very calm. He never rose to speak but instantly the most profound respect and attention were observable in the audience.

"Mr. Swetland belonged to the bar of the first period of his practice. His legal education, his habit of legal thought, his style of argument, his close adherence to the first principles of law, his manner of making up a brief, his gentlemanly courtesy, his care and caution, his simple, unostentatious habits of life, his scrupulous honesty and fidelity, all belonged to that period, and were fashioned by the noblest examples of that day."

In speaking of Mr. Swetland the venerable Winslow C. Watson says, "In eloquence and professional science, when I first knew him, he was approached by no rival. His professional acquirements were vast, profound, and diversified. In every department of the profession, whether as practitioner, a counselor, or advocate, he was at home, and alike conspicuous."

The late Chancellor Walworth said of him, "Had Mr. Swetland been ambitious of political preferment, he might have occupied a place in the counsels of the State or of the nation. But he appeared to be wedded to his profession and to literary studies." He died Jan. 1, 1864, and was buried in Plattsburgh.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH, LL.D., was born in Bozrah, Conn., Oct. 26, 1789. He studied law in Troy, was admitted to the bar in 1809, and settled in Plattsburgh. He very soon took a high position at the bar, and subsequently removed to Saratoga Springs. He was a member of Congress in 1821–23, was circuit judge in 1823–28, and was chancellor of New York in 1828–48. He was an officer of volunteers in 1812, and acting adjutant-general of New York during the British campaign against Plattsburgh, in 1814. He was the author of several works, prominent among which were "Rules and Orders of the Court of Chancery of the State of New York," and the "Hyde Genealogy; or, the Descendants in the Female as well as in the Male Line from William Hyde, Norwich." He died at Saratoga, Nov. 21, 1867.

* Address delivered at the meeting of the Clinton County bar, Feb. 2, 1864.

CLINTON COUNTY BAR, 1836.

The following composed the bar of the county, Jan. 1, 1836:

Plattsburgh.—Caleb Nichols, Eleazer Miller, William Swetland, St. John B. L. Skinner, G. M. Beckwith, J. D. Woodward, George A. Standish, P. J. Roberts, John Warford, John Parker, William F. Haile, H. K. Averill, I. W. R. Bromley, A. C. Moore, L. D. Brock, Bela Edgerton.

Champlain.—Silas Hubbell, C. K. Averill, F. A. Hubbell.

Chazy.—Julius C. Hubbell.

Peru.—G. A. Simmons, L. Stetson.

JOHN LYNDE was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1788. He was admitted to the bar in 1812, and for a long series of years was justice of the peace. He was appointed first judge of the county in 1827, and occupied the office until his death, which occurred Aug. 21, 1831. Judge Lynde was an eminent counselor, and one whose ability and private virtues adorned the profession. MILES PURDY was also admitted in about 1812.

Subsequently came WINSLOW C. WATSON, WM. F. HAILE, and GEO. MARSH, men of acknowledged professional ability, and of the highest personal character.

WINSLOW C. WATSON was born in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1803. He was educated at Albany Academy and Middlebury College, Vermont, from which latter institution he graduated with the degree of A.M.; studied law with Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He practiced in Plattsburgh until 1833, when he abandoned the profession in consequence of ill health. Mr. Watson has been an active man, and has occupied various offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was examiner and master in chancery in Vermont, member of the first Senate in that State, county treasurer, delegate from Vermont to Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1835, from New York in 1832, and to Cincinnati in 1856, and to various other political, civil, and ecclesiastical bodies. He has been a candidate for member of Assembly, county judge, member of Congress from Essex County, and also State treasurer, and was a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856. Mr. Watson has added many valuable contributions to the historic literature of our country, among which may be mentioned, "Men and Times of the Revolution," "Report and Survey of Essex County," "Pioneer History of Champlain Valley," "History of Essex County," etc. He has also been a contributor to various magazines, newspapers, etc., commencing as early as 1819.

WM. F. HAILE was born Nov. 4, 1791. In 1811, at the early age of twenty-one, he entered the United States army as ensign, and was engaged in several battles on the Niagara frontier, and was severely wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was promoted to captain for gallant conduct, and remained in the army several years after the war, when he resigned. He then removed to Plattsburgh, and studied law in the office of Wm. Swetland,* and on his admission to the bar formed a co-partnership with Mr. Swetland, which continued for several years. He was first judge of the county, from April, 1837, to March, 1843, and was also the fifth collector of customs for the district of Champlain. He enjoyed a reputation for honor, integrity, sound judgment, and was a thoroughly practical man. Politically he was a Democrat. He died Oct. 21, 1860, aged sixty-nine years.

GEORGE MARSH was born at Plattsburgh, Dec. 9, 1798, and died Aug. 11, 1832.†

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, JOHN MORGAN, J. DOUGLASS WOODWARD, and AMASA C. MOORE were also of this period. Mr. Skinner was surrogate from 1831 to 1840; county clerk, from 1842 to 1845. He was assistant postmaster-general under Presidents Lincoln and Grant, and died in Washington while in office.

Afterwards came Henry K. Averill, Bela Edgerton, Isaac W. R. Bromley, Geo. A. Standish, Peter J. Roberts, Lorenzo D. Brock, Geo. Moore, and George M. Beckwith. Mr. Brock was born in 1809, and was district attorney from 1844 to 1851. He died Dec. 14, 1867.

GEORGE W. PALMER commenced the study of law in the office of Judge John Palmer. He subsequently studied with Messrs. Swetland & Beckwith in Plattsburgh, and the Hon. Daniel Gardner, of Troy, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and in 1844 was appointed surrogate of Clinton County, in which capacity he officiated until the office was abolished in 1847. In 1856 he was elected representative in Congress, and re-elected in 1858. In 1862 he was appointed by the President consul at Crete. In 1866 he was appointed judge of the mixed court which had been established at Sierra Leone by the United States, Great Britain, and other powers for the suppression of the African slave trade, and continued to hold the office till the court was terminated by treaty.

Following Judge Palmer came Perry G. Ellsworth, county judge in 1856, James Averill, Lemuel Stetson, Henry S. Johnson, Daniel B. Johnson, Albert G. Carver, G. H. Beckwith, and Thomas Armstrong.

PETER SAILLY PALMER, son of Hon. John Palmer, was born at Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1814, to which place his father's family had removed from Plattsburgh during the invasion of the latter place by the British. He was educated at the Plattsburgh Academy, and commenced the study of his chosen profession in the office of Judge William P. Haile, at Plattsburgh, and closed his studies in the office of the celebrated law firm of McKown and John Van Buren, in Albany, N.Y. He was admitted to the Supreme Court May 13, 1836, and to the Court of Chancery in September of the same year. He subsequently removed to Michigan, and was admitted to the courts of that State in October, 1839, and in 1840 was elected judge of probate of Macomb Co., Mich. In the spring of 1841 he resigned and removed to Plattsburgh, where, in 1845, he resumed practice.

In 1863 he was elected county judge and surrogate of Clinton County, and held that office from Jan. 1, 1864, to

* Mr. Swetland was his brother-in-law, they having married sisters.

† He studied with Sperry, and at the time of his death bid fair to become one of the prominent lawyers of the State.

was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., June 4, 1804. At the age of nine years, dependent upon his own energies for success, he came to Plattsburgh, and commenced attending school at the old Plattsburgh Academy. The diligence and attention with which he pursued his studies, and the manly attributes exhibited by the young lad attracted the notice of Reuben E. Walworth, familiarly known as Chancellor Walworth, who manifested a hearty interest in his success, and the friendship thus formed continued through life. He was not only a diligent student, but his readings were extensive. He early exhibited an unusual fondness for the English classics, with which he became very familiar; and his friends recall with pleasure the many hours spent at his own fireside, enlivened by the recital of page after page, with appreciative earnestness.

Having decided upon the legal profession as his life-work, he commenced the study of the law in the office of the late Judge John Lynde, then a leading attorney at the Clinton bar.

The same untiring industry that had attracted the attention of Chancellor Walworth again manifested itself here, and May 10, 1825, he was admitted to the Clinton Common Pleas; Aug. 20, 1827, he was admitted as solicitor in the Court of Equity, of New York; Feb. 25, 1825, as solicitor in the Court of Chancery; May 31, 1831, as counselor in the Supreme Court; May 18, 1831, as counselor in the Court of Chancery; Feb. 21, 1832, as attorney and counselor in the United States Supreme Court; Aug. 17, 1837, as attorney in the Supreme Court, N. Y.; and Feb. 11, 1856, as attorney and counselor in the United States Court of Claims.

He commenced the practice of his profession in Plattsburgh, in an office which stood on the site now occupied by the Vilas National Bank, and continued his legal labors with success through life.

In the prosecution of his business he saw the injustice shown to the Revolutionary officers in their settlement with the Government, and was the originator of two important measures subsequently brought before Congress. One, the bill claiming the half pay for life, promised under the resolve of Oct. 21, 1783, to those officers of the Revolution who continued in service to the end of the war, several times passed both houses of Congress, but was finally set aside by the urgencies of the Rebellion. The other was known as the Invalid Pension Bill, requiring payment of pensions from the date of disability, a proposition eminently just, and which has since in principle been adopted.



J. Douglas Woodward.

Politically Judge Woodward was a Democrat until the latter part of Mr. Buchanan's administration, when, seeing as he did the controlling element of the party in the hands of the slave power, which was seeking to overthrow the Union and destroy the nation, he, with a very large number of the best men of the party, rallied to the support of new men and measures in the endeavor to save the country from the impending dangers which threatened the very existence of the nation.

Judge Woodward occupied many official positions, and always discharged their various duties with satisfaction to all concerned.

Judge Woodward was appointed master in chancery for Clinton County May 16, 1837; was district attorney during the "Patriot War;" and the Ashburton Treaty was the outgrowth of a prosecution carried on by him during his term of office. In 1838 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was bestowed upon him by the University of Vermont. In 1840 he took the United States census of Clinton County, and was complimented by the Government for his accuracy and promptness.* He was appointed county judge of Clinton County Jan. 19, 1844, and held the office several years. At the time of his death he was commissioner of public accounts of the State, having been appointed in 1867. Notwithstanding his professional and official duties were onerous and multifarious, he found time to indulge his taste for literary and scientific pursuits, and was president of the Plattsburgh Lyceum, which was incorporated May 20, 1841.

The life of Judge Woodward is more closely interwoven with the history of Plattsburgh than mere words can picture. He was always foremost in public improvement; and it is no exaggeration to state that he did more than any one resident of Plattsburgh to lay out the town in its present condition. Streets running diagonally through the best part of the village were made to run at right angles, and new cross streets opened, leaving beautiful squares, which are now dotted with fine residences. These improvements were often made against the most bitter opposition, and at a pecuniary sacrifice altogether disproportioned to the benefits to be derived by him. His industry and perseverance, as well as his neatness and order were manifest in all his work. His office was a model of neatness and system. Great care was taken in the preservation of important documents. Copies of the village papers were kept on file, and bound for future reference. Several volumes of the *Plattsburgh Republican*, covering a period of seven or eight years, between 1816 and 1824, were found in his library, and presented to the present proprietors, forming a link in the files of that publication which could not have been procured from any other source. Faithful, prompt, and energetic in the discharge of all public duties, with a wonderful tenacity and energy, he was enabled in the pursuits of life to triumph over unusual vicissitudes and obstacles, which, to a person of less pronounced character, would at a far earlier age have become insurmountable.

Judge Woodward's crowning characteristics were purity of life, kindness of heart, and genial and courteous bearing towards all. He was a thorough gentleman of the old school; a man of high-toned integrity in all the relations of life, and a worthy example of all that is noble and good to the rising generation. It was at his own fireside that his cheerful, hopeful disposition and steady affections were most enjoyed. His culture and highly social qualities made him a general favorite in the best circles everywhere. His friendships were warm and enduring, devoid of the selfishness of the many who seek and obtain the confidence and favor of the public. His acquaintance in Washington was quite extensive, embracing among his more intimate friends such names as Wm. H. Seward, Reuben E. Fenton, Senator Harris, and many leading men of the nation. A friend, in writing to him, says, "I shall ever feel myself a better man for having known you."

He died in Washington, D. C., March 7, 1870, leaving two children surviving him,—his daughter, Helen Douglas Woodward, and his son, the Hon. William V. S. Woodward, assistant United States attorney for the Northern District of New York.

Judge Woodward came of good Revolutionary ancestry. His father, William Woodward, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and was with Washington during the terrible winter at Valley Forge. His commissions, bearing the signatures of Gen. Washington and John Hancock, are still in the possession of the family.

The Woodward homestead, where Judge Woodward's wife and daughter now reside, is an historic spot, having been occupied as headquarters by the British officers during the invasion of Plattsburgh in 1814.

His son, William Van Schoonhoven Woodward, was assistant census marshal of Clinton County in 1870.

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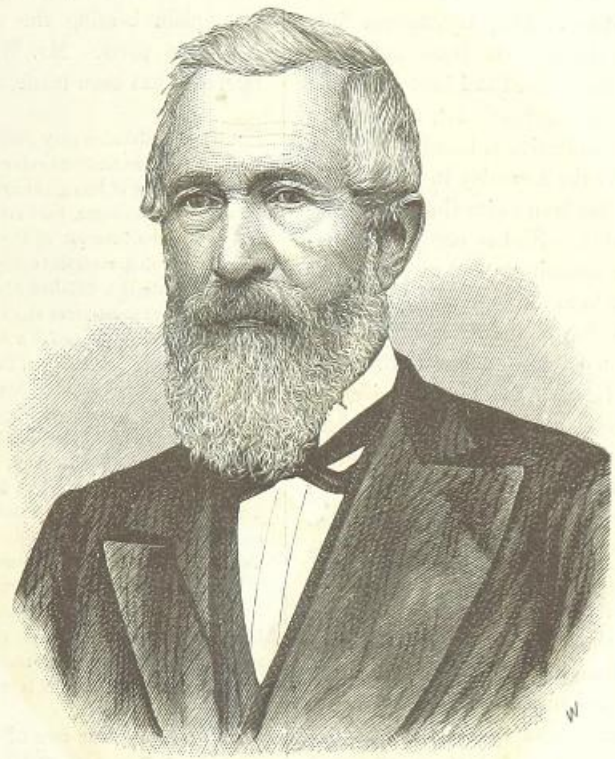


Engraved by Samuel Sartain, Phila.

Smith McNeal

Jan. 1, 1868. Judge Palmer has ever been closely identified with the interests of Plattsburgh, and has officiated as president of the village, trustee, village clerk, etc., for a long series of years. He was clerk of the village as long ago as 1836, and perhaps earlier, he being at that time twenty-two years of age.

Notwithstanding the multifarious duties incident to an active professional life, Judge Palmer has found time to indulge his taste for literary pursuits, and has added many highly interesting and valuable works to the historic literature of this section, among which may be mentioned "Palmer's History of Lake Champlain, from 1609 to 1814," a work indicating great research and containing much valuable historical information; "Battle of Valcour;" "Historical Sketches of Northern New York," including a history of Plattsburgh, and much interesting matter bearing upon the history of Clinton County generally, etc. Judge Palmer has taken an unusually active interest in historical matters, and to him more than any other person is due the preservation of the pioneer history of this section.



LEMUEL STETSON was born in Champlain, N. Y., March 13, 1804, and died May 17, 1868 He studied law with Judge Lynde, of Plattsburgh, and after admission removed to Keeseville, where he remained until the spring of 1848, when he returned to Plattsburgh. He was district attorney from Jan. 1, 1838, to Jan. 1, 1844; member of Assembly in 1835–36, 1842, and 1862; member of Congress in 1843–45; county judge from 1847 to 1852; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846; and was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for comptroller in 1855. Judge Stetson was a man of decided talent, and occupied a leading position at the bar.

D. S. MCMASTER graduated at the University of Vermont in July, 1840, and in September, 1841, commenced the study of the law in the office of Judge William F. Haile in Plattsburgh. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced practice in Plattsburgh, where he has since remained. He was superintendent of common schools in Clinton County in 1844–45; justice of the peace in Plattsburgh from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1868; and was county judge and surrogate of Clinton County from Jan. 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1872.

SMITH M. WEED was born in the town of Belmont, Franklin Co., N. Y., on the 26th day of July, 1833. His father, Roswell Alcott Weed, was born in Lebanon, N. H., in 1798, and died at Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1869. His mother, Sarah A. Weed (who is still living), is a daughter of the late Smith Mead, Esq., who in his lifetime was a prominent citizen of this county.

Mr. Weed received an academical education, and subsequently entered the Law School at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1857. He soon after commenced

the practice of the law at Plattsburgh, and at once entered upon an active and successful professional life.

In 1859 he married Carrie L. Standish, a daughter of Col. Matthew M. Standish, an old and prominent citizen of Plattsburgh, and a lineal descendant of Col. Miles Standish, of Plymouth.

Mr. Weed first appeared in State politics, as a member of Assembly, in 1865. His talents and skill as a political leader were at once recognized, and from the first he took a leading part in all the important measures brought before the Legislature. His vote, given this session in support of the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery, evidenced his far-sighted view of both the policy and justice of that measure, and, although at the moment somewhat in advance of some of the leaders of his party, he was fully sustained by the subsequent action of the Democratic convention. At this session he also framed and introduced and succeeded in passing the "Free School" act, upon which our present system of public education is based.

Mr. Weed was re-elected to the Assembly in 1866, 1867, 1871, 1873, and 1874, and has been twice the caucus candidate of his party for Speaker. He has occupied prominent positions upon standing committees, and on all matters of public interest has always been recognized as one of the leaders not only of his party, but of the Assembly.

In 1867, Mr. Weed was a delegate-at-large to the State Constitutional Convention. In the Assembly he had urged that the negroes of the State should be allowed to vote for delegates to the convention, and in the convention he made a speech on the separate submission of the negro suffrage clause, which at the time attracted considerable attention. In it he stated his belief that the colored people of the State possessed sufficient capacity and intelligence to vote.

In 1871, as a member of the railroad committee, Mr. Weed successfully resisted the designs of the "strikers" upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and during the session prepared and submitted to the House a minority report in favor of the repeal of the Erie Classification Act of 1869. He ably defended the report, and came within one vote of carrying the bill in the House against the full power of Tammany and the Erie ring. It was during this session that he opposed, almost single-handed, the schemes of Tammany, and with such force, pertinacity, and success as to bring upon him the lifetime hatred of the leaders of that then proud and overbearing organization. This opposition at the time led to a brutal assault upon him by the notorious James Irving, for which Irving was promptly driven from the Assembly.

During the session of 1873, Mr. Weed brought forward and advocated a measure of the greatest importance to the commercial interests of the State and of the city of New York, the enlargement of the Champlain Canal to the capacity of a ship-canal, which, with the Caughnawaga ship-canal projected in Canada, would afford an unbroken water communication from the great western lakes to the city of New York *via* the river St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, and the Hudson River. Mr. Weed had given long and careful study to the subject. He had thoroughly investigated the character of the region through which the two proposed canals were to pass, the difficulties of construction, and the great commercial advantage of ship communication between the cities of our great western lakes and our own seaboard. Through his urgent action the Congressional committee on freight transportation from the great lakes to the seaboard had been induced to visit and examine the route, and had expressed its strong commendation of the enterprise.

Upon the discussion of the measure in the Assembly, Mr. Weed delivered a speech exhaustive of the subject, as well in its engineering as in its business aspect. The bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. Mr. Weed justly considers this as the most important measure ever advocated by him, and looks forward confidently to the time when sea-going vessels will pass through Lake Champlain bearing the cereals of the Western States to European ports. Mr. Weed closed the speech to which reference has been made, in this prophetic language:

"Local jealousies may defeat this measure at this time, as it has in days past dwarfed and retarded the Champlain route. Party leaders may, from fear of being thought extravagant, from fear of getting the ill-will of rival routes, hesitate and be afraid to do what they can but feel is for the interest of the State, its commerce, and its welfare. Narrow-minded statesmanship may think it is popular to consider that our State is a finished State; that all public works should stop; that public expenditures shall cease; that nothing needs to be done *but to hide our talent under a bushel* and keep it until the day of judgment. But, Mr. Chairman, the people do not feel so. The people of this State, the commercial interest of this State, are not prepared to see its interests sacrificed, its commerce taken to other seaports, its trade ruined, when liberal and enlightened political economy would grant the ready relief. And, sir, it is but a question of time; you may dam up the river in its flow to the sea; you may obstruct and detain the avalanche in its downward course; but it will accumulate, and, by and by, sweeping all obstacles from its path, it will find its natural outlet, and, in its course, destroy the obstacles.

"So with this great question that I have, in an imperfect way, been attempting to deal with. Narrow-mindedness, jealousy, false ideas of retrenchment and reform may, for a time, delay it, but sooner or later it will overcome them and find its natural outlet, sweeping the obstructions into oblivion."

In 1876 he was one of the most active and devoted supporters of Governor Tilden at St. Louis, and was active and energetic throughout the entire Presidential canvass. At the St. Louis convention he had a spirited encounter with John Kelly, and routed and defeated Kelly and his bullies in their attempt to browbeat the convention. In 1878 he again met his old enemy, Tammany Hall, headed by Kelly, at Syracuse, and gave them such a battle that they were glad to get away. By the latter contest he endeared himself to the Democracy of New York more than by any act of his life.

Mr. Weed is gentlemanly and courteous, but independent in word and action. He is free, outspoken, and determined in advocating what he believes to be right and in denouncing what he believes to be wrong, regardless of the effect upon his own political prospects. In the pursuit of an object which he considers right and by which the interests of the people will be advanced, he never hesitates or falters, but presses forward with a determination and energy which deserves and often secures success. The early completion of direct railroad communication between Northern New York and the commercial cities on the Hudson is one of the fruits of his indomitable energy. At a dinner given at



"THE POPLARS," SUMMER RESIDENCE OF SMITH M. WEED.

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W. C. Watson Jr.

Winslow C. Watson, Jr., son of Winslow C. Watson, and grandson of the celebrated Elkanah Watson, was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1832, and is of Puritan ancestry. His mother's name was Susan P. Skinner, daughter of Richard Skinner, of Manchester, Vt.

He attended school at the Keeseville Academy, and, having decided upon a collegiate education, entered the University of Vermont, in Burlington, in 1850, where he graduated in 1854. He took Master's degree in 1857, and delivered the Master's oration. He subsequently delivered an oration before the College Alumni.

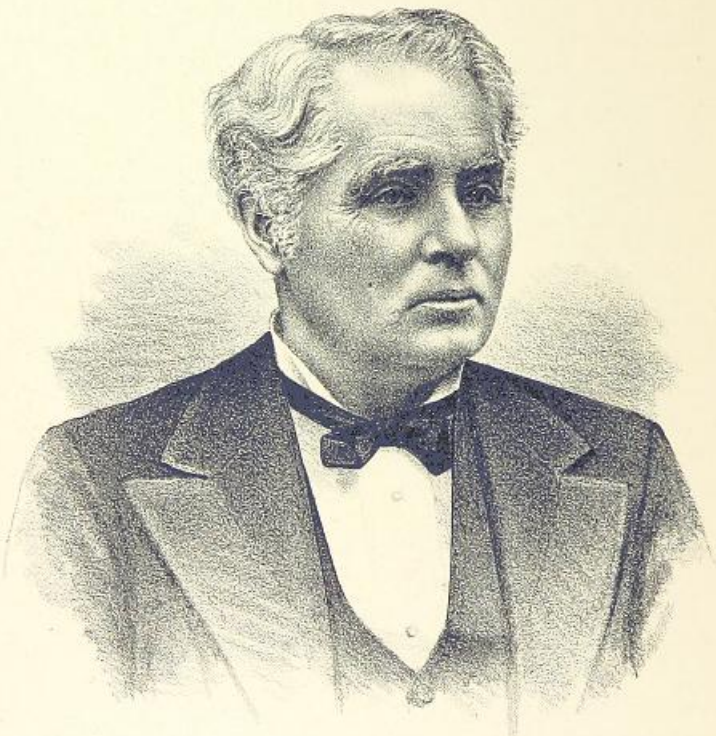
He commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. George A. Saunders, at Keeseville, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, at Plattsburgh. He practiced a short time with Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, Essex Co., N. Y., and then removed to Keeseville, and continued the practice of his profession alone until 1865, when he formed a copartnership with H. N. Hewitt, Esq., under the firm-name of Hewitt & Watson, and continued a member of such firm until his election to the office of county judge and surrogate of Clinton County, in 1875.

In 1857 he was elected to the office of school commissioner of the First District of Essex, and discharged the duties of that office three years with great acceptability.

Judge Watson was married July 30, 1861, to Mary Anna, only daughter of Silas Arnold, of Keeseville, N. Y., who died Nov. 13, 1862. He was married a second time, Sept. 23, 1879, to Minnie, only daughter of Ashael Barnes, of Chimney Point, Vt.

Politically he is a Democrat, and a firm supporter of the principles of that party. In religious matters he is a Presbyterian.

Judge Watson is a sound lawyer and safe counselor, and on the bench his rulings and decisions are characterized by eminent impartiality, and his demeanor by that courtesy which always renders his intercourse with men agreeable.



Geo. L. Clark.

the opening of the New York and Canada Railroad, at which Mr. Weed presided, Hon. Robert S. Hall, of Essex County, after speaking of Mr. Dickson's part in the building of the railroad, spoke of Mr. Weed as follows:

"Another gentleman has from the beginning—has indeed for years and years—toiled to this end. He has had other purposes than Mr. Dickson, no doubt, for he has no interest in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, but he was actuated by his interest in the country. For a score of years, I must acknowledge, no man has struggled for the success of this enterprise as has Smith M. Weed (long applause). In the pursuit of that end he has never faltered, never flinched, never hesitated; pursuing his object with skill, with sagacity,—never, thank God, with impudence, for impudence is not predicated nor predicable of such a work. I have been opposed to Mr. Weed in politics, and opposed to him professionally, and sometimes, to my grief, I am sorry to say, I have been opposed to his policy in regard to this enterprise, but time has vindicated his judgment, and I say here, if I could have the credit which honestly belongs to Smith M. Weed for the part he has taken in this work, I would thank God and say I have enough. In conclusion, gentlemen, I trust that the time will come when somewhere along the line of this road a grand and worthy monument will be raised, in full view of the multitudes who shall hereafter pass over this road, perchance, that it would be jarred by the gigantic locomotives as they thunder past with their ponderous trains; and upon that monument I hope to see cut in letters so deep that the hand of time will not be able to efface them, the names of Thomas Dickson and Smith M. Weed." (Enthusiastic and long-continued applause.)

To him also the people are indebted in a great measure for the early development of the rich mineral wealth which lay hidden at the base of Lyon Mountain. He has always been an active, energetic, liberal, and progressive citizen of Clinton County, and to him very many of the public improvements in Plattsburgh village and Clinton County may be traced. As a lawyer and political speaker Mr. Weed always commands attention more by the substance of his discourse than by oratory. His ideas are presented in the plainest words; he is generally deliberate and unimpassioned, but under the excitement of debate he frequently becomes eloquent. He needs antagonism to bring him out, when he displays a power of illustration and a facility of repartee which interests his hearers and is not always agreeable to his opponents.

GEORGE L. CLARK, the subject of this sketch, was born in Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., on the 14th day of September, 1825. He was the eldest child and son of Nathaniel and Mary Clark, who were among the early residents of that town. His early years were spent upon his father's farm. While young he manifested an eager love for reading and a thirst for knowledge, and for the gratification of those desires almost wholly disregarded the sports and pastimes usual to that age.

In addition to the requirements of the common school and home readings, he received an academic education in the Champlain and Plattsburgh Academies. Mr. Clark was destined by his father for a farmer, an occupation upon which he reluctantly entered, but after two years' trial abandoned and commenced the study of law at the "State and National Law School," which he entered in December, 1850. That institution was located at Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was under the charge of Prof. John W. Fowler, and at that time was largely attended and in the most flourishing condition. Soon after entering the law school he also became a student in the law-office of Hon. George G. Scott, of Ballston, and later completed his office studies in Albany, at the office of Messrs. Peckham & Colt, the firm of which the late lamented Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of the Court of Appeals, who was lost at sea in the "Ville-du-Havre," was then a member.

He was admitted to practice at the bar at the capital in Albany on the 2d of February, 1852, and was also afterwards, February 3, 1868, admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, D. C. In July, 1852, he commenced the active practice of his profession at Plattsburgh, N. Y., where he now resides.

As a lawyer, Mr. Clark soon attained a respectable position among his professional brethren at the bar and a fair share of professional business. During his practice he has been engaged in many important cases involving difficult and intricate questions, both of law and practice, in all of which he has acquitted himself with ability and success. As a jury lawyer he has few superiors in Northern New York, his candor and peculiar manner in addressing a jury seldom failing to obtain from them a verdict in his favor, and it may be safely said of him that he now occupies a place in the very front rank of his profession.

From his well-known reputation of never encouraging litigation when it can be avoided, his counsel in important matters is very generally sought and valued.

In the summer of 1879 he was commissioned to make a professional trip to Europe, and visited England, Ireland, and Scotland, also extending his tour on the Continent from Paris to the Rhine, and through Switzerland, going as far south as Rome.

In politics Mr. Clark was a Democrat of the old school until the breaking out of the Rebellion,—voting, in 1860, for Stephen A. Douglas, but when the old flag was assailed at Sumter, his influence and energies were at once given to the cause of the Union. With Hon. Lemuel Stetson, Jesse Gay, and a few others he was active in the organization of the Union party in Clinton County, and during the war was earnest in his support of President Lincoln's administration in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion.

At Mr. Lincoln's second nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Clark heartily supported his election, and has ever since been an earnest Republican, in the active campaign of 1866 being chairman of the Republican County Committee, and ever ready, on the stump or otherwise, to defend and maintain the principles of the party.

In April, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant, United States assessor of internal revenue for the Sixteenth Revenue District, embracing Clinton, Essex, and Warren Counties, succeeding in that office Hon. Lawrence Myers, of Plattsburgh, and which position he held until the office was abolished by law.

In his religious belief Mr. Clark is an earnest and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Joining that church at Plattsburgh in the year 1854 he soon became, and continues to be, one of its most prominent members. He has held the position of class-leader and also of trustee since very soon after his first connection with the church, and in 1876 was elected by the Lay Electoral College of Troy Conference one of the laymen, Prof. William Wells, of Union College, being the other, to represent that body in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, that held its quadrennial session at Baltimore, in May of that year.

In all Christian work he has since his first entrance upon a religious life been very earnest and zealous, not only in his own church, in the support of Christian missions and other kindred enterprises, but in the work of the Clinton County Bible Society, of which he has been president for five consecutive years, and by its order recently made a life director of the American Bible Society. The cause of temperance has always found in him an ardent and ready supporter and advocate, and, as he says, he "never drank a glass of liquor in his life, not even wine." The representation of his healthy and robust physique upon the opposite page, at the age of fifty-four, speaks well for the cause of total abstinence.

On the 9th of November, 1848, Mr. Clark was married at Chazy, N. Y., to Miss Jo Ann Walling, third daughter of Zenas and Sarah Clark, who were originally from Connecticut, Zenas Clark having been born at Haddam, in that State. He was a son of Samuel Clark, and took an active part as a volunteer in the defense of New London in the war of 1812. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-one years, and died at Plattsburgh, on the 20th day of May, 1874. Sarah Clark, who still survives him, now in her eighty-seventh year, was born in Old Canaan, Conn., and was a daughter of James Walling, the family having originally come from Yorkshire, England.

To Mr. Clark, the subject of our sketch, and Mrs. Clark have been born five children: Sarah Imogen, born in Chazy, Nov. 28, 1849, married Frank F. Hathaway, Sept. 28, 1869; Mary Isabella, born at Plattsburgh, Feb. 8, 1854, died Jan. 5, 1862; Nathaniel Walling, born Feb. 12, 1859; John Cheeseman, born March 24, 1863; Caroline Maud, born Aug. 8, 1865.

The Clark family to whom Mr. Clark belongs came originally from the banks of the Tweed, in Scotland, and settled in or near Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, about the time of the Revolution of 1688.

The first member of the family certainly known to have come to America was Nathaniel Clark, who came to Londonderry in the expedition commanded by Gen. Wolfe, and participated in the battle on the Plains of Abraham at the taking of Quebec from the French in 1759. After the war he married Anna Glassford, whose first husband was killed in the French and Indian War near Schenectady, and settled at Merrimac, N. H., where his eldest son, Samuel, was born, previous to the Revolutionary war. Samuel was married to Sarah Cloyston, and commenced farming at New Boston, where his eldest son, Nathaniel Clark, and other members of the family were born. Subsequently, in the year 1818, he removed with his family to Chazy, and was among the early settlers of that town.

Nathaniel Clark was married in Chazy in February, 1822, to Mary, the youngest daughter of Asa Stiles, of town. Her father was a soldier of the Revolution, and also in the war of 1812, and she was the sister of Asa Stiles, one of the old merchants of Chazy, and of Col. Ezra Stiles, of Fort Covington, N. Y., who still survives at the advanced age of eighty years, and nearly as active as when in his young manhood he gallantly carried the wounded Lieut. Haile, in the face of British shot and shell, from the bloody field of Lundy's Lane. Soon after their marriage they settled upon the old homestead in Chazy, where their children were born, four of whom, including George L., still survive.

Mary Clark died at Chazy, on the 15th of August, 1840, in the thirty-fourth year of her age. Nathaniel Clark was again married to Esther, daughter of Rev. John Vaughan, who did not survive him, and after a long and faithful life he died on the 24th day of December, 1872, at the age of seventy-six years.

Other members of the bar from that time to the present have been as follows: Matthew Desmond, William R. Jones, John L. Stetson, Samuel B. M. Beckwith, Lafayette H. Nutting, George Stevenson, Horace Allen, Benjamin M. Beckwith, Daniel A. Dickinson, David F. Dobie, Royal Corbin, Jesse Gay, Edwin D. Conery, S. Wright Holcomb, John G. McDermot, Charles G. Knight, John Crowley, Martin H. O'Brien, William E. Smith, Charles H. Moore, William Woodward,* Joseph P. Reilly, Henry S. Johnson, S. L. Wheeler, John P. Riley, Paul Girard, James Tierney, Monroe Hall, Benjamin Norton, H. P. Gilliland, and Frank McMasters.

The present (October, 1879) members of the bar of Clinton are as follows:

Plattsburgh.—George M. Beckwith (out of practice), George H. Beckwith, Benj. M. Beckwith, Henry E. Barnard, Royal Corbin, George L. Clark, John Crowley, A. G. Carver, Mathew Desmond, David F. Dobie, Henry P. Gilliland (2d), Monroe Hall, Wm. R. Jones, H. S. Johnson, D. S. McMasters, E. J. Marks, Frank McMasters, Benj. Norton, Martin H. O'Brien, Peter S. Palmer, Joseph B. Reilly, John B. Riley, Wm. E. Smith, Wm. Storrs, James Tierney, Smith M. Weed, Wm. V. S. Woodward, Winslow C. Watson, Jr., S. L. Wheeler.

Champlain.—James Averill, —— Bowerin (Rouse's Point), C. E. Everest, Alonzo S. Kellogg.

Mooers.—H. S. Haff, L. L. Shedden.

Altona.—John B. Trudo.

Peru.—John W. Baldwin.

Keeseville.—H. N. Hewitt.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE PRESS.

The Plattsburgh Republican—The Political Observatory—The Plattsburgh Whig—The Clinton County Whig—The Plattsburgh Express—The American Sentinel—The Plattsburgh Sentinel—The Northern Herald—The Plattsburgh Herald—The Northern Intelligencer—The Aurora Borealis—The Democratic Press—The Northern Lancet—The Cottage Gazette—The Free Democrat—The Rouse's Point Harbinger and Champlain Political and Literary Compendium—The Scribbler—The Colonial Magazine—The Frontier Sentinel—The Champlain Beacon—Rouse's Point Advertiser—The Herald of Freedom—The Independent Democrat—The Champlain Citizen—The Champlain Herald—The Clinton County Herald—The Mountain Echo and Adirondack Guide.

PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN.

THE first number of *The Plattsburgh Republican* bears the date of April 13, 1811, with the title *Republican*, and

* Present Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York.

BRITISH
6 OCT 30
MUSEUM



Wendell Lansing

WENDELL LANSING is one of the veteran printers and publishers of the State. He belongs to the class commonly denominated "Radicals," and was one of the pioneers in the anti-slavery cause. Few men retain better their mental and physical vigor. Though seventy-two years of age, he is yet actively engaged in editorial and business pursuits.

Mr. Lansing was born at Perryville, Madison Co., Sept. 18, 1807. He had the educational advantages of the common schools and the Cazenovia Seminary. At the age of twenty-one he entered a printing office at Greenwich, Washington Co., as an apprentice, and in eight months became the proprietor of a newspaper.

In 1839, on the solicitation of Free-Soil men, he was induced to go to Keeseville, Essex Co., and start the *Essex County Republican*, in the publication of which he was successful and prosperous for seven years, when failing health compelled him to quit the business, and for eight years he followed farming.

On the organization of the Republican party, in 1854, he was induced to return to Keeseville, and publish for the new party an organ, styled the *Northern Standard*, which advocated the cause of Republicanism with great vigor until the triumph of the party in the election of Lincoln, in 1860. The *Standard* was then sold to the proprietors of the *Essex County Republican*, which had also espoused the Republican cause. He remained out of the business about three years, in the mean time raising a company of soldiers for the Union army, and accompanying the 77th Regiment as long as health would permit.

In 1864 he purchased the *Plattsburgh Sentinel*, then a small sheet, which was subsequently enlarged three times till it attained its present size. In 1865 he formed a copartnership with his son, A. W. Lansing, and the paper has since been published by the firm of W. Lansing & Son. The circulation of the paper was increased from five hundred to two thousand five hundred.

In 1877 the office of the *Essex County Republican*, at Keeseville, was completely destroyed by fire, and on earnest solicitation W. Lansing & Son were induced to continue its publication; W. Lansing returning to Keeseville as editor and manager of the same, while his son remained in Plattsburgh as editor and manager of the *Sentinel*. For twelve years these two papers have been published under this arrangement, and with great success.

the endorsement, "Printed for the proprietors by L. J. Reynolds." The causes which led to its establishment appear to have been as follows: On the 24th of February, 1811, the announcement was made that a "Republican" newspaper was about to be established in Plattsburgh, called the *Political Observatory;* and on the 30th of March the first number of that journal appeared, under the management of Samuel Lowell, who announced in the first issue his espousal of the cause of Federalism, together with the fact that the *Observatory* would be conducted in that interest. This move created considerable excitement among leading "Republicans," and the result was that a stock company was organized; an old Ramage press, with a quantity of second-hand type, purchased in St. Albans, Vt., and transported in a skiff across the lake to Plattsburgh; a room was hired in Widow Allen's house, near the square; and on the 13th of April, as already stated, the first number of the new "Republican" organ was issued.

The names of the principal movers and stockholders in the enterprise were Peter Sailly (at whose house the meeting was held at which it was determined to proceed with the publication of the paper), Col. Melancton Smith, Judge Kinner Newcomb, Judge Charles Platt, Isaac C. Platt, Caleb Nichols, Dr. John Miller, Thomas Treadwell, Benjamin Mooers, John Dominey, Elias Woodruff, Thomas Miller, Ezra Thurbur, Judge Carew of Chazy, and Judge Hicks of Champlain. The apparent anomaly in the name "Republican" as applied to a Democratic journal is thus tersely and comprehensively explained by Benj. H. Mooers, in a communication to Col. Stone, editor of the *Plattsburgh Republican*, and published in that paper, July 25, 1857: "'Republicans' and 'Federalists' were the party names in that day (1811), and continued so until after the termination of the war of 1812, when the defeated anti-war British party began to steal the appellation 'Republican' to hide their detested name of Federalists, and assumed the title of 'Federal Republicans,' etc.; while the old Republican party took to themselves the prefix of 'Democrat,' and has ever since maintained the cognomen of 'Democratic Republicans.'"

Col. Melancton Smith occupied the post of editor of the new paper at first, and on the 11th of October, 1811, the names of Heman Cady and Azariah C. Flagg appeared for the first time as printers of the *Republican.*

On the 8th of November, 1811, the name of Cady was dropped, and the *Republican* appears to have been "printed for the proprietors by Azariah C. Flagg." On the 13th of December, Mr. Flagg took full charge of the *Republican* as editor, a position in which he remained until about the 1st of March, 1826, when he was succeeded by Henry C. Miller, who was succeeded by C. P. Broadwell as "printer and publisher." In July, 1827, H. C. Miller and J. K. Averill became publishers of the *Republican;* April 19, 1828, their names disappear from this connection, and on the 17th of May, Henry C. Miller became sole publisher, probably only for a brief period, however, and from this time for several years the *Republican* appears to have maintained but a feeble existence, having been during the latter portion of this period in charge of a man named Law. Aug. 3, 1833, Hugh Moran and Roby G. Stone commenced the publication of the *Republican*, and continued the same till Dec. 3, 1834, when the copartnership of Moran & Stone was dissolved by mutual consent, and Roby became sole publisher and proprietor, a position which he filled until the 1st of January, 1871, when he entered into partnership with Ransom R. Grant. This copartnership was soon afterwards dissolved by the death of Mr. Stone, and on the 1st of January, 1872, Robert E. Baldwin became a partner with Mr. Grant, under the name of Grant & Baldwin. On the 24th of May, 1873, Mr. Baldwin retired, and Geo. F. Bixby entered the firm in his place, the title of the firm being Grant & Bixby, which it retains to the present time.

The *Republican* has attained an enviable reputation as a wide-awake, thoroughly reliable newspaper, and exerts a strong influence in the Democratic party.

THE PLATTSBURGH SENTINEL,

of which W. Lansing & Son are the proprietors, is the successor of three publications, viz.: *Plattsburgh Whig*, the *American Sentinel*, and *Plattsburgh Sentinel.*

The *Whig* was started by G. W. Platt in 1835, and in 1838 it passed into the hands of Mr. Eastman, and its name changed to *Clinton County Whig.* In 1842 it was purchased by J. W. Tuttle, who conducted it five years, when it went into the possession of Seymour B. Fairman, who subsequently became one of the publishers of the *Elmira Daily Advertiser.* In 1853 it was purchased by Albert G. Carver, and soon after changed to the *Plattsburgh Express.* It was continued as the *Express* until 1860, when Mr. Carver purchased the *Plattsburgh Sentinel* of Mr. Tuttle, mentioned hereafter, and, uniting the two, issued the combination as the *Express and Sentinel.* In the great conflagration of 1867 the establishment was destroyed by fire, and the list was sold to W. Lansing & Son, and united with the *Sentinel.*

A "Know-Nothing" sheet, called *The American Sentinel*, was started by Warren Dow in 1855. In 1857 it passed into the possession of J. W. Tuttle, and was transformed into a Republican paper, taking the name of the *Plattsburgh Sentinel.* Mr. Tuttle conducted it with marked success until 1860, when he sold it to Mr. A. G. Carver, who combined it with the *Express*, mentioned above. In 1861 another paper was started by Warren Dow, called the *Plattsburgh Sentinel*, which he continued about three years, when it passed into the possession of W. Lansing & Son, who subsequently, as before stated, combined with it the *Express and Sentinel.*

The *Sentinel* ranks among the leading local journals of the State. It is Republican in politics, and a fearless exponent of the principles of that party. A. W. Lansing, editor; H. H. Story, assistant editor.

The Northern Herald was started April 10, 1813, by Fred. C. Powell. In 1815 it was changed to the *Plattsburgh Herald*, and soon after discontinued.

The Northern Intelligencer was begun at Plattsburgh, in May, 1821, by the late Fred. P. Allen. The *Aurora Borealis* was established in 1828, and in 1832 it was consolidated with the *Intelligencer*, the paper taking the name of the *Plattsburgh Aurora*, and soon after discontinued.

The Democratic Press was published at Plattsburgh, in 1834, by J. K. Averill.

The Free Democrat was published in Plattsburgh, in 1848, by Oliver Hart, with P. S. Palmer as editor.

The Northern Democrat, a monthly medical journal, was started in Plattsburgh, in 1849, by Dr. Horace Nelson. It was afterwards changed to the *The Lancet*, and continued until 1846.

The Cottage Gazette was published in 1851, by Arthur C. Nelson.

THE ROUSE'S POINT HABBINGER AND CHAMPLAIN POLITICAL AND LITERARY COMPENDIUM.

It was in the autumn of 1823 that a printing-press was brought into the town of Champlain by one Samuel Hull Wilcocke, and the first newspaper ever printed here was then started. The career of its editor deserves a passing notice. This curious genius commenced in June, 1820, the publication, at Montreal, of a scurrilous sheet entitled *The Scribbler*, made up of scandal, criticism, satire, ribald personalities, and amorous verses. For its publication and for forgery he was driven from the city, when he fled to Burlington, Vt., where he continued his publication under the fictitious name of "Lewis Luke Muccallow, Esq.," dating it still at Montreal, while printing it at Burlington. After a year or two he removed his press to Rouse's Point, when, December, 1823, in addition to the *Scribbler*, he began the publication of the *Harbinger*, etc. Here, through the *Scribbler*, he poured forth his venom upon the Canadian authorities, who had exiled him, and scandalized the inhabitants, to whom he gave nicknames and queer titles. In 1826 he removed to Plattsburgh, where, unable to endure his sheet, the grand jury indicted him for imposing a nuisance on the community. He abandoned the *Scribbler* and began the publication of *The Colonial Magazine*, which he abandoned after printing three numbers. He subsequently returned to Canada and secured a position as reporter for Parliament at Quebec, where he died. Wilcocke continued the *Harbinger* through the year 1825, and then sold it to Chas. P. Broadwell, who changed its name to *The Frontier Sentinel*. It was issued by Broadwell a few weeks, when it was sold to Ketchum Averill, and soon after discontinued.

The Champlain Beacon was established at Rouse's Point, by Ketchum Averill, in 1850, by whom it was continued until January, 1852, when it passed into the possession of David Turner, and its name changed to the *Rouse's Point Advertiser*. It was discontinued in 1858.

The Herald of Freedom, a monthly, was issued by the Champlain Executive Committee of the Clinton County Liberal Party, edited by O. B. Ashman, in October, 1843. It was discontinued in 1844.

The Independent Democrat, a Free-Soil and Liberty paper—a campaign sheet—was started Oct. 20, 1850, at Champlain village, with O. B. Ashman, editor. Only three numbers were issued.

The Champlain Citizen was started at Rouse's Point, June 20, 1861, published by Myron F. Wilson. It was short-lived.

The Champlain Herald was started by Adams & Demond. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Adams, and the name was changed to the *Clinton County Herald*. It was published by Mr. Adams until the winter of 1879, when it was discontinued. Independent.

The Mountain Echo and Adirondack Guide is the latest addition to the press of Clinton County. It was established at Ausable Forks, in 1879, by D. L. Hayes & Son, and is a neatly-printed weekly journal.

CHAPTER XXXI.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Organization in 1807—First Officers—By-Laws—Early Members—Sketch of Pioneer Members—Interesting History—Decline of Society—Reorganization—First Officers—Officers from 1865 to 1880—List of members, with Dates of Admission—Present Officers.

In conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 4, A.D. 1806, entitled "An Act to Incorporate Medical Societies for the Purpose of Regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery in the State," the physicians and surgeons of the county of Clinton met at the house of Israel Green, innholder, in Plattsburgh, on the 6th day of October, A.D. 1807. Present, Drs. Albon Man, John Miller, Silas Goodrich, Nicholas Handley, Oliver Davidson, Henry S. Waterhouse, Rapel Vaughn, and Benjamin Moore.

The constitution presented by Drs. Davidson and Waterhouse was unanimously adopted.

The constitution and by-laws were very similar to those now in use. The by-laws provided for a library, which was maintained for some years.

A part of Article V. of the by-laws was as follows:

"This society may try any of its members for malpractice, intoxication, or speaking disrespectfully of any of their medical brethren with an intent to injure the same."

The first officers chosen were John Miller, President; Albon Man, Vice-President; H. S. Waterhouse, Secretary; Silas Goodrich, Treasurer. The first member to join after the adoption of the constitution was Paul Thorndike, of Malone; Dr. Waterhouse was also from Malone, and Dr. Man from the present town of Westville. At this same first meeting Drs. Man, Davidson, and Waterhouse were appointed a committee of the censors to examine Jonathan Berry, which was done two days after (December 8th), and he was licensed to practice physic. It was customary at that time to license separately for physic or surgery, either or both as the candidate might be qualified or desire. The examination for physic was only in the branches of natural philosophy, chemistry, thorough knowledge of the most approved systems of materia medica, pharmacy, anatomy, physiology, and theory and practice of medicine; and for surgery "he must possess a complete knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and the theory and practice of surgery."

A copy of the minutes of the first meeting and of the constitution and by-laws was duly filed in the county clerk's office of Clinton County, Oct. 25, 1807, agreeably to statute.

At a meeting in 1808, Drs. Horatio Powell, of Malone, and Elijah Herrick were admitted. Dr. Powell was appointed delegate to the State Medical Society, and by a

vote of the society at this time the expenses of the delegate were paid by the society, which practice was continued for some years. At this meeting Drs. Man, Waterhouse, and Powell were appointed a committee "to receive moneys in the hands of the treasurer and lay them out for medical publications, and at the next meeting said committee are to report such rules and regulations for the government of said library as they shall think necessary."

The following by-law was also adopted:

"That every member when speaking in society shall rise and address the President, observe order and decorum, pay proper respect to the President and other officers as well as his fellow-members. No member shall at any meeting of the society on any account withdraw from the meeting without first obtaining leave from the President. If any member violates this resolution he shall for the first offense forfeit and pay to the treasurer the sum of twenty-five cents, for the second offense, fifty cents, and so on, doubling the last sum for every succeeding offense."

The following questions were proposed for discussion at the next meeting, viz.:

"What is the best method to be used for the cure of the dysenteria, from a consideration of its remote and proximate causes?" By Dr. Powell.

"What is the essential difference between the continued quotidian of the ancients called the epidemic, catarrhal fever, and the typhus or mixed fever prevalent in our country some four or five years last past, and what is the best method of cure for each?" By Dr. Man.

"What is the safest and most infallible method of treatment for curing the bilious intermitting fever of this country?" By Dr. Waterhouse.

March 8, 1808, Samuel Newcomb was examined and approved by the censors of the Clinton Medical Society, and licensed to practice physic and surgery. March 28th, John Horton was also licensed.

Dec. 26, 1808, John Morley was examined, approved, and licensed to practice physic and surgery.

Jan. 19, 1809, society met at the house of Israel Green, innholder, in Plattsburgh. Dr. Waterhouse read a surgical dissertation "On the Theory and Treatment of Wounds penetrating the Capsular Ligaments of Joints." Dr. Reuben Jones was admitted a member. Dr. Powell received a vote of thanks and $18.80 expense attending State society in February last. Medical books were received from Dr. Powell to the amount of $11.20.

At this date Drs. Man, Waterhouse, Taylor, and Thorndike were permitted to withdraw from the society, which was probably for the purpose of forming a society in Franklin County. Franklin was set off from Clinton in 1808, and a medical society was formed in 1809. At this same meeting four physicians were fined $1 each for non-attendance, and the treasurer was directed to sue for and collect the same.

May 10, 1809, Henry Rogers was examined, approved, and licensed to practice physic and surgery.

In January, 1810, Dr. Benjamin Moore was elected president, and Dr. Oliver Davidson was appointed delegate to the State society.

Drs. Miller, Jones, and Herrick were appointed a committee "to draft a petition to the Legislature for aid in improving the botanic garden at the city of New York."

The delegate to the State Medical Society was authorized "to use his influence with others to co-operate with the Medical Society to request a repeal of the act subjecting physicians and surgeons to military duty."

Jan. 15, 1811, society met at the house of Edward Hunter, innholder, Plattsburgh. It was decided not to send a delegate to State society; five members were fined $1 each for non-attendance; Dr. J—— B—— appeared and gave his note for fine.

Jan. 21, 1812, society met at the house of Edward Hunter, innholder, at Plattsburgh. Dr. John Horton was dismissed from the society on his request. It was resolved to pay Dr. Davidson $8.75 expense as delegate to State society in 1810. The censors examined and approved Benjamin J. Mooers; he was accordingly licensed to practice physic and surgery. He signed the constitution and by-laws, and became a member of the society. S. Berry was examined and licensed at the same time.

Jan. 19, 1813, annual meeting. Dr. Benjamin Moore, President; S. Goodrich, Vice-President; Dr. B. J. Mooers, Secretary. Reuben Jones was licensed to practice physic and surgery; he read a dissertation on typhus fever. It was resolved to adjourn to the first day of the sitting of the court in July, and that the secretary publish a notice in the *Republican* for three weeks preceding the meeting. The annual meeting of 1814 was of no importance, as nothing was done but to elect officers.

Jan. 17, 1815, society met "at the house now occupied by Mr. Goldsmith, innholder, in Plattsburgh." After opening, dissertations were called for, and, none being prepared, all were fined twenty-five cents. The secretary was directed to draw money from the treasurer with which to purchase vaccine virus from the United States agent.

Jan. 15, 1816, met at Goldsmith's, innholder, in Plattsburgh. Drs. Nathan Carver and Francis Parker were admitted members. Nathan Carver was elected President; Benjamin Moore, Vice-President; and B. J. Mooers, Secretary.

"*Resolved*, That Drs. John Miller, Oliver Davidson, and Benjamin J. Mooers be and are hereby appointed a committee to draft an address to the State Medical Society, stating the reasons why a delegate of this society has not annually and punctually been sent to meet them at Albany. First, 'on account of our peculiar situation on the frontier in time of war. Second, the impossibility of physicians so remote from the place of sitting of the State Medical Society having it in their power at all times to leave their respective places of business.'"

The secretary was directed to have a copy of the constitution prepared and send it around among the members till all have had an opportunity to read it. Jabez Fitch and Miles Stevenson were examined, approved, and duly licensed to practice physic and surgery.

Jan. 16, 1817, society met at Holt's, innkeeper, in the town of Plattsburgh. Dr. James Wood joined the society. Dr. James Wood was elected President; B. J. Mooers, Vice-President; Oliver Davidson, Secretary. The first action in relation to irregular practice was had at this meeting. It was resolved that every member of the medical society of the county of Clinton shall be and is hereby required to prosecute every itinerant or other practitioner of medicine who has not obtained permission to practice the same from legal authority.

"*Resolved*, That the physicians in each town in this county shall be a committee to prosecute all persons who are, in their opinion, practicing medicine without legal authority.

"*Resolved*, That the above resolutions be inserted in the *Republican*, printed in Plattsburgh.

"*Resolved*, That Dr. —— (one of the village physicians who had failed to attend a number of meetings) shall be cited to attend our next annual meeting."

The semi-annual meeting was held on the second day of court for general sessions of the peace in October, at the house of Edward Hunter, innholder, in Plattsburgh.

June 20, 1818, society met pursuant to adjournment. After the election of officers it was resolved that Drs. Parker, Mooers, and Davidson be a committee to draw the moneys in the hands of the treasurer, and purchase medical books for the library to the amount of the same. Question proposed by Dr. Parker: "What is the chemical change that takes place in the mixture of muriate of quicksilver and carbonate of potash?"

Jan. 19, 1819, society met at the house of Edward Hunter, innholder, and adjourned to the house of Simon Newcomb. Society organized with Dr. B. J. Mooers, vice-president, in the chair, after which a circular from the State Medical Society relating to the establishment of an American pharmacopœia was read. The attention of the society was also called "to the vacancy of our seat in the State society." Drs. William Beaumont and R. P. Allen presented their credentials, and were admitted members of the society. The treasurer was directed to pay out of any money in his hands the necessary expenses of the delegate to the State society. Dr. Benjamin Moore was chosen delegate. Drs. Mooers, Parker, and Davidson, who were chosen a committee to purchase books on surgery and medicine, report that they have, agreeable to appointment, made a purchase of books to the amount of money appropriated for that purpose. The report was accepted and committee discharged.

"*Resolved*, That the books presented by Dr. Parker be accepted as well selected, well bound, good paper, and in good type."

March 1, 1819, Samuel Beaumont was examined and licensed to practice medicine and surgery.

Jan. 19, 1820, society met at the house formerly occupied by Simon Newcomb, innholder, in the town of Plattsburgh. After organizing, Drs. Samuel Beaumont, Baruch Beckwith, and Harmon Howe presented their credentials and became members of the society. Dr. B. J. Mooers was elected delegate to the State society. The treasurer was directed to pay the delegate his necessary expenses in attending the society. It was then resolved "that a premium be given to any one member of this society who shall deliver to this society the best dissertation on medical, surgical, or botanical subjects, at the next annual meeting, of a book of the value of two dollars, to be presented to him by the officers of this society."

June 29, 1820, "Nathaniel K. Olmstead was duly examined and required to sign a declaration corresponding to one required by the State Medical Society, to which he complied and received his diploma."

Copy of declaration:

"I, N. K. Olmstead, of the county of Clinton and State of New York, do solemnly declare that I will honestly, virtuously, and chastely conduct myself in the practice of physic and surgery, with the privileges of exercising which profession I am now to be invested, and that I will with fidelity and honor do everything in my power for the benefit of the sick committed to my charge. N. K. Olmstead."

Jan. 19, 1821, society met at the house of John L. Fouquet. Dr. B. J. Mooers, delegate to State society, presented his statement of expense for attending State society, amounting to $20.25, which was ordered paid. Dr. Luther Ransom was permitted to withdraw from the society on account of age and infirmity. Bill of J. L. Fouquet for use of room, $1, was ordered paid. This is the first charge for room that has been made up to this time. Society adjourned to meet the third Tuesday in January, 1822, at the house of John L. Fouquet, and the secretary was directed to publish notice in *Republican* two weeks previous to the time of meeting.

April 7, 1821, Thomas Cummins was examined and licensed to practice medicine and surgery after signing declaration as above.

At the meeting in January, 1822, some trifling amendments were made in the constitution, the officers elected for the year, and the following alteration in the by-laws made:

"*Resolved*, That the clause, 'and that no member shall at any meeting of the society on any account withdraw from the room without first obtaining leave of the President,' in the 14th Art. of the By-Laws, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"*Resolved*, That Drs. Miller, Davidson, Mooers, and S. Beaumont be a committee to procure a proper seal with a suitable device for the use of the society."

Drs. —— and ——, being absent, were fined $1 each.

July 22, 1822, Socrates Tuttle was examined and licensed to practice.

Jan. 21, 1823, society met pursuant to adjournment.

The president, Dr. B. J. Mooers, read a dissertation on puerperal convulsions, for which he received the thanks of the society.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting the secretary reported an examination of the books and accounts, in which he found various irregularities and some unexplainable accounts analogous to those in public accounts of the present day, but not as extensive. This examination showed the following notes owing to the society and past due, viz., Dr. ——, $12.84; Dr. ——, $12.74; Dr. ——, $1.75; Dr. ——, $3.50; Dr. ——, $5.25, and quite a number of fines unpaid, and, to make matters easy so far as fines were concerned, the society forgave them the debt by this resolution:

"*Resolved*, 'That all fines that may have accrued during the years 1818, '19, and '20 for non-attendance be, and the same are hereby, remitted.'

The secretary reported a balance then in the treasury of $44.03, counting notes and money; he also reported having obtained a seal under the direction of the committee appointed for that purpose, and paid therefor $10, which was ordered and paid and seal accepted.

Dr. Nathan Carver was elected President; Dr. James K. Platt, Vice-President; S. Beaumont, Secretary: Dr. B. J. Mooers, Treasurer; William P. Taylor, Elijah Jones, and John Page were admitted to an examination. The two former, after a full and satisfactory examination, were duly licensed to practice physic and surgery, and the last was

rejected, he not having passed a satisfactory examination. Society adjourned to third Tuesday in January, 1824, secretary to give notice of the same in the village papers three weeks before the meeting.

Jan. 20, 1824, society met at J. McCreedy's, in the village of Plattsburgh. Dr. S. Beaufort was allowed $8 for the following services, viz.: For making out account for society, $5.00; for three parchment diplomas, $1.50; for twelve fine paper diplomas, $1.50.

Dr. R. P. Allen was elected delegate to the State society.

The treasurer was directed to collect all accounts due the society, either on book or note, by our next annual meeting. Adjourned to meet at J. McCreedy's, in Plattsburgh, the third Tuesday in January, 1792.

The death of Dr. James Kent Platt occurred April 4, 1825, and it seems fitting and due to his memory to introduce some extracts in this place from his obituary notice, written by the late Prof. John B. Beck:

"James Kent Platt was born of highly respectable parents, at Plattsburgh, in the State of New York, on the 11th of February, 1772.

"His father, William Pitt Platt, who still resides at that place, is a younger brother of the Hon. J. Platt, late judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

"Young Platt remained with his parents until the eighth year of his age, when he went to reside with his uncle, Moss Kent, Esq., then of Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., by whom he was adopted as his own son. . . . In 1808 he entered as a student at Middlebury College, in Vermont, and graduated with credit to himself in 1812. In the autumn of the same year he became a resident graduate at Yale College, in New Haven, where he remained until the ensuing spring, and availed himself of the instructions of the late President Dwight. Having completed a very extensive course of preliminary education, he commenced in 1813 the study of medicine under Dr. Mooers, of Plattsburgh, and in the winter of the same year attended the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. In the ensuing year he became a private pupil of Dr. Hosack, and in the spring of 1816 received his diploma of doctor in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

"During his pupilage in New York, although his constitution had been feeble and his health had now become exceedingly precarious, Dr. Platt distinguished himself by his assiduity in the acquisition of knowledge, while his talents and manly virtues commanded the universal respect and affection of his associates. That nothing might be wanting to complete the education of a youth so promising, it was determined that he should visit Europe.

"It was also fondly hoped by his friends that a voyage across the Atlantic might be the means of improving his health, and of prolonging a life already threatened with a premature termination.

"He accordingly sailed in 1816, and remained abroad two years, the greater part of which he spent in London and Paris. Previous to his return he was made member of the College of Surgeons of London. His friends with great regret beheld him return to his native country with the same frail and emaciated form in which he had left them.

"Dr. Platt now commenced the practice of his profession in New York under circumstances quite auspicious of success and to his future distinction. He soon found, however, that the atmosphere along the seacoast was too keen for his feeble lungs, and he determined to change his residence for some place in the interior.

"He accordingly removed to Plattsburgh, in the State of New York. After pursuing his profession there for about a year, thinking his health sufficiently re-established, he returned to this city. In a few months his enfeebled health again compelled him to abandon New York, and to seek a warmer climate. He sailed for the island of St. Croix, where he remained for some months; but, not finding his health benefited by the voyage and the subsequent residence on the island, he returned to this country.

"In 1823 he received the honorable appointment of Professor of the Institutes of Surgery in the University of Vermont. It may easily be imagined that, situated as Dr. Platt was, with his constitution daily wasting away under a fatal disease, the undertaking of an enterprise like this must necessarily have been attended with extreme hazard. He was not, however, to be deterred by such considerations from entering the lists of honorable competition. He accordingly accepted the appointment which had been proffered to him, and in the winter of 1823–24 delivered a course of lectures on surgery, which is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation. The effort, however, was too great, and he had scarcely finished his course, when the pulmonary disease with which he had so long struggled developed itself with fatal rapidity, and in a few weeks terminated his earthly career."

Jan. 18, 1825, society met pursuant to adjournment at J. McCreedy's. The president, Dr. B. J. Mooers, read a dissertation on scrofula, for which he received a vote of thanks of the society. Drs. Patchen and Forsyth joined the society. Dr. Allen presented bill for expenses while attending the State Medical Society of $26.11, which was ordered paid. The treasurer was directed to call on all members indebted to the society, for the amount due, and, if not paid in three months, the demands shall be left with an attorney for collection.

It was resolved that the prize question for the next communication shall be phthisis pulmonalis, and $3 be awarded for the best-written thesis on the subject. Drs. Carver, Miller, and Mooers were appointed a committee to decide on the merits of the writing.

Adjourned to meet the third Tuesday, January, 1826.

June 8, 1825, Herman Vaughn was examined and licensed to practice physic and surgery.

Jan. 17, 1826, society met at the inn of J. McCreedy, in the village of Plattsburgh. The president, Dr. O. Davison, read a dissertation on phthisis pulmonalis, for which he received the thanks of the society and the award of $3 for the best thesis on the subject. Drs. Edward Kane and D. C. Stone applied for membership, and were admitted. It was resolved that a committee of three be chosen to examine the law proposed by the State Medical Society for the suppression of quackery, and that said committee draft a petition to be presented to the Legislature of this State during the present session.

Drs. Miller, Carver, and Davidson were chosen such committee.

Moved and carried, that Dr. E. B. Jones receive the sum of $14.50, in remuneration for expenses which occurred in preserving an anatomical preparation for the society.

Society met on the third Tuesday in January, 1827. The president, Dr. Miles Stevenson, read a dissertation on symptomatology, for which he received the thanks of the society.

"*Resolved*, That the librarian call into his possession, as soon as may be, the books of the society and keep (them) till their next meeting, to be disposed of as then thought proper."

It is understood that the books were then divided among the members, and thus ended the library in 1828. It is evident that for the times the library was a valuable one, and must have been the means of doing much good. It was further

"*Resolved*, That Drs. Allen, Stevenson, and Davidson be a committee to draft a memorial to the State Legislature, during this session, soliciting their aid in the suppression of quackery; also legislative aid in defraying the expenses of delegates thereto from the remote parts of the State."

The last clause evidently refers to delegates to the State society, and not to the Legislature, as its peculiar phraseology would indicate. Attendance on the State society is quite a tax upon the delegate, and of late years, when the Clinton County Medical Society has been represented, the delegate has paid his own expenses, which, in some cases, bears rather heavily. Dr. Miles Stevenson was appointed delegate to the State society.

"*Resolved*, That Dr. —— be remitted a judgment against him in favor of the society ten dollars."

Dr. B. J. Mooers was elected President; Dr. E. B. Jones, Vice-President; Dr. E. Kane, Secretary; Dr. J. Taylor, Librarian. Adjourned to meet third Tuesday in January, 1828. Aug. 20, 1827, diplomas were granted to David Eastman and George Sampson.

"RULES OF LIBRARY.

"ART. I. Name and manner of electing librarian.

"ART. II. No person shall be entitled to a right in this library unless he is a resident of the counties of Clinton or Franklin, and shall have at the same time been a member of the Clinton Medical Society.

"ART. III. Each proprietor in this library shall have the privilege of drawing from the same one book four times in each year, viz., on the third Tuesday in January, first in May and October, and on the first day of sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the county of Clinton, and as frequently on intermediate days as the librarian shall consent to. Whenever two or more proprietors are wishing for the same book, he who will bid the greatest sum for the use of the library shall have the book. Provided, that no proprietor shall have out but one book at a time.

"ART. IV. Every proprietor who shall neglect to return to the librarian such book as he has out in due time on the above mentioned days of drawing shall forfeit and pay to the society for the first offense 25 cents and three cents per day for each succeeding day that he shall continue his neglect; to be by the librarian recovered with cost of suit before any justice of the peace in the county of Clinton; provided, that the society shall have the power to remit such fine or fines as they think proper.

"ART. V. Each proprietor shall pay at every annual meeting to the librarian the sum of one dollar; in case of neglect or refusal to pay this sum he shall forfeit his right for the time being.

"ART. VI. Every proprietor shall forfeit and pay to the society, to be recovered as in Art. 4, the following sums for each respective offense, viz.: for each grease [spot] in a book, 3 cents; for every leaf torn, 12½ cents; for every leaf turned down, 5 cents; and for every damage done such sums as shall be assessed by the president and librarian.

"ART. VII. The librarian shall at every annual meeting pay over to the treasurer all moneys by him received for the use of the library, and shall at the same time exhibit to the society a just and accurate statement of all doings for the year last appertaining to his office.

"ART. VIII. The president and librarian shall be a committee of inspection to examine the books on each of the aforesaid days of their being returned.

"Adopted June 28, 1808.

"Attest, H. S. WATERHOUSE, *Sec.*"

Books in Library.—Lavoisier's Chemistry, Henry's Chemistry, Medical Museum, Desault's Surgery, Bell's Operative Surgery, Thomas' Practice of Medicine, Denman's Midwifery, Hunter on Venereal, Wilson on Fevers, Boyer on the Bones, Cooper's Surgery, Boyer's Surgery, London Dissector, and Hamilton on Purgatives.

A few words in relation to Dr. Wm. Beaumont may not be out of place here.

Dr. Wm. Beaumont was a surgeon in the United States army, and gained a world-wide reputation from his investigation of the process and physiology of digestion in the case of Alexis St. Martin.

Dr. Beaumont was born 1796, and died at St. Louis in 1853. St. Martin was a young Canadian voyageur in the employ of the American Fur Company, and was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a musket on the 6th day of June, 1822.

Whilst Dr. Beaumont was stationed at Michillimackinack, in the then Territory of Michigan, this case came under his care. The wound was in the left side of the stomach, and in healing there was left a valvular opening by which the process of digestion could be fully observed.

The doctor's investigations were continued without interruption from 1825 to 1833. St. Martin went to Europe in 1857, with a surgeon of the British army, but he never proved so useful to the scientific world as when under the charge of Dr. Beaumont.

The doctor established many facts in relation to digestion, and became on the subject undisputed authority throughout the medical world. An examination of the records of the Clinton Medical Society shows that it had a degree of medcal talent and skill equal in degree at least to any other section of like extent in this State.

The officers from 1828 to 1831 were, B. S. Mooers, President; E. B. Jones, Vice-President; Edward Kane, Secretary; S. Taylor, Treasurer; R. P. Allen, Librarian.

From this time the meetings were held irregularly until the reorganization of the society in 1865.

Reorganization.—The society was reorganized April 18, 1865, with the following members: T. De Forris, T. B. Nichols, I. Platt Foot, Geo. A. Dewey, E. M. Lyon, John H. Mooers, Joel Chandler, Edward Thomas Belle Isle, Joseph H. Smith, F. J. D'Avignon, Orville Terry, and P. Sherman.

The first officers were as follows: President, J. D'Avignon; Vice-President, T. De Forris; Secretary and Treasuror, I. Platt Foot; Delegate to State Medical Society, J. H. Mooers.

The officers from that time to the present have been as follows:

BRITISH
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MUSEUM



Engd by A.H. Ritchie N.Y.

Geo. H. Dunham M.D.

Presidents.—1866, D. G. Dodge; 1867, I. P. Foot; 1868, W. N. Coit; 1869–70, A. C. Butler; 1871, T. De Forris; 1872, L. Wood; 1873–74, J. H. Smith; 1875–77, E. M. Lyon; 1878–79, G. D. Dunham.

Vice-Presidents.—1866, J. H. Smith; 1867–68, A. C. Butler; 1869–70, T. B. Nichols; 1871, R. Erwin; 1872, R. E. Hyde; 1873, R. Erwin; 1874, T. De Forris; 1875–77, G. D. Dunham; 1878, R. E. Hyde; 1879, D. S. Kellogg.

Secretaries and Treasurers.—1866, I. P. Foot; 1867–72, E. M. Lyon; 1873–1877, A. C. Butler; 1878, J. H. Smith; 1879, E. M. Lyon.

Delegates.—1866, J. H. Mooers; 1868, A. S. Wolff; 1869–70, D. G. Dodge; 1871–73, A. C. Butler; 1874–75, J. H. Smith; 1876–79, E. M. Lyon.

Censors, 1879.—J. H. La Rocque, L. C. Dodge, D. S. Kellogg, J. H. Smith, and E. M. Lyon.

The following is a list of members of the new society, with the dates of admission: 1865, Joel Chandler, T. De Forris, T. B. Nichols, I. Platt Foot, George A. Dewey, E. M. Lyon, John H. Mooers, E. T. Belle Isle, Joseph H. Smith, Orville Terry, P. Sherman, F. J. D'Avignon; 1866, D. G. Dodge, W. N. Coit, E. C. Butler; 1867, Lucien Wood, G. D. Dunham; 1869, Ralph Erwin, Romeo E. Hyde; 1870, Stephen Bertrand; 1871, C. B. Barber; 1874, L. C. Dodge, D. B. Woodward, W. S. Honsinger, J. M. Fulton, D. S. Kellogg, Hiram H. Rust; 1878, E. D. Ferguson, C. W. Arthur, J. Ladd, J. H. La Rocque; 1879, J. D. Woodwarth, C. V. Vaughan, S. Haynes, and Charles S. Haynes.

GEORGE D. DUNHAM, M.D.

It is always a pleasure for the historian to place upon his pages, passing incidents in the life of one who has devoted his life-study to the advancement of a noble profession, and to the amelioration of the human race. Such an one is Dr. George D. Dunham, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Newport, N. H., Aug. 13, 1839. His parents removed to Tunbridge, Vt., when he was about two years old. Here they remained until he was about fifteen years of age, at which time they located at Claremont, in his native State. He received his academic education at Claremont Academy, and, having manifested a decided interest to enter the lists of medicine, at the close of his academic course, began the study of his chosen profession, in the office of Dr. Wm. A. Tracey, a celebrated physician and surgeon, residing in Nashua.* He pursued his studies with Dr. Tracey with diligence and attention, at the same time attending the Dartmouth Medical College, from which he graduated in November, 1861, just at the time when the Rebellion was assuming gigantic proportions, and grim-visaged war stood out in all its horrors before the people of this county. He promptly offered his services, and joining the 12th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, as assistant surgeon, immediately went to the front. He participated in all the engagements of the regiment, closing with the memorable battle of Gettysburg, which was fought only one day before the expiration of its term of service.

* Dr. Tracey was surgeon of the 4th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers during the late Rebellion.

At the close of his military service he returned to Tunbridge, Vt., where he practiced one year, and then removed to the town of Saranac in this county. Here he continued the practice of his profession with great success, and very soon ranked among the leading physicians in Clinton County.

In May, 1875, he removed to Plattsburgh, where he has taken a very prominent position in the medical profession, and while his present success, as one of the leading physicians in all Northern New York, must indeed be gratifying, it has not been obtained without struggle. Hard labor and diligent study have won for him an enviable position ere he has scarcely reached the prime of life.† He was president of the Northern New York Medical Society in 1877 and 1878, and was chosen president of the Clinton County Medical Society in 1878, and is the present incumbent.

Dec. 31, 1865, he united in marriage with Sarah Parsons Davis, a native of Saranac, and their family consists of one son, Henry Wales. Dr. Dunham attends the Episcopal Church, and politically is a Republican.

HOMŒOPATHY.

The homœopathic school of medicine was first represented in this county by E. Darwin Jones, of Keeseville, a graduate of the Albany Medical College in the year 1844. He was the first to practice according to this system north of Troy. A few years later he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he still resides. He is regarded as one of the representative men of the homœopathic profession. For a series of years he was recording secretary, and for one term the president, of the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

Two years later, in 1846, his father, Dr. —— Jones, also of Keeseville, after a practice of forty years in the old school, adopted the new. In 1852 he followed his son to Albany, but on account of his advanced years did not continue in practice.

Dr. Henry Blanchard succeeded to the practice of Dr. Jones, Sr., in 1852. He remained for two years, when he removed to Buffalo.

Dr. John Ward, of New York City, succeeded Dr. Blanchard for a year only.

In 1852, G. A. Dewey, a graduate of Cleveland Medical College, came to Plattsburgh, introducing homœopathy. Until within a few months previous he had practiced in the old school. With but three families for a nucleus, in ten years Dr. Dewey had a leading practice. From August, 1864, to March, 1865, he was in the army. In April, 1868, he went to Brooklyn.

In January, 1856, Dr. H. A. Houghton, of Vermont, a graduate of Philadelphia, followed Dr. John Ward in Keeseville, and is perhaps more identified with the progress of homœopathy in Clinton County and Northern New York than any other one person. Dr. Houghton practiced in Keeseville twenty-one years, and during that time, by his gentlemanly characteristics and medical ability, won for himself and the school he represents the highest regard from the community. He might well be called a father in

† In 1875, Dr. Dunham was commissioned as surgeon in the regular army of the United States, and assigned to duty at the Plattsburgh Barracks.

this school, for there have gone out from his office twenty-five graduates of medicine to practice homœopathy from Vermont and Massachusetts to California and the Sandwich Islands. Among the physicians in Northern New York, Drs. Southwick and Childs, of Ogdensburgh, Dr. Hoag, of Canton, Dr. Macomber, of Norwood, Dr. Low, of Plattsburgh, Dr. Pope, of Keeseville, and Dr. Chase, of Essex, were students in his office. In 1877 he removed to Charlestown District, Boston, Mass.

Dr. E. C. Low studied medicine with A. Pollard, M.D., of Westport, and in 1866 to 1868 was associated with Dr. H. A. Houghton, of Keeseville. In 1868 he removed to Plattsburgh, succeeding Dr. G. A. Dewey, where he still remains.

Dr. A. Pope, a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, was associated with Dr. H. A. Houghton in Keeseville from 1868 to 1872. He then removed to Vermont, and returned to Keeseville in 1875.

In January, 1872, E. A. Carpenter, a graduate of Albany Medical College, settled in Plattsburgh, where he still practices.

E. J. Farley, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., a student of Dr. H. A. Houghton, and a graduate of Burlington, Vt., Medical College, practiced in Keeseville in 1861–62, and again in 1876, when he succeeded Dr. H. A. Houghton. He remained in Keeseville three years, and then removed to Swanton, Vt.

A. Salls, of Malone, N. Y., a graduate of Cleveland Hospital College, located in Champlain in 1879.

CHAPTER XXXII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—BIBLE SOCIETY.

Organization—First "Cattle Show and Fair" held at Champlain in 1819—Address by Allen C. Moore—Premium List—"Fair" of 1820—Premiums—Abandoned—Reorganized—Officers.

THE Clinton County Agricultural Society was organized in 1819, and the following is a description of the "First Cattle Show and Fair" held in the town of Champlain, Oct. 14, 1819.*

"The day opened by an exhibition of domestic manufactures, which did great credit to the ladies interested. Little was expected at a first show of this kind, but all present were agreeably disappointed at the variety and excellence of the articles offered. The premiums were declared by Silas Hubbell, one of the censors, with a short address to the ladies. A procession was then formed, which moved to the district school-house, where, after an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Byington, the president, Allen C. Moore, addressed the society in a strain of eloquence rarely equaled by the professed public speaker. The view he gave of the state of agriculture and manufactures among the ancients, as well as its present state in Europe and America, was interesting in a high degree.

"After the address the officers of the society and music ascended a car, which had been placed in front of the building. This machine, which afforded an area of 165 square feet, its railing decorated with rich articles of domestic manufacture and agricultural products, surmounted with a flag bearing an appropriate motto, elevated upwards of thirty feet, drawn by 100 yoke of oxen, and followed by the members of the society with wheat cockades, and a long train of strangers, formed a spectacle at once novel and imposing. The car, after moving about half a mile, halted on the ground, where the cattle and other animals, arranged in pens, were presented for inspection. Contiguous to these, lands of one-quarter of an acre each had been marked out for a plowing match. Four competitors with ox teams were immediately started. Perhaps no one excited more interest than Col. Thurbur, vice-president of the Society, who, without a driver, managed his team in a masterly manner. The premium was awarded to Henry Ladd, who finished his ground in twenty-four minutes and a few seconds, but to Col. Thurbur was awarded the premium as the best driver. The cattle and other animals were now inspected, where were found many excellent specimens. When this concluded, the society formed in procession and moved to the village, where they partook of a plain farmer's dinner. After dinner came on a trial of plows in green sward for the purpose of ascertaining their claim to the premium. When this ended the assembly were summoned to the car, when a report was made of the state of agriculture within the bounds of the society, the premiums awarded, and the assembly dismissed for the day.

"The following is a list of the premiums awarded: To Harvey Bosworth, Champlain, for the best acre of wheat. To Mathew Sax, of Chazy, for the best acre of corn and best three-year-old steer. To Wm. Blakeney, of Champlain, best half-acre of potatoes, best ram, and best lot of five ewes. To Abijah and Lemuel North, of Champlain, best half-acre of flax, best yoke of oxen, best two-year-old colt, best two-year-old steers. To Silas Hubbell, of Champlain, best bull. To Samuel Hicks, of Champlain, best milch cows. To Daniel Rider, of Champlain, best yearling steers and best calf. To James Rider, of Champlain, best three-year-old colt. To William Moore, of Champlain, best stud horse, English breed, best colt under seven months. To Josiah Corbin, of Champlain, best yearling colt. To Nathaniel Nicholas, of Champlain, best boar. To James Irwin, of Champlain, best fatting hog. To Ezra Blasdell, of Champlain, best plow. To Noadiah Moore, of Champlain, best implement of husbandry invented and introduced for saving labor, and best quarter of an acre of roots most valuable for feeding cattle, sheep, or hogs, and raised with least expense. To Mrs. Elnathan Rogers, of Champlain, best piece of linen cloth of ten yards long and yard wide. To Mrs. Reuben Stetson, of Champlain, best coverlid. To Mrs. Peter Munroe, of Mooers, best pair of woolen blankets. To Mrs. Pliny Mooers, of Champlain, best piece of flannel ten yards long and three-fourths wide, and best four pairs of woolen half stockings.

"Dec. 16, 1819, a meeting was held at the house of Joseph I. Green, in Plattsburgh, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a County Agricultural Society; Hon. Thomas Treadwell was president of the meeting, and Isaac C. Platt secretary.

* *Plattsburgh Republican*, Oct. 14, 1819.

"In 1820, Allen R. Moore was president; Robert Platt, Dr. John Miller, and Moses Hoit, vice-presidents; Alex. Scott, treasurer; J. C. Hubbell, principal secretary.

"The exhibition for 1820 was held at Plattsburgh, October 10th, and at Chazy, October 11th. It was highly successful, and attended by a large concourse of people.

"Among the premiums awarded are noticed the following: To Isaac C. Platt, for the best cultivated farm in Plattsburgh, $6; to Jas. Crook, for the best cultivated farm in Beekmantown, $6; to Mathew Sax, for the best cultivated farm in Chazy, $6; to Joseph King, for the best cultivated farm in Champlain, $6; to Samuel Churchill, for the best cultivated farm in Mooers, $6.

"Among the large crops reported at this fair were the following: Josiah Fisk, Peru, 108 bushels on 3 quarts of corn on an acre; John How, Beekmantown, 88½ bushels; Isaac C. Platt, Plattsburgh, 70½ bushels; Wm. Keese, Peru, 70 bushels; Amos Barber, Beekmantown, 78 bushels; Russell Ransom, Peru, 88 bushels; V. Howland, Peru, 74 bushels.

"Of the manufactures exhibited, they 'excelled the expectations of the warmest friends of the society, both in quantity and quality.' Mrs. J. T. Addams, Mrs. Peter Munsey, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Doming, and others made fine exhibits of linen. Mrs. Wm. Keese, of Peru, exhibited a fine piece of 'blue woolen cloth.'

"After a few years interest in the society began to wane, and it finally was suffered to go down. It was reorganized in September, 1841, with the following officers: President, Hon. William F. Haile; Vice-Presidents, Abajiah North, Wm. Hedding, Rich. Keese, Silas Arnold; Recording Secretary, G. M. Beckwith; Corresponding Secretary, I. C. Platt; Treasurer, James Bailey; Executive Committee, Willits Keese, Roswell O. Barber, John North, Thos. J. Whiteside, and Peter Weaver.

"The exhibitions of the society were held at various places throughout the county until about the year 1860, when the present grounds were inclosed, buildings erected, etc. Interest in the society subsequently waned, and for a few years past no fairs have been held."

CLINTON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This society was first organized on the 23d of February, 1816, at a meeting of a number of citizens of Clinton County in the Plattsburgh Academy, of which the following is the record:

"The Hon. Pliny Moore was chosen chairman, and Wm. Swetland, Esq., secretary.

"The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dunlap. The Rev. Mr. Proudfit and the Rev. Mr. Dunlap being present,

"*Resolved*, That they be invited and admitted to assist in the deliberations of the meeting.

"After some consultation and remarks on the subject of the meeting, it was

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to form, and that this meeting do associate and form, a society, to be denominated the Clinton County Bible Society.

"*Resolved*, That the following articles be considered adopted as the constitution of this society, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That a meeting of this society be holden on the first Tuesday of March next, at three o'clock P.M., at the academy, in this village, for the purpose of electing officers of the society, and of transacting other necessary business.

"*Resolved*, That two hundred copies of the proceedings of this meeting and of the constitution be printed and distributed, and that Messrs. Wm. P. Platt, James Trowbridge, and Wm. Swetland be a committee to carry this resolution into effect.

"The meeting was then closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Proudfit."*

The movement which led to the organization of the Clinton County Bible Society appears to have been a part of that which had already resulted in the establishment of the "Clinton County Moral Society," the first steps towards which were taken at a "meeting of several citizens from different towns in the county," held at the academy on the 4th of October, 1815, at which Gen. Mooers, of Plattsburgh, was chosen president, and Silas Hubbell, Esq., of Champlain, secretary. It is inferred that these two societies were intimately connected, from the fact that the first annual meeting of the Clinton County Moral Society was held on the same day (Tuesday, March 5, 1816), at the same place (the Plattsburgh Academy) on which the first election of officers for the Clinton County Bible Society occurred.

On the 5th day of March, 1816, then, the first election of officers for the latter society was held, which resulted as follows:

First Board of Officers of the Clinton County Bible Society, elected March 5, 1816.

"An adjourned meeting of the Clinton County Bible Society, for the election of officers, and other business, was holden at the academy in Plattsburgh, March 5, 1816; Eleazer Miller, Esq., chairman, William Swetland, Esq., secretary.

"The following persons were elected as officers of the society, to hold their seats until the annual meeting in January next, to wit:

"The Hon. Pliny Moore, President.

"Dr. John Miller, Vice-President.

"Azariah C. Flagg, Treasurer.

"William Swetland, Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

"Directors: Rev. J. Byington, Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt, Deacon Roswell Ransom, Deacon David Savage, Deacon Wm. P. Platt, Mr. James Trowbridge, Gen. Mel. L. Woolsey.

"The following persons were appointed committees for receiving subscriptions in the several towns, to wit:

"Plattsburgh: Mel. L. Woolsey, Dr. B. Beckwith, James Trowbridge, Wm. Richards.

"Chazy: Rev. Mr. Byington, Roswell Ransom, Joel Wells, Septa Fillmore.

"Champlain: Hon. Pliny Moore, David Savage, Stephen Kingsley, Aaron Smith.

"'*Resolved*, That the Rev. Mr. Hewitt be appointed and requested to deliver a discourse to the society at their next annual meeting, and that in case of his failure the Rev. Mr. Byington be requested to fill his place.'

"The society adjourned to their next annual meeting, to

* *Plattsburgh Republican*, March 2, 1816.

be holden in Plattsburgh on the Thursday following the third Tuesday in January next, at four o'clock in the afternoon."*

The present officers of the society are as follows: President, J. E. Myer. Vice-Presidents, Altona, Frank Palmer; Ausable, Winslow C. Watson, Jr.; Beekmantown, Nathan Mason; Black Brook, A. W. Stetson; Champlain, R. Hitchcock; Chazy, Lemuel Brown; Dannemora, Rev. J. C. Walker; Ellenburgh, L. S. Carter; Mooers, Charles S. Knapp; Peru, R. P. Moon; Plattsburgh, M. P. Myers; Saranac, D. H. Parsons; Schuyler Falls, O. C. Spaulding. Secretary, F. F. Hathaway. Treasurer, Dr. T. B. Nichols. Executive Committee, Rev. B. B. Loomis, or pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. A. J. Waugh, or pastor of First Presbyterian Church; Rev. F. B. Hall, Rev. H. M. Smyth, and Rev. J. M. Webster, with the President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Foundation of the Common-School System—Governor Clinton's Activity—Peck, Comstock, and Hawley—Present Condition of the Schools in Clinton County—Number of Districts—Number of Teachers—Children between the Ages of Five and Twenty-one Years—Number attending School—Average Daily Attendance—Value of School-Houses and Sites.

In the year 1795, George Clinton, then Governor of this State, laid the foundation of the common-school system, when, in his message to the Legislature that year, he recommended to the people "the establishment of common schools throughout the State."

The Legislature soon after appropriated the sum of $50,000 to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of electors, and each county was required to raise by taxation a sum equal to one-half the amount allowed by the State. Notwithstanding Governor Clinton's urgent appeal to the people in behalf of the schools, much inactivity was manifested, and in some localities the movement met with positive opposition.

The cause was early espoused by Peck, Comstock, and Hawley, who, co-operating with the Governor, so far advanced the system that in 1819 there were 6000 school districts in the State and nearly 250,000 scholars. In 1871 there were 11,372 school districts in the State, with 28,217 teachers. The value of school-houses and sites was $20,426,412.

The following exhibit shows the status of the common schools of this county for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878:

ALTONA.

Number of districts, 11; 28 teachers employed,—2 males and 26 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1353; number attending school, 772; average daily attendance, 351; value of school-houses and sites, $8355.

AUSABLE.

Number of districts, 12; 31 teachers employed,—6 males and 25 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1027; number attending school, 1031; average daily attendance, 484; value of school-houses and sites, $14,295.

BEEKMANTOWN.

Number of districts, 16; number of teachers employed, 31,—7 males and 24 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 890; number attending school, 712; average daily attendance, 288; value of school-houses and sites, $7290.

BLACK BROOK.

Number of districts, 14; 32 teachers employed,—3 males and 29 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1418; number attending school, 891; average daily attendance, 414; value of school-houses and sites, $9120.

CLINTON.

Number of districts, 13; 17 teachers employed,—8 males and 9 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1036; number attending school, 751; average daily attendance, 263; value of school-houses and sites. $4225.

CHAMPLAIN.

Number of districts, 16; 29 teachers employed,—8 males and 21 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1802; number attending school, 1205; average daily attendance, 582; value of school-houses and sites, $17,650.

CHAZY.

Number of districts, 17; 36 teachers employed,—13 males and 23 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1104; number attending school, 880; average daily attendance, 413; value of school-houses and sites, $15,259.

DANNEMORA.

Number of districts, 4; 9 teachers employed,—2 males and 7 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 433; number attending school, 289; average daily attendance, 146; value of school-houses and sites, $730.

ELLENBURGH.

Number of districts, 16; 31 teachers employed,—8 males and 23 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1077; number attending school, 713; average daily attendance, 326; value of school-houses and sites, $5406.

MOOERS.

Number of districts, 24; 48 teachers employed,—12 males and 36 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1875; number attending school, 1361; average daily attendance, 660; value of school-houses and sites, $17,335.

PERU.

Number of districts, 19; 36 teachers employed,—9 males and 27 females; number of children between the

* *Plattsburgh Republican*, March 9, 1816.

ages of five and twenty-one, 878; number attending school, 684; average daily attendance, 347; value of school-houses and sites, $7800.

PLATTSBURGH.

Number of districts, 16; 60 teachers employed,—12 males and 48 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 3056; number attending school, 2511; average daily attendance, 1309; value of school-houses and sites, $72,470.

SARANAC.

Number of districts, 18; 34 teachers employed,—9 males and 25 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1701; number attending school, 1240; average daily attendance, 528; value of school-houses and sites, $5880.

SCHUYLER FALLS.

Number of districts, 11; 23 teachers employed,—6 males and 17 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 633; number attending school, 530; value of school-houses and sites, $4200.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Clinton County Teachers' Association was organized Sept. 24, 1866, with the following officers: President, Levi Smith; Vice-President, Ransom Nichols; Secretary, R. Corbin; Treasurer, Warren Harkness.

The presidents from the organization to the present time have been as follows: Levi Smith, R. S. McCullough, S. S. Taylor, F. M. Hickok, Charles Gale, A. W. Morhous, and John B. Riley. Mr. Riley is the present school commissioner for the second district of this county.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

STATISTICAL.

The following interesting and valuable statistical chapter was compiled from the census of 1875:

I.—*Showing by Towns the Area of Farm Lands; the Value of Farms, of Farm Buildings, of Live Stock, of Implements, etc.*

Towns.	Area of Land in Farms.			Present Cash Value.				Cost of Fertilizers bought in 1874.	Amount of Gross Sales from Farms in 1874.
	Improved.	Unimproved Woodland.	Other Unimproved Land.	Of Farms.	Of Farm Buildings other than Dwellings.	Of Stock.	Of Tools and Implements.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Altona	11,582	14,021	17,843	590,249	60,988	81,052	18,961	.....	25,080
Ausable	10,995	7,152	3,126	690,034	68,065	85,094	28,736	263	73,529
Beekmantown	25,336	6,274	4,212	1,504,179	166,790	185,211	58,305	548	140,196
Black Brook	8,584	15,663	15,973	314,305	41,057	52,831	8,588	7	19,126
Champlain	21,744	5,090	2,209	1,359,175	143.485	164,790	42,608	1,369	123,516
Chazy	23,395	5,351	3,565	1,309,392	139,470	152,679	38,415	46	94,716
Clinton	13,507	23,322	3,164	555,285	65,463	100,484	27,448	.....	50,489
Dannemora	1,784	4,161	30,739	81,065	4,600	11,865	2,207	10	4,801
Ellenburgh	16,379	25,182	1.061	660,022	92,435	125,524	35,747	338	67,705
Mooers	23,964	19,426	5,047	1,097,114	129,412	156,392	39,228	76	58,945
Peru	26,164	10,515	5,600	1,421,928	167,760	167,345	48,530	190	136,118
Plattsburgh	19,650	5,276	4,635	1,550,135	236,535	153,586	46,794	147	93,624
Saranac	21,607	40,991	2,549	810,645	106,460	140,376	44,276	25	62,242
Schuyler Falls	12,833	4,861	3,694	741,675	77,718	94,360	20,046	319	75,086
Totals	237,524	187,285	103,417	12,685,203	1,500,238	1,671,589	459,889	3,338	1,025,173

II.—*Showing by Towns the Area of Crops and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Area Plowed.		Grass Lands.						Barley.		
	In 1874.	In 1875.	Area in Pasture. 1874.	Area in Pasture. 1875.	Area Mown. 1874.	Area Mown. 1875.	Hay produced. 1874.	Grass Seed produced. 1874.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*
Altona	1,806	2,016	4,437	4,468	4,426	4,660	3,485	3	7	6	130
Ausable	2,712	2,787	4,884	4,694	3,328	3,206	3,060	48	15	14	485
Beekmantown	6,188	6,478	9,355	9,312	8,806	8,603	8,774	144	89	104	2,137
Black Brook	1,735	1,793	3,776	3,908	2,423	2,489	1,781	6	.....	.....	.....
Champlain	4,607	4,914	9,101	8,853	7,753	7,775	8,635	17	56	50	1,220
Chazy	5,029	5,112	10,737	10,732	7,569	7,706	7,202	44	1	.....	20
Clinton	2,051	2,199	4,604	4,617	6,708	6,565	5,371	27	36	40	624
Dannemora	194	250	663	663	952	956	757	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellenburgh	2,968	3,165	5,619	5,633	7,066	7,177	6,503	60	74	101	1,431
Mooers	4,684	4,746	9,746	9,896	8,622	8,828	7,629	104	4	19	95
Peru	6,783	7,104	11,931	11,841	7,464	7,593	6,491	170	21	19	350
Plattsburgh	4,857	4,952	8,528	8,283	5,961	5,958	5,958	68	46	46	934
Saranac	4,994	5,263	10,065	9,991	5,974	6,100	4,885	4	9	23	218
Schuyler Falls	4,278	4,311	4,608	4,718	2,842	2,849	2,613	43	4	2	115
Totals	52,886	55,090	98,054	97,609	79,894	80,465	73,144	738	362	424	7,759

III.—*Showing by Towns the Area of Crops and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Buckwheat.			Indian Corn.			Oats.			Rye.		
	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area Sown. 1873.	Area Sown. 1874.	Produced. 1874.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*
Altona	161	175	1,941	153	160	3,681	953	809	16,697	26	36	265
Ausable	454	307	8,974	270	339	7,475	791	983	20,473	62	95	812
Beekmantown	1,273	1,360	24,617	610	613	18,878	2,639	2,861	78,923	61	58	562
Black Brook	111	117	1,479	68	51	2,347	1,082	1,183	22,948	48	108	401
Champlain	676	731	13,780	256	288	7,335	2,780	2,936	75,183	.....	.....	.....
Chazy	645	676	12,263	467	479	13,239	2,202	2,352	62,072	16	12	271
Clinton	97	75	1,468	46	38	1,001	1,136	1,211	25,927	4	9	61
Dannemora	16	20	320	3	4	65	88	122	2,189	.....	.....	.....
Ellenburgh	200	242	3,168	28	28	718	1,627	1,771	51,864	.....	.....	.....
Mooers	599	373	8,408	437	425	11,600	1,663	1,637	37,925	15	11	127
Peru	1,047	1,073	17,406	802	911	24,280	2,162	2,426	57,938	62	70	597
Plattsburgh	991	755	15,140	525	514	20,290	1,652	1,733	42,151	125	120	1,018
Saranac	449	493	6,559	188	204	8,643	2,572	2,712	68,340	63	79	1,004
Schuyler Falls	780	136	11,137	472	439	10,009	1,076	1,267	27,458	33	39	517
Totals	7,499	6,533	126,660	4,325	4,493	129,561	22,279	24,147	590,088	515	637	5,635

IV.—*Showing by Towns the Area of Crops and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Spring Wheat.			Winter Wheat.			Corn Sown for Fodder.		Beans.			Peas.		
	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area. 1873.	Area. 1874.	Produced. 1874.	1874.	1875.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*
Altona	38	56	597	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	18	16	185	22	27	305
Ausable	274	227	2,748	.....	.....	.....	18	16	206	191	1,835	6	11	115
Beekmantown	278	193	3,591	.....	.....	.....	32	20	209	200	3,188	59	70	1,030
Black Brook	51	112	591	.....	.....	.....	1	5	16	14	208	14	26	253
Champlain	282	256	3,623	.....	.....	.....	2	1	36	20	466	141	159	2,271
Chazy	329	223	4,154	.....	.....	.....	20	12	188	145	2,780	157	169	2,546
Clinton	199	173	2,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	95	31	37	485
Dannemora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	17	1	1	14
Ellenburgh	318	301	5,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	22	235	45	50	774
Mooers	128	128	1,743	2	2	20	1	.....	68	43	879	29	35	424
Peru	814	524	7,429	5	6	52	56	66	472	325	6,838	39	39	628
Plattsburgh	339	210	4,126	2	5	30	108	77	202	219	2,391	39	47	694
Saranac	249	264	3,799	.....	.....	.....	1	1	29	30	444	35	51	555
Schuyler Falls	388	270	3,744	18	16	489	54	51	196	160	1,994	6	5	90
Totals	3,687	2,937	43,761	27	29	591	293	254	1,671	1,397	21,555	624	727	10,184

V.—*Showing by Towns the Area of Crops and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Hops.			Potatoes.			Apple Orchards.		
	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1875.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Trees.	Fruit produced. 1874.	Cider made. 1874.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Number.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*
Altona	.....	1	.....	438	565	48,443	7,990	2,267	6
Ausable	.....	.....	.....	388	475	52,316	11,185	6,606	120
Beekmantown	3	3	2,000	838	990	109,062	25,939	20,156	435
Black Brook	.....	.....	.....	199	214	24,215	1,190	609	285
Champlain	7	7	5,950	378	449	50,869	15,756	7,148	127
Chazy	17	17	10,660	542	666	71,647	26,874	17,071	200
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	513	623	64,753	1,696	340	.....
Dannemora	.....	.....	.....	50	68	5,782	.....	.....	.....
Ellenburgh	.....	.....	.....	657	712	91,855	3,513	225	.....
Mooers	1	1	1,135	759	878	93,050	12,526	6,536	81
Peru	7	27	5,028	942	1,416	134,656	24,468	21,327	311
Plattsburgh	6	5	4,200	733	850	77,825	33,783	17,616	419
Saranac	.....	.....	.....	979	1,192	146,148	3,430	2,609	7
Schuyler Falls	.....	.....	.....	1,050	1,081	120,018	14,194	9,713	163
Totals	41	61	28,973	8,466	10,179	1,090,639	182,544	112,223	2,154

VI.—*Showing by Towns the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Grapes.		Maple-Sugar.		Honey collected in 1874.	Horses on Farms, June 1, 1875.			Mules on Farms, June 1, 1875.	Poultry.		
	Fruit produced. 1874.	Wine made. 1874.	Sugar made. 1875.	Syrup made. 1875.		Colts of 1875.	Colts of 1874.	Two years old and over.		Value owned. 1875.	Value sold. 1874.	Value of Eggs sold. 1874.
	Pounds.	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Altona	25	50	19,470	99	1,294	30	36	505	4	1,224	290	447
Ausable	1,365	.....	125	22	695	5	40	349	2	1,437	753	1,023
Beekmantown	225	.....	20,160	355	4,878	56	67	837	7	3,608	3,048	2,871
Black Brook	.....	.....	300	10	.....	14	10	266	3	509	52	107
Champlain	200	.....	29,460	329	2,425	88	84	780	4	2,199	1,093	1,039
Chazy	3,720	.....	87,220	969	785	80	73	803	2	2,036	1,034	1,846
Clinton	.....	.....	4,260	117	539	77	53	460	.....	1,589	227	406
Dannemora	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	3	3	74	.....	237	30	57
Ellenburgh	.....	.....	27,631	2,806	150	55	56	286	4	1,752	494	905
Mooers	455	.....	18,035	218	2,831	77	101	903	2	2,184	418	1,278
Peru	1,767	589	1,784	260	8,547	18	46	721	6	3,184	1,851	3,314
Plattsburgh	7,675	.....	3,210	101	4,672	34	53	624	7	3,040	1,658	1,877
Saranac	65	.....	2,915	24	3,790	36	43	718	.....	2,743	524	968
Schuyler Falls	460	.....	4,915	38	610	19	36	400	3	1,546	802	1,479
Totals	15,957	639	219,485	5,348	31,348	592	701	7,726	44	27,288	2,274	17,617

VII.—*Showing by Towns the Value of Live Stock and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Neat Cattle on Farms, June 1, 1875.					Milch Cows. Average Number kept.		Cattle slaughtered in 1874.	Dairy Products.				
	Heifers.			Bulls of all Ages.	Working Oxen and Steers.				Cows whose Milk was sent to Factory.		Butter made in Families. 1874.	Cheese made in Families. 1874.	Milk sold in Market. 1874.
	2 years old.	Yearlings.	Calves.			1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.			
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons.*
Altona	146	240	266	88	85	732	685	173	.....	.....	61,281	260	.....
Ausable	122	164	180	125	87	625	591	65	101	.....	52,558	9,835	17,160
Beekmantown	303	312	354	116	96	1,335	1,263	240	99	29	133,252	3,754	.....
Black Brook	222	192	172	103	25	405	394	23	.....	.....	36,340	.....	2,120
Champlain	252	278	296	139	508	968	935	108	257	232	92,134	1,035	1,290
Chazy	316	358	342	236	255	1,254	1,225	34	161	75	109,747	490	.....
Clinton	274	324	410	106	86	990	1,071	66	91	228	83,613	.....	.....
Dannemora	29	23	30	2	16	95	90	5	.....	.....	10,241	.....	.....
Ellenburgh	375	383	384	221	34	1,115	1,147	93	93	92	106,361	580	.....
Mooers	314	532	642	82	106	1,383	1,301	95	16	14	131,392	2,138	1,185
Peru	320	362	340	169	350	1,307	1,313	121	274	94	119,504	959	.....
Plattsburgh	333	326	350	167	38	1,343	1,323	117	360	317	92,985	4,480	31,080
Saranac	336	382	376	266	182	1,030	1,034	125	.....	.....	95,210	.....	.....
Schuyler Falls	151	152	174	131	91	611	651	31	82	62	58,355	200	
Totals	3,493	4,028	4,316	1,951	1,959	13,193	13,023	1,296	1,534	1,143	1,182,973	23,731	52,885

VIII.—*Showing by Towns the Value of Live Stock and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Sheep.								Swine.			
	Number Shorn.		Weight of Clip.		Lambs Raised.		Slaughtered in 1874.	Killed by Dogs. 1874.	On Farms June 1, 1875.		Slaughtered on Farms. 1874.	Pork made on Farms. 1874.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.			Pigs of 1875.	Pigs of 1874 or older.		
	No.	*No.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Pounds.*
Altona	1,022	962	4,158	3,970	545	572	190	19	169	144	247	60,495
Ausable	1,217	553	4,824	2,464	459	388	155	49	213	179	227	58,112
Beekmantown	3,644	3,736	16,499	16,392	1,769	2,195	494	19	726	831	635	161,745
Black Brook	732	723	3,009	2,836	454	458	62	32	135	136	160	38,690
Champlain	1,300	1,454	5,652	6,557	725	874	132	32	475	467	468	114,643
Chazy	3,583	3,106	15,627	12,906	1,537	1,482	211	121	472	527	512	128,490
Clinton	1,110	1,183	4,433	4,913	772	921	121	13	353	248	328	84,291
Dannemora	144	167	685	791	99	125	25	8	27	108	91	24,425
Ellenburgh	1,581	1,568	6,426	7,008	844	968	252	52	380	387	353	90,858
Mooers	1,888	2,004	7,545	8,462	1,027	1,315	166	48	526	475	552	129,889
Peru	2,988	2,226	12,898	9,574	1,109	1,047	163	52	469	400	520	140,925
Plattsburgh	2,146	1,924	9,402	8,607	933	894	299	36	564	490	542	134,670
Saranac	2,044	1,826	7,853	6,911	1,102	1,181	305	56	297	324	460	118,470
Schuyler Falls	1,574	1,192	6,338	5,184	731	732	174	6	302	191	320	83,755
Totals	24,973	22,624	105,349	96,575	12,106	13,152	2,749	543	5,108	4,907	5,415	1,369,458

IX.—*Showing by Towns the Number and Size of Farms.*

Towns.	Number of Farms.								
	Of all Sizes.	Under 3 Acres.	3 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 50.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 500.	500 and under 1000.	1000 and over.
Ausable	183	10	16	9	27	39	77	5	.....
Altona	399	69	23	22	90	112	74	5	4
Beekmantown	377	20	16	14	65	128	133	1	.....
Black Brook	191	.....	4	7	30	71	75	4	.....
Champlain	301	.....	9	24	73	83	109	3	.....
Chazy	398	13	30	32	84	115	122	2	.....
Clinton	309	6	11	10	80	128	71	1	2
Dannemora	46	.....	4	5	13	14	9	1	.....
Ellenburgh	363	23	17	8	54	132	123	4	2
Mooers	520	19	22	31	102	194	145	4	3
Peru	318	6	10	15	47	68	165	6	1
Plattsburgh	407	54	53	41	72	74	110	3	.....
Saranac	389	6	8	19	66	140	146	3	1
Schuyler Falls	219	3	11	16	40	64	82	3	.....
Totals	4,420	229	234	253	843	1,362	1,441	45	13

X.—*Showing by Towns for the Years* 1855, 1864, 1865, 1874, *and* 1875 *the Number of Sheep Shorn, the Total Weight of the Clip, and the Average Weight of Fleeces.*

Towns.	Number of Fleeces.					Total Clip.					Average Weight of Fleeces.				
	1855.	1864.	1865.	1874.	1875.	1855.	1864.	1865.	1874.	1875.	1855.	1864.	1865.	1874.	1875.
Altona	.....	1,421	1,794	1,022	962	.....	4,997	6,113	4,158	3,970	.....	3.52	3.41	4.07	4.13
Ausable	1,605	1,375	1,952	1,217	553	5,614	5,469	8,099	4,824	2,464	3.50	3.98	4.15	3.96	4.46
Beekmantown	4,000	7,709	8,424	3,644	3,736	14,201	31,484	34,205	16,499	16,392	3.55	4.08	4.06	4.53	4.39
Black Brook	402	793	1,040	732	723	1,161	2,928	4,467	3,009	2,836	2.89	3.69	4.30	4.11	3.92
Champlain	3,664	3,247	4,238	1,300	1,454	12,525	11,983	15,333	5,652	6,557	3.42	3.69	3.62	4.35	4.51
Chazy	5,924	7,472	9,182	3,583	3,106	20,384	28,927	34,354	15,627	12,906	3.44	3.87	3.74	4 33	4.16
Clinton	423	1,375	1,654	1,110	1,183	1,274	4,827	5,226	4,433	4,913	3.01	3.51	3.16	4.00	4.15
Dannemora	.....	56	70	144	167	.....	87	204	685	791	.....	1.55	2.91	4.76	4.74
Ellenburgh	888	2,525	2,847	1,581	1,568	2,831	9,306	10,214	6,426	7,008	3.19	3.69	3.59	4 06	4.47
Mooers	1,233	3,550	4,279	1,888	2,004	4,209	12,214	14,766	7,545	8,462	3.41	3.44	3.45	4.00	4.22
Peru	4,708	7,012	7,743	2,988	2,226	15,490	29,010	30,588	12,898	9,574	3.29	4.14	3.95	4.32	4.30
Plattsburgh	2,918	5,892	6,159	2,146	1,924	10,342	23,733	24,391	9,402	8,607	3.54	4.03	3.96	4.38	4.47
Saranac	744	2,067	2,385	2,044	1,826	2,579	6,699	7,791	7,853	6,911	3.47	3.24	3.27	3.84	3.78
Schuyler Falls	1,908	3,432	4,083	1,574	1,192	6,521	12,867	15,622	6,338	5,184	3.42	3.75	3.83	4.03	4.35
Totals	28,417	47,926	55,850	24,973	22,624	97,131	184,531	211,373	105,349	96,575	3.42	3.85	3.78	4.22	4.27

XI.—*Showing by Towns the Number, Material, and Value of Dwellings.*

Towns.	Number of Dwellings.					Value of Dwellings.					Number of Dwellings Valued at								
	Total.	Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.	Total.	Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.	Less than $50.	$50 and less than $100.	$100 and less than $250.	$250 and less than $1000.	$1000 and less than $2000.	$2000 and less than $5000.	$5000 and less than $10,000.	$10,000 and upwards.	Value not specified.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Altona	650	328	10	4	308	142,988	105,000	9,000	2,250	26,738	59	144	247	132	23	6	.....	.....	39
Ausable	601	521	24	23	33	550,745	406,470	100,700	40,500	3,075	6	38	92	288	92	51	9	7	18
Beekmantown	489	286	105	11	87	414,120	193,155	198,800	12,400	9,765	8	31	101	184	118	42	4	1	.....
Black Brook	636	324	1	.....	311	227,313	204,900	2,500	.....	19,913	150	144	116	137	27	24	4	1	33
Champlain	1,037	748	144	27	118	948,725	538,685	336,075	56,350	17,615	27	70	182	401	228	100	21	5	3
Chazy	636	432	112	25	67	454,091	237,179	176,962	35,100	4,850	15	79	144	194	129	52	6	1	16
Clinton	375	261	3	.....	111	41,220	40,695	.....	.....	525	25	41	96	43	1	2	.....	.....	167
Dannemora	219	77	2	1	139	109,925	91,250	2,000	800	15,875	32	42	55	43	25	12	3	.....	7
Ellenburgh	620	420	8	2	190	213,860	179,625	15,200	1,800	17,235	90	77	176	190	52	9	1	.....	25
Mooers	898	627	65	3	203	399,651	290,521	86,650	1,200	21,280	45	101	278	359	74	26	4	1	10
Peru	518	401	36	18	63	373,565	272,580	70,200	25,750	5,035	33	33	115	201	79	47	6	.....	4
Plattsburgh	1,406	1,017	279	46	64	2,252,090	1,042,385	1,008,750	194,725	6,230	47	34	161	486	298	273	82	20	5
Saranac	694	396	16	1	281	274,565	217,520	26,300	2,000	28,745	52	99	201	272	54	16	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler Falls	361	284	44	6	27	262,645	168,735	81,900	9,400	2,610	24	27	59	159	57	33	2	.....	.....
Totals	9,140	6,122	849	167	2,002	6,665,503	3,988,700	2,115,037	382,275	179,491	613	960	2,023	3,089	1,257	693	142	36	327

XII.—*Showing the Public Debt of the Various Towns and Incorporated Villages, June* 1, 1875.

Towns.	Assessed Valuation.	Indebtedness.	Indebtedness, less Sinking Fund.	Purposes for which Created.			
				Aid of Railroads.	Bridges, Docks, Highways, Sewers, Water-Supply.	Almshouses, Asylums.	School Buildings and School Purposes, Markets, Fire Department.
Altona	$145,462						
Ausable	598,237	$1,630	$1,630		$1,630		
Beekmantown	443,220						
Black Brook	143,927	6,000	6,000	$6,000			
Champlain	950,215						
Chazy	480,475						
Clinton	99,825						
Dannemora	82,716	No report.					
Ellenburgh	217,503						
Mooers	309,540						
Peru	552,544	26,400	26,400	26,400			
Plattsburgh	1,655,730	185,000	185,000	185,000			
Saranac	209,330						
Schuyler Falls	229,082	4,000	4,000		4,000		
Plattsburgh Village		222,000	222,000		180,000		$42,000
County proper		28,000	28,000			$28,000	
Totals	$6,117,806	$473,030	$473,030	$217,400	$185,630	$28,000	$42,000

XIII.—*Town Expenses* (1878).

Towns.	Names of Collectors.	Mills on Dollar.	To Com's. Highways.		To Supervisors.			Recorder.	To W. and P. Com's. Prin. and Int. on Bonds and N. Y. and C. Bonds and Int.	Total Town Charges.
			For Roads and Bridges.	Resident Highway Tax.	Town Audits.	Town Loans.	Dog Tax.	To Pay Village Recorder.		
Altona	A. McGregor	02	$240.96		$2,155.85					$2,396.81
Ausable	E. Weston	011½	250.00		3,589.37		$112.50			3,951 87
Beekmantown	W. J. Goss	09½		$6.75	980.89					987.64
Black Brook	John Ryan	21 8–10	250.00		5,388 64		165.50			5,804.87
Champlain	L. Brossard, Jr	09 1–10	650.00	1.13	2,638.51		93.00			3,382.64
Chazy	Stephen Stiles	010½	125.00		1,916.41		89.50			2,130.91
Clinton	James Hayes	015	200.00	14.01	1,229.55					1,443.56
Dannemora	Nelson Reynolds	022		23.63	1,257.80		46.50			1,327.93
Ellenburgh	S. D. Mix	015	250.00	32.13	2,569.93		123.00			2,975 06
Mooers	C. Davenport	013 4–10	275.60		2,455.75	$256.00	114 60			3,101 25
Peru	H. P. Hargraves	011 8–10	250.00	1.50	1,852.00		80.50		$2,700.00	4,884.00
Plattsburgh	Harry Norton	021	500.00	15.75	18,846.04			$600.00	12,825.38	32,787 17
Saranac	Joseph Nash	015½	1,400.00	27.77	3,317.78	400.00	111.00			5,256.55
Schuyler Falls	M. Hammond	012 4–10	250.00	3.00	1,768.61		37.50			2,059.11
Totals			$4,640.96	$125.67	$49,967.13	$656.00	$963.50	$600.00	$15,525.38	$72,489 37

XIV.—*State and County Tax, Etc.* (1878).

Towns.	State Tax.	School Tax.	Proportion County Charges.	Resident Unpaid Tax Recharged.	Non-Res. Highway Tax.	Non-Res. School Tax.	Balance due to County.	Ascertained Tax.	Excess of Tax.	Recess of Tax.	Total to Treasurer.	Total to be Collected.
Altona	$454.30	$265 22	$1,295.36	$216.80	$271.65	$83.31	$1,584.50	$908.17		$110.45	$5,079.31	$7,476.12
Ausable	1,644.25	959.95	4,688.60	87.47			385.88	2.08	$32.62		7 800.85	11,752 72
Beekmantown	1,058.67	618.09	3,018.79		17.80	50.00	780.44		69 22		5,619.76	6,600.65
Black Brook	528.48	308.53	1,507.04	47.85	150.75	53.82	170.84	792.26	16.73		3,576 00	9,380.14
Champlain	2,589.34	1,511.73	7,383.58	93.49			544.12			34.21	12,122.26	15,504.90
Chazy	1,392.48	813.00	3,970.69	47.83			549.40			10.36	6,773.40	8,904.31
Clinton	278.34	162.51	793.70	89.90	27.75	5.44	117.35	181.83	75.13		1,631.95	3,075.51
Dannemora	148.00	86.39	422.00	137.56	318.00	102.70	452.69	287.13		40.05	1,954.47	2,368 88
Ellenburgh	593.09	346.33	1,691.45	493.04	792 88	102.14	338 95	649.04			4,806.92	7,781 98
Mooers	808.18	471.83	2,304.55	138.86			438 53	32.16		29.93	4,194.11	6,971 91
Peru	1,486.77	868.04	4,239.54	7.44			214 07	17.47	50.62		6,883 95	11,767.95
Plattsburgh	3,740.07	2,183 57	10,664.88	618.43			2,301.95	340.60		754.37	19,725.13	51,912.30
Saranac	883.47	515.78	2,519 17	160.22	43.19	55.45	209.78	264.49		139.80	4,612.75	9,303.10
Schuyler Falls	670.77	391.62	1,912.74	29.40			687.81		21.19		3,684.13	5,769.64
Totals	$10,276.21	$9,502.59	$46,412.09	$2,168.29	$1,622.02	$452.86	$8,806.31	$3,475.23	$265.51	$1,119.17	$88,464.99	$158,570.11

XV.—*Assessed by Equalized Valuation* (1878).

Towns.	Acres.	Valuation of Towns as Assessed.	Amount Added to Valuation.	Amount Deducted from Valuation.	Equalized Valuation.	Personal Valuation.	Equalized Valuation, Personal Added.
Altona	58,768	$289,185	$2,300	.....	$291,485	$5,100	$296,585
Ausable	22,476	823,645	.....	$18,400	805,245	268,200	1,073,445
Beekmantown	35,802	665,450	5,400	.....	670,850	20,300	691,150
Black Brook	78,059	319,168	.....	29,750	289,418	55,601	345,019
Champlain	29,706	1,500,455	.....	.....	1,500,455	190,000	1,690,455
Chazy	32,365	729,531	75,000	.....	804,531	104,550	909,081
Clinton	42,054	180,215	1,500	.....	181,715	.....	181,715
Dannemora	31,050	105,770	.....	9,150	96,620	.....	96,620
Ellenburgh	60,027	384,264	3,000	.....	387,264	.....	387,264
Mooers	50,820	520,920	4,000	.....	524,920	2,700	527,620
Peru	45,157	918,380	.....	17,600	900,780	69,850	970,630
Plattsburgh	27,917	1,989,505	16,300	.....	2,005,805	435,900	2,441,705
Saranac	69,096	551,951	.....	10,700	541,251	35,510	576,761
Schuyler Falls	21,799	393,342	.....	21,900	371,442	66,475	437,917
Totals	.....	$9,371,781	.....	.....	$9,371,781	$1,254,186	$10,625,967

XVI.—*Churches.*

Denominations.	Organizations.	Edifices.	Sittings.	Membership.	Property.		Annual Amount Paid for Salaries of Clergy.
					Church Edifice, with Lots.	Other Real Estate.	
Baptist	2	1	400	168	$3,500	$3,500	$800
Congregational	3	3	1500	80	26,000	9,000	1,400
Free-Will Baptist	1	1	250	45	4,500	.....	250
Friends	1	1	500	.....	3,500	.....	.....
Jewish	1	1	150	28	5,000	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal	22	22	6225	1,933	99,600	24,930	13,925
Presbyterian	7	7	2200	562	80,300	15,580	6,100
Protestant Episcopal	6	6	1200	300	31,700	9,000	2,575
Roman Catholic	17	17	8590	12,038	149,500	21,575	11,386
Wesleyan Methodist	6	6	1350	345	13,500	6,750	2,250

XVII.—*Population by Towns since* 1790.

Towns.	When Formed.	Total Population.														
		1790.	1800.	1810.	1814.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Altona	1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,665	1,820	2,759	3,445
Ausable	1839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,222	3,976	4,492	3,803	3,227	2,694	2,863	3,203
Beekmantown	1820	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,343	1,511	2,391	2,263	2,769	3,078	3,384	2,933	2,977	2,708	2,552	2,431
Black Brook	1839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,064	1,598	2,525	3,025	3,452	3,282	3,561	3,439
Champlain	1788	578	1,169	1,210	942	1,618	1,824	2,456	2,691	3,632	4,050	5,067	6,197	5,859	5,774	5,080	5,306
Chazy	1804	.....	.....	1,466	1,404	2,313	2,396	3,097	3,023	3,584	3,571	4,324	4,462	3,399	3,381	3,206	3,068
Clinton	1845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	833	1,436	1,371	1,924	1,786	2,206	2,374
Dannemora	1854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	723	1,271	1,371	1,512	1,863
Ellenburgh	1830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645	1,171	902	1,504	1,751	2,348	*2,919	3,042	3,142
Mooers	1804	.....	.....	301	272	567	743	1,222	1,137	1,703	2,207	3,365	3,622	3,926	4,202	4,634	4,537
Peru	1792	.....	1,347	1,923	1,755	2,710	3,996	4,949	5,796	3,134	3,273	3,640	3,522	3,389	3,087	2,632	2,832
Plattsburgh	1785	458	1,400	3,102	3,390	3,519	3,753	4,913	4,426	6,416	6,095	5,618	6,080	6,630	7,195	8,414	8,788
Saranac	1824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	316	761	1,462	1,695	2,582	3,058	3,644	3,623	3,802	4,107
Schuyler Falls	1848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,110	1,937	1,976	1,871	1,684	1,717
Totals	.....	1,036	3,916	8,002	7,763	12,070	14,486	19,344	20,742	28,157	31,278	40,047	42,484	45,687	45,713	47,947	50,252

* Supplied from census of 1875 (for 1860). Evidently an omission in census of 1865.

XVIII.—*Showing by Towns the Population in the Aggregate, and as Native or Foreign-born, as White or Colored, and as Male or Female; also the number of Males of the Voting and Military Ages, of Persons of the School Age, of Aliens, of Land-owners, and of Illiterates.*

Towns.	Total Population.	General Nativity.		Race.		Sex.		Aliens.	Males of the Voting Age (21 and upwards).				Males of the military age (18 and under 45).	Persons of School Age (5 and under 18).		Owners of Land.	Unable to read and write (21 years old and upwards).
		Native.	Foreign born.	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Native.	Naturalized.	Aliens.		Males.	Females.		
Altona	3,445	2,438	1,007	3,429	16	1,813	1,632	407	761	379	245	137	615	606	574	370	425
Ausable	3,203	2,488	715	3,190	13	1,593	1,610	231	804	487	220	97	600	477	468	223	261
Beekmantown	2,431	1,996	435	2,404	27	1,229	1,202	57	640	415	174	51	429	377	357	408	177
Black Brook	3,439	2,589	850	3,433	6	1,803	1,636	191	799	396	326	77	649	603	551	177	391
Champlain	5,306	3,827	1,479	5,306	.....	2,676	2,630	697	1,289	714	311	264	979	822	747	567	534
Chazy	3,068	2,623	445	3,063	5	1,516	1,552	150	784	577	138	69	547	452	447	457	355
Clinton	2,374	1,492	882	2,371	3	1,204	1,170	362	504	152	232	120	404	437	425	318	211
Dannemora	1,863	1,398	465	1,827	36	1,260	603	171	837	545	121	171	782	215	190	58	37
Ellenburgh	3,142	2,459	683	3,131	11	1,627	1,515	242	743	457	181	105	540	536	501	344	217
Mooers	4,537	3,349	1,188	4,537	.....	2,282	2,255	430	1,046	551	362	133	743	738	739	585	326
Peru	2,832	2,426	406	2,830	2	1,483	1,349	132	811	585	138	88	598	399	385	340	155
Plattsburgh	8,788	6,827	1,961	8,779	9	4,349	4,439	507	2,127	1,249	672	206	1,590	1,348	1,291	803	732
Saranac	4,107	3,287	820	4,093	14	2,113	1,994	131	925	531	331	63	699	719	679	414	498
Schuyler Falls	1,717	1,488	229	1,716	1	858	859	16	436	324	101	11	309	264	233	265	142
Totals	50,252	38,687	11,565	50,109	143	25,806	24,446	3,724	12,506	7,362	3,552	1,592	9,484	7,993	7,587	5,329	4,461

XIX.—*Showing how many of the Inhabitants of each Town at the Census of* 1875 *were born in certain selected Counties, States, and Foreign Countries.*

Towns.	General Total.	Born in the United States.													Born in Foreign Countries.						
		Total.	Total.	Born in the County where enumerated.	Born in Counties of New York contiguous to the Co. where enumerated.	Born in other Counties of New York.	In Maine.	In New Hampshire.	In Vermont.	In Massachusetts.	In Rhode Island.	In Connecticut.	In New Jersey.	In Pennsylvania.	In other U. S.	Total.	In Canada.	In England.	In the German Empire.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other Foreign Countries.
Altona	3,445	2,438	2,231	2,093	63	75	11	9	155	15	1	2	.....	4	10	1,007	884	18	.....	93	5	7
Ausable	3,203	2,488	2,279	1,817	365	97	1	22	117	26	1	9	2	11	20	715	368	119	2	183	3	40
Beekmantown	2,431	1,996	1,860	1,787	36	37	2	9	95	16	1	3	.....	1	9	435	207	6	.....	215	6	1
Black Brook	3,439	2,589	2,465	2,191	213	61	2	9	82	4	1	2	6	2	16	850	514	57	.....	241	3	5
Champlain	5,306	3,827	3,577	3,401	58	118	5	4	165	34	.....	7	3	7	25	1,479	1,288	.....	3	110	74	4
Chazy	3,068	2,623	2,410	2,318	52	40	4	4	174	12	2	1	3	1	22	445	370	18	.....	48	7	2
Clinton	2,374	1,492	1,422	1,299	76	47	.....	1	43	11	.....	1	.....	4	10	882	681	7	.....	236	8	.....
Dannemora	1,863	1,398	1,248	828	72	348	2	7	53	20	1	8	11	12	36	465	241	31	30	136	8	19
Ellenburgh	3,142	2,459	2,157	1,893	214	50	3	41	225	10	6	4	.....	1	12	683	545	13	12	97	16	.....
Mooers	4 537	3,349	3,078	2,924	66	88	5	12	219	10	.....	8	2	3	12	1,188	919	43	3	186	27	10
Peru	2,832	2,426	2,269	2,096	105	68	3	22	102	13	.....	7	2	2	6	406	183	24	2	163	7	27
Plattsburgh	8,788	6,827	6,168	5,647	230	291	11	46	414	75	6	14	4	30	59	1,961	1,455	47	94	326	8	31
Saranac	4.107	3,287	3,099	2,937	78	84	2	17	117	23	2	3	.....	7	17	820	544	12	1	254	4	5
Schuyler Falls	1,717	1,488	1,391	1,325	40	26	.....	3	71	6	.....	1	2	2	12	229	129	7	.....	92	.....	1
Totals	50,252	38,687	35,654	32,556	1,668	1,430	51	206	2,032	275	21	70	35	87	256	11,565	8,308	402	147	2,380	176	152

POOR-HOUSE.

Until 1826 the town system of supporting the poor was in operation in this county. At the October session of the Board of Supervisors, in that year, the county system was adopted, and the sum of $500 was raised towards the purchase of a farm and erection of a poor-house. The farm of Ebenezer Allen, in Beekmantown, containing 90 acres, was purchased for the sum of $500. In May, 1827, the work of erecting the building was let to the lowest bidder for $1398, and Jonathan Barnes, at that time supervisor of Beekmantown, was chosen to superintend the work.

The present county poor-house was erected in 1875. It is a neat and substantial brick structure four stories in height, exclusive of the basement, and is in the form of a parallelogram, 132 feet and 6 inches long by 44 feet and 6 inches wide, having a projection in front 44 feet and 6 inches by 15 feet. It is in all respects a perfect building, and one which reflects great credit upon the citizens of Clinton County.

As an interesting statistical document the following report of the superintendent of the poor of Clinton County for the year ending Oct. 31, 1878, is subjoined:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Clinton Co., N. Y.:

The undersigned, Superintendent of the Poor in and for the county of Clinton, N. Y., respectfully presents his annual report of the expenses of the County Poor-House, and of the relief given outside thereof, for and during the year ending Oct. 31, 1878, as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Paid out by drafts on the county treasurer for contingent expenses	$4,439.71
Due by accounts audited at this session for supplies, repairs, etc	8,351.49
Total expenditures	$12,791.20

Said expenses and indebtedness were for the following purposes, viz.:

For transportation of insane to hospital	$245.00
For salary of superintendent, keeper, and helpers	2,776.18
For temporary relief	420.24
For coffins	50.00
For miscellaneous	213.38
For dry-goods, clothing, shoes, etc	2,458 54
For repairs and sundry articles for house	1,192.02
For fuel, groceries, provisions, medicines, etc	5,435.84
Total	$12,791.20

ACCOUNT WITH COUNTY TREASURER.

Drafts were issued upon the funds in the hands of the county treasurer for the following expenses, viz.:

To pay the indebtedness of the county house, audited at the last session of the board	$6,190.95
To pay the temporary relief given out by town officers to county poor, also audited at the last session of the board	6,684.08
To pay contingent expenses for the past year	4,439.71
Total drawn	$17,314.74

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

It will be necessary for your Hon. Board to raise and levy the following amounts, viz.:

To pay the indebtedness of the county house, audited at the last session of the board	$8,351.49
To pay the temporary relief given out the past year, and audited at this session	6,451.39
To pay contingent expenses of the county house	3,000.00
Total	$17,802.88

RECORD OF THE POOR.

There were in the county house, Nov. 1, 1877	80
Admitted during the year	132
Born in the house	4
Total	216

Classified as follows:

		Males.	Females.
County	54	34	20
Tramps	72	72	0
Towns	86	46	40
Born	4	3	1
Totals	216	155	61

The average number of poor who have been inmates of the county house a whole year is	92.55

There were inmates of the house, Nov. 1, 1878:

Chargeable to the county	19
" " towns	43
	—62
The number of deaths the past year was	11
Discharged, or otherwise have left the house	143
	216

Of those remaining in the house Nov. 1, 1878, there were:

		Males.	Females.
Lunatics	26	15	11
Idiots	12	9	3
Epileptics	12	1	1
Other causes	22	17	5
Total	62	42	20

RECORD OF DEATHS.

Altona.—Mary Bergevid, twenty-one years, Canadian, April 18, 1878.
Ausable.—Mitchel Berry, seventy-five years, Irish, March 2, 1878.
Ausable.—Moses Dupree, twenty-one years, American, July 12, 1878.
Beekmantown.—Francis Betomy, seventy-one years, French, Dec. 1, 1877.
Chazy.—Henry Brusso, thirty-five years, Canadian, Dec. 29, 1877.
Clinton.—John Recor, seventy-seven years, Canadian, Nov. 2, 1877.
Champlain.—Child Latour, eight days, Canadian, March 10, 1878.
Ellenburgh.—L. Livernay's wife, ninety-eight years, Canadian, March 30, 1878.
Saranac.—Mrs. Smith, seventy years, Irish, Sept. 24, 1878.
County.—Thomas Alligat, thirty years, Irish, Sept. 25, 1878.
County.—Louis Stevens, sixty-seven years, Canadian, Dec. 5, 1877.

NATIVITY OF INMATES.

		Males.	Females.
Americans	80	54	26
Canadian	52	34	18
Irish	64	51	13
French	8	8	0
English	8	4	4
German	1	1	0
Welsh	2	2	0
Scotch	1	1	0
Total	216	155	61

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

		Males.	Females.
Idiocy	23	11	12
Lunacy	26	15	11
Old age	9	4	5
Destitute	53	36	17
Epileptic	2	1	1
Vagrancy	58	48	10
Intemperate	25	25	0
Cripple	6	5	1
Sickness and blind	14	10	4
Total	216	155	61

BOARD ACCOUNT.

The whole number of weeks' board given at the county house the past year is	4826⅔
Divided as follows:	
To town poor	2927
To county poor officers and others	1899⅔
	4826⅔
The average cost of the board per day is	16 9/100
The average cost of the board per week is	$1.12 63/100

The several amounts chargeable to towns for board, clothing, coffins, and transportation of insanes have been compiled in schedule form, which is hereto annexed, and forms a part of this, my report.

INVENTORY OF GOODS NOV. 1, 1878.

Value of the goods and chattels in and about the county house Nov. 1, 1878, as per inventory of the same, is as follows:

Live stock	$794.00
Farming implements	617.50
Household furniture	833.31
Clothing, dry goods, and shoes	1202.75
Provisions and groceries	369.62
Fuel	112.50
Medicine	20.00
Sundry articles	310.53
Total	$4260.21

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

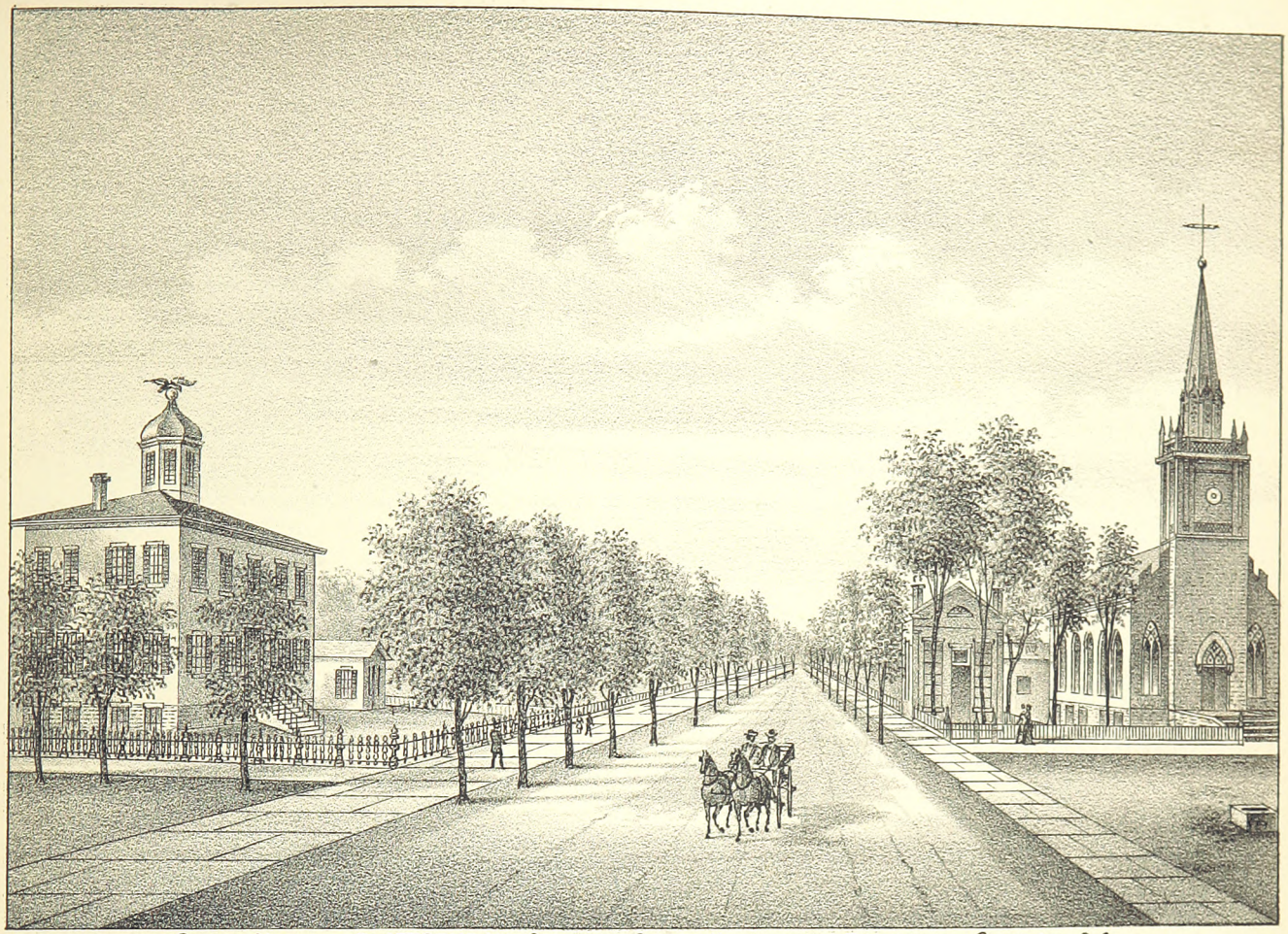
There has been raised on the farm the following produce, to wit: Thirty-five tons of hay, 8 tons of straw, 4 tons corn-fodder, 2 tons bean-straw, 200 bushels oats, 75 bushels beans, 125 bushels buckwheat, 700 bushels potatoes, 120 bushels onions, 400 bushels beets, 150 bushels turnips, 125 bushels carrots, 600 pounds tobacco, 600 pounds of butter, 45 barrels soap, 2400 pounds beef,—the whole valued at $2134.75.

CHAPTER XXXV.

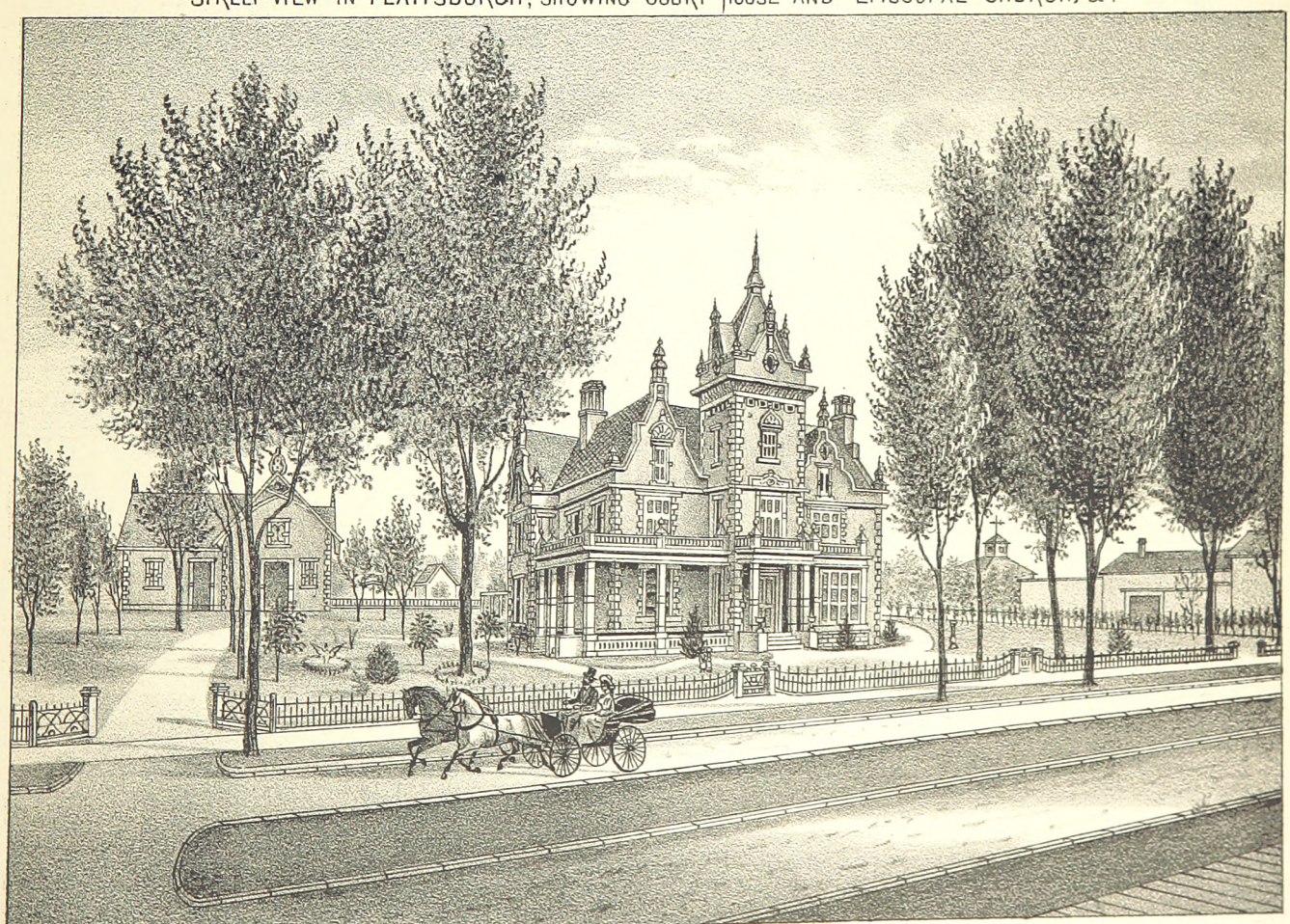
PLATTSBURGH.

English Grant—The First White Settler—Count de Fredenburgh—His Location—Mysterious Disappearance—State Bounty Lands—The Platt Patent—Original Proprietors—The First Grist- and Saw-Mills—The First Forge— The "Gift Lots"—The Mill-Privilege—The Building Lots—Plattsburgh in 1798—In 1811—Pioneer Attorneys—First Physicians—Events of 1811-1823—Cumberland Head.

On the 11th of January, 1769, a warrant was issued by the English government for 30,000 acres of land in this section to Count Charles de Fredenburgh, formerly a captain in the British army. He had, however, visited the section covered by the warrant some years previously and com-



STREET VIEW IN PLATTSBURGH, SHOWING COURT HOUSE AND EPISCOPAL CHURCH, &c



RESIDENCE OF C. E. M. EDWARDS, BROAD ST., PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.

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menced improvements, which consisted of a dwelling, which stood within the present corporate limits of the village, and a saw-mill three miles up the Saranac. De Fredenburgh remained here several years, his nearest neighbors being John La Frombois, in Chazy, and William Hay and Henry Cross, who resided on Friswell's patent, opposite the island of Valcour. He was doubtless a man of considerable importance and pecuniary wealth, and it is said that his dwelling here was furnished in a sumptuous manner. "Here," says Judge Palmer, "surrounded by the families of his workmen, who dwelt in rude cabins near the lake or at the 'falls,' he lived with his wife and children in almost unbroken solitude, looking forward to the day when his broad acres would be cleared, and his possessions on the Saranac should produce baronial wealth." This dream, however, was never realized. The cloud of the coming Revolution frightened his family from their forest home, and they removed to Montreal, and a short time before the war De Fredenburgh alone returned to protect his property. His mill and dwelling were soon after burned down, and he mysteriously disappeared. The Revolution soon burst over the land, which effectually stopped all immigration to this section, and it was not until 1785 that subsequent permanent settlement was made in this vicinity.

In 1781 the State of New York, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments for its defense, offered a bounty of 500 acres each of unappropriated lands to such as should enter the service before a specified time. The act appropriating these lands contained a provision that when the requisite number of persons entitled collectively to 30,500 acres should join in a location, the lands so located should be laid out into a township seven miles square. A wise provision in the act devoted the remaining 860 acres to gospel and school purposes.

It was not strange that a region possessing so many natural advantages as this should soon be selected by the adventurous settler for his future home, and in 1784 Zephaniah Platt, of Poughkeepsie, who with others had secured the requisite number of "rights" for the location of a township, selected the lands formerly occupied by De Fredenburgh. Letters patent were issued to Zephaniah Platt Oct. 26, 1784, and about the same time he also, together with Nathaniel Platt and Simon R. Reeves, obtained from the State a patent for 2000 acres of land, including Cumberland Head, and extending north to the Beekman patent. De Fredenburgh's children subsequently applied to the Legislature for the recognition of the title to the tract which had been occupied by their father, and William Gilliland claimed the title to Cumberland Head under an assignment from Lieut. Howe, an officer in the French and Indian war. Both of these claims were unsuccessful.*

The patent granting these lands containing a condition requiring the patentee to "put one settler upon every 600 acres of land in the tract within three years after its date," steps were immediately taken for the settlement of the lands; and at a meeting of the proprietors, held at the inn of John Simmons, in New York, it was agreed to give such of the proprietors as should build a dam and mill upon the Saranac within two years the title to 150 acres lying at the mouth of the river, and the Fredenburgh mill-lot, containing 50 acres; which proposition was accepted by Zephaniah Platt, Peter Tappan, Zacheus Newcomb, Nathaniel Platt, Platt Rogers, Charles Platt, Thomas Treadwell, Simon R. Reeves, Melancton Smith, Jonathan Lawrence, Israel Smith, and John Adams. Dec. 30, 1784, those twelve persons met at the house of Zephaniah Platt, in Poughkeepsie, and agreed "to be jointly concerned in the building of a saw-mill, grist-mill, and a forge on the river Saranac the next summer, each to advance an equal proportion of money." At this meeting Judge Platt was appointed agent for the company, and it was further agreed that they should build a "petty augeu" (pirogue) of a medium size, and also should purchase twine for a seine. The expense attending the erection of the mill was estimated as follows: Mill-stones, $100; irons, $125; nails, $37.50; iron, $16; transportation, $15; saw, $7.50; bolting-cloth, $15; pork, $80; bread, $65; rum, $80.

The next important step in the new movement was that of transferring the title to the lands to the enterprising pioneers, which was effected Feb. 6, 1785, and on the 18th of the following June the first grist-mill was raised. On the 22d of the same month the first saw-mill was raised. This was an event of no small moment in the history of the settlement, and it was christened by Cornelius Haight "the glory of the Saranac." This was a building with a single saw, and was located near the bend of the river.

Although the grist- and saw-mills were built in 1785, the first forge was not erected until 1798. In a letter dated Plattsburgh, Oct. 24, 1798, from T. Platt to Z. Platt, he says, "I wrote by the last mail, in which I informed you that the forge started the day after you left us. She continues to do good business. We make about 12 (?) of iron per weake with one fire. Many people that have seen her in motion are pleased to say that she is the best forge they ever saw. To this my Uncle Nathaniel subscribes."

This forge was located on the east side of the river, probably on the site now occupied by the Saranac Mills. This primitive establishment doubtless bore as much resemblance to a blacksmith-shop as to the style of forges of 1880. The bellows were of the same style as blacksmiths' bellows, and were twenty feet in length! The forge was supplied with ore from Vermont.

The following is the amount of expenditures in erecting mills, forges, etc., as taken from Platt, Smith & Platt's books, dated 1797:

* The following is a list of the original proprietors of Plattsburgh Old Patent, and of the number of acres allotted to each: Thomas Treadwell, Nehemiah Benedict, and Thomas Benedict, 1120 acres; Nathaniel Platt, 950; Nathaniel Tom, 480; Burnet Miller, 480; Ezra L. Hommedieu, 320; Peter Tappen, 480; John Miller, 640; Benjamin Walker, 320; John Berrien, 480; Jonathan Lawrence, 480; Benjamin Smith, 480; Israel Smith, 960; Melancton Smith, 1120; Zephaniah Platt, 900; William Floyd, 320; Benjamin Conkling, 500; Andrew Billings, 400; John Adams, 1600; Thomas Stone, 1000; Lewis Barton, 200; Ebenezer Mott, 200; Zacheus Newcomb, 1200; Platt Rogers, 1500; General Schuyler, 950; Benjamin Titus, 400; Charles Platt, 800; John Smith, 400; Albert Adriance, 200; Samuel Smith, 200; Jacobus S. Swartout, 200; Simon R. Reeves, 2800; Zephaniah and Nathaniel Platt, 4050; Zephaniah and Nathaniel Platt and S. R. Reeves, 4300.

June and July, To Sundries for Grist-Mill	$422.05
" " Saw-Mills	14.17
" " Dam	146.63
October, G.-Mill	33.39
" S.-Mill	88.87
" Dam	248.63
" "	500.13
" G.-Mill	17.17
" F.-Mill	26.15
" Dam	59.99
" "	99.37
" Saw-Mill	105.54
" Clearing Green Lot	24.37
" Forge	201.87
" "	36.50
" Fulling-Mill	8.47
" Dam	38.25
" Grist-Mill	23.69
" Saw-Mills	651.46
" Forges	136.50
" "	251.99
" Saw-Mills, etc	397.51
" "	827.37
Total	$5390.21
To amt. of Platt, Bailey & Platt's acct. for acct. due dft. people building mills, boat, forge-hammer, fulling-mills, iron-house, etc	$1640.18
Total	$7030.39

AN ESTIMATE OF IRON MADE.

	Bushels (Coal?).
Bruce & Osborn	1100
Isaac Allen	3117½
Asa Hays	4165
Asa Hays	120
Asa Hays	1360
George Glaisebrook	800
Benjamin Wood	2456
Stafford & Son	1885
Rowland Stafford, Jr.	1142
Lewis Ferris	464
Woods	260
Jonathan Sanbon	2220
Joel Judd	980
John Culver	300
Reuben Allen	742
Elkany Damolds	1040
John Wurt	240

	T.	*cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	
Iron made by David Beach from March 27 to Aug. 2, 1800	7	8	1	15	
Do. By Kent	7	3	0	18	
	14	11	2	5	at 40*s.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cole	696	2	0
	246	19	0
	449	3	0
Workingmen's Wages	139	16	3
	309	6	3
Iron Ore, 42 ton, @ 52*s*	67	10	0
	234	11	3

Being desirous of effecting settlements upon the various lots at the earliest practicable moment, the proprietors designated 997 acres as "gift lots," to be given to the first settlers in the patent. There were twelve of these lots, as follows: "Number one," says Judge Palmer, "which contained 61 acres, lay north and adjoining Cornelia Street, and extended from the Convent D'Youville to the lake-shore. This lot was given to Charles Platt, who also received lot two, containing 67 acres, which adjoined number one on the north. Next north was number three, containing 100 acres, conveyed to Thomas Allen. This lot extended as far west as the Bailey farm. Jabez Pettit received number four, which also extended from the lake-shore to the line of the Bailey farm, and was bounded on the north by the Boynton road. Numbers five, six, seven, and eight contained 81 acres each, and were given, in the order named, to Kinner Newcomb, Mr. Sexton, John B. Hartwick, and Derrick Webb, and included all the territory lying west of Catharine Street to an extension south of the east bounds of the school lot. Number nine contained 81 acres, and was given to Cyrenus Newcomb This lot was bounded by the school lot on the west, and by the old Beekmantown road on the east. Number ten, which contained 50 acres, lay on the opposite side of this road, and included the Bailey homestead farm and a portion of the Boynton farm lying south of the Boynton road. This was given to Moses Soper. Jacob Ferris received number eleven, containing 120 acres, including all the territory on the east side of the river extending south as far as the bend of the river, near old Fort Brown. This lot extended twenty-five feet into the river, and included one-half its water-power. Number twelve, which was also given to Charles Platt, who received numbers one and two, contained 94 acres. This lot lay north of the Boynton road, and included the east portion of the farm lately owned by Mr. Hewitt."

The proprietors also set apart thirty lots, of 100 acres each, including some of the best lands in the town, to be sold at a "low rate." These lots included all the territory as far west as the "glebe lot," on the Boynton road, and as far as Thorn's Corners, on the Plank road, and Rugar Street. As early as Aug. 23, 1785, pioneers had purchased these lots, as follows: On the Boynton road, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 to Peter Roberts, Charles McCreedy, John Kelly, Melancton L. Woolsey, and William Mitchell, respectively, Mitchell taking the two latter. On the Plank road, Daniel Averill purchased lot 10; Joseph Wait, 11; Simeon Newcomb, 17; Mr. Saxton, 14. On Rugar Street, lots 9, 13, and 15 were sold to Daniel Averill, Nathan Averill, and Daniel Averill, Jr., and lot 20 to Samuel Beeman.

August 23d the proprietors divided among themselves 24,300 acres, embracing 81 lots, one-third containing 200 acres, one-third 300 acres, and the remaining one-third 400 acres each. This division was made by ballot, and resulted as follows: Simon R. Reeves drew 2700 acres; Simon R. Reeves and John Adams, 900; Zacheus Newcomb, 900; Israel and Samuel Smith, 900; Zephaniah Platt, 3600; John Adams, 900; Barrett Miller, 900; Melancton Smith, 900; Charles Platt and Platt Rogers, 900; Thomas Storm and Lewis Barton, 900; Platt Rogers, 900; Peter Taylor, Benjamin Smith, and Adelbert Andrance, 900; Benjamin Walker, John Berrien, and Andrew Billings, 900; Nathaniel Platt, 3600; Nathaniel Tom, Jonathan Lawrence, and Ebenezer Mott, 900; Benjamin Calkins, Benjamin Titus, and Jacobus and Daniel Swartout, 900; William Floyd, Ezra L'Homedieu, and John Smith, 900; Thomas Treadwell, 900; and Philip Schuyler and Nathaniel Northrop, 900.

Some time prior to 1787, Jacob Ferris, who owned the water-power on the east side of the river, built a saw-mill on the east end of the dam, and a grist-mill a short distance below. These were the second mills of the kind built in the town. Subsequently a fulling-mill, dye-house, etc., were erected on the same side of the river.*

In the following October the mill belonging to the com-

* Ferris, in a letter January 28th, says the dam is likely to stand well but "the mills dus but very Little business this winter."

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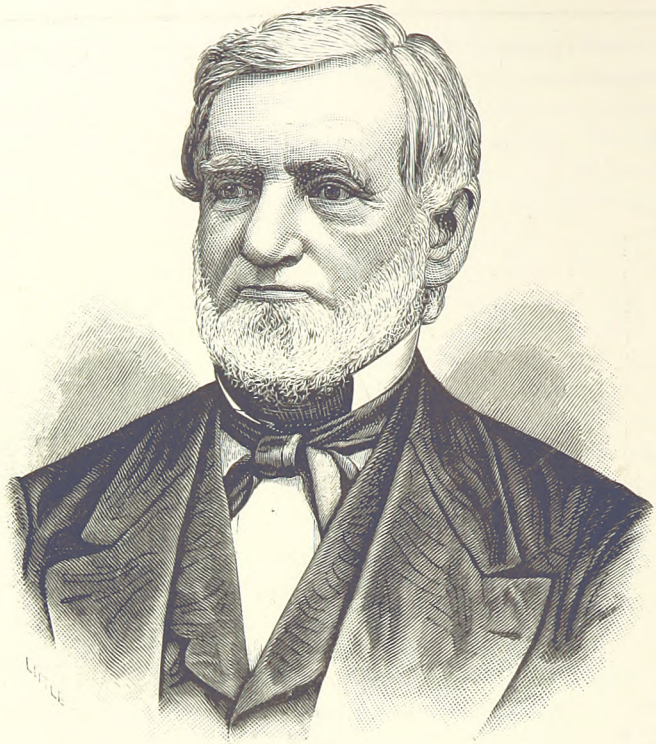


Photo. by W. A. Bigelow, Plattsburgh.

Zeph. C. Platt

This venerable and worthy representative of the pioneer Platt family, son of Isaac C. Platt and Ann Treadwell Platt, and the oldest living member of that family bearing the name Platt, was born in Plattsburgh July 30, 1805.

His grandfather, on the paternal side, was Judge Charles Platt, who removed to Plattsburgh soon after the organization of the town, and was elected its first supervisor, and for several years was town clerk. He was first judge of the Clinton Common Pleas until 1804, and in 1808 was appointed to the office of county clerk, which he held until 1822. He was a native of Long Island, and a brother of Zephaniah Platt. His grandfather, on the maternal side, was Thomas Treadwell, of honored memory.*

During the war of 1812 he was sent to Vermont, where he attended school in the primary department of Middlebury College, of which institution his uncle was at that time principal. He subsequently attended school at the old Plattsburgh Academy, and succeeded in acquiring an education that well qualified him for his subsequent successful business career.

Mr. Platt early manifested an interest in agricultural pursuits, and has long been ranked among the leading agriculturists of the county. He is a man of ripe business experience and good judgment, and has had a large experience in the settlement of "estates" throughout the county. Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Plattsburgh he was chosen its president, and was also first president of the Clinton County Savings Bank. Although never seeking political preferment, he has held various offices, always discharging his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was supervisor in 1842, again in 1854, and was a member of Assembly in 1858. Politically Mr. Platt is an "old-line" Democrat. His first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, and he has voted at every presidential election, but one, since that time. He has always manifested an interest in religious matters, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. All matters tending toward the advancement of the interests of the county have found in him an earnest supporter. He was prominently identified with the movement which resulted in the building of the New York and Canada Railroad.

Jan. 14, 1829, he united in marriage with Ann Elizabeth Miller, and their family consisted of four children,—one son and three daughters,—viz.: Ann Elizabeth, wife of B. F. Felt, of Galena, Ill.; Caroline D., widow of the late James Palmer; John D., of Nebraska; and Mary L. His wife died Nov. 10, 1871, and he married Jan. 1, 1873, Julia Haynes, a native of Hoosac Falls, N. Y.

Although far on the down-hill of life, Mr. Platt still possesses, in a remarkable degree, the vigor and elasticity of youth.

*See history of Beekmantown.

pany was doing a fair business, as Melancton Woolsey, in a letter written to Mr. Platt, under date of Oct. 27, 1787, says,—

"The grist-mill has a good share of custom. I believe we have ground near 3000 bushels since you left us."

Zephaniah Platt evidently manifested a decided interest in matters concerning the new settlement, for, under date of Nov. 1, 1787, he writes to Woolsey & Platt,—

"I wish you to inform me of the state of the Ditch, what condition the mills are in, what you have ground on an average for two months past or more, and what you have saved, whether the salmon get over the dam, and numbers you catch, the quantity of wheat sowed in Plattsburgh?"

The following copy of a letter from Wm. Thorn to Zephaniah Platt, under date of June 4, 1786, is given as illustrative of the first days of the embryo settlement:

"Plats Burg, June 4, 1786.

"Respected Friend, Zephaniah Platt,—We arrived at Plats Burg the 28th of May, when got there Found the Deatch Prete much as we left it, proves very hard Degging. The Mill Right is much against Puten the wing where it was before, as he thinks it is Best to Putt it at Jacobs' Rock, then it will stand. We don't no what to do till we here from the on this occasion, tho' we shan't alter nothing without orders from the. I sent to Scars Borough acording to orders, they told me that Jeames W. Payn had giv orders fer the wheat and corn that was in store. Before one came, therefore, he got 22 bushels of corn, and no wheat, whe sent him immediately to Canaday, but has not returned as yet. Thy company is More wanted than ever is poable. Our french men are alle naked amost. We do not want to send fer. Charles Will Right for what is wanted.

"The 5th of June, Aston Returned from Canaday with 50 Bushels wheat ground, Cost their 5*s*. 3*d*. per Bushel.

"Osten Brought 40 or 50 yards of Cloth from Canaday.

"I remain thy Deutefull friend,

"Wm. Thorn.

"I have sold 300 acres of Land at interest, and 8*s*. 3*d*. pr acre.

"Be pleased to Send me Shuthred or flax. We have none here."

Under date of Jan. 29, 1787, Chas. Platt writes to Zephaniah Platt, and says,—

"The saw-mill has not turned since you left us, the grist-mill has done but little and is now still, tho' I think both might, with care, go most of the winter if there was anything to grind."

Further on, he says,—

"Second of January the snow was all gone."

In November, 1787, Jacob Ferris, mentioned above, conveyed an undivided half of his water-privilege and mills to Benjamin Mooers, and the other half to Theodorus Platt; in October, 1792, and four years later Mooers conveyed his interest in the property to Zephaniah Platt. The title to the mill property on the other side of the river had passed into the hands of Zephaniah Platt, Theodorus Platt, and Melancton Smith, Zephaniah Platt owning one-half.

This company at once commenced improvements on the property; the old dam at the bend of the river was torn down, and a new one, about fourteen feet high, was erected on or near the site of the present dam. They also erected a grist-mill about this time, situated back from the street, near the west end of the dam.

In a letter of Charles Z. Platt, under date of Feb. 12, 1798, he says, "I arrived here on Saturday, the 27th of January. Found all well. The mills have done a great deal of business, but the Colliers, wood-choppers, carpenters, blacksmiths, millers, and all the Lazy folks in this town have eat all the *Toal up*."

A few years later this building was carried away in a flood, when the location of the mill was changed to the site of the present Saranac Mills, on the east side of the river. "At the time of this freshet," says Judge Palmer, "several persons were engaged in removing the machinery from the mill when the building fell: all escaped except Daniel Robinson, who was carried down the stream as far as Mr. Sailly's ashery, one hundred rods below, where he was rescued by persons standing on the shore. When the water subsided the millstone was found at the place where Robinson had been drawn out of the river. The 'Govenor' declared that when he found the mill was tumbling to pieces he clung to the millstone for safety, and floated upon it to that point. The story seems improbable; still the fact that the stone was found at the place where he landed is evidence of its truth. This freshet was for many years afterwards referred to as the one 'when Governor Robinson rode down the river on a millstone.'"

During the time the mill property remained in the possession of the above-mentioned owners, the "eight-and-one-half" mill lot, as it is now known, was appropriated to mill purposes, which included all the mill-privileges on both sides of the river.

In December, 1817, this whole property passed into the possession of Levi Platt. In 1827 the title passed to the Bank of Plattsburgh, and two years later, July, 1829, it was sold at public auction. The mill and the lots 1, 6, and 7 were purchased by Richard Yates, as trustee for certain State banks, and the remaining lots by John Palmer, who immediately commenced operations for the development of the water-power at this point. He constructed a dam for the supply of lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, and in 1839 built a dam about half a mile farther up the river, where, in the following year, a saw-mill was erected by Cyrus Waterhouse. Through the impetus given to business by John Palmer at this place, the erection of other works soon followed, and in 1833 the mills at this point presented a busy scene. The works located here were mills for sawing marble, large quantities of which were brought from the Isle La Motte quarries.

About this time various industries sprang up along the river, and for many years afterwards all was life and activity. Among the establishments were the carding and cloth-dressing business, which was carried on by C. S. Bliss & Co. and Noyes P. Gregory; a foundry by Horace Boardman; a marble-mill by Clark, McGregor & Co.; a comb-factory by E. H. Barnum; a cotton-factory by William Palmer and Charles S. Mooers. Cornelius Halsey & Co. also operated a cotton-factory.

A few years, however, made a great change in this little cluster of manufacturing establishments. In consequence of the poor facilities for reaching a southern market and the small capacity of the cotton-mills, they were abandoned; the marble-mills were closed, and the old saw-mill was in a dilapidated condition. In 1846 the old mill was supplanted by a large saw-mill, erected by J. & S. W. Barnard, of Albany, and the Halsey cotton-mill building was subsequently used as a wheelwright and cabinet-maker's shop.

In 1859 it was demolished and a saw-mill erected on its site by Mr. Tefft.

In 1791 twelve building-lots were laid out, containing in all about 43 acres of land. "These lots included all the territory now bounded north by Cornelia Street, south by the brow of the hill in rear of Broad Street, and east by Margaret Street as laid out betweed Cornelia and Brinkerhoff Streets, and that line continued to the river."

Although these lots were surveyed and apportioned in 1791, none were occupied until 1797, when lot No. 2, north of the present court-house, was purchased by Dr. Chauncey Fitch, who soon after erected a dwelling thereon, and in February of the same year lot 5 was conveyed to Mrs. Phebe Ketchum, who occupied it during the following fall.

In 1798 about one-fourth of an acre in the southeast corner of No. 5 was purchased by William and James Bailey, who erected a store on the present site of the jewelry-store of William Reed. Near this store, on the south, Theodorus Platt had an office. These buildings fronted upon the unoccupied lands of the "mill lots," and at this time were the only buildings in this section of the little settlement. On the south road was a "block-house,"* which stood on the bank of the lake, on the farm now owned by E. L. Nichols. Near this block-house was a blacksmith-shop occupied by Peter Roberts.

PLATTSBURGH IN 1798.

In 1798 the village contained about 250 inhabitants. Near the railroad crossing, on the north bank of the river, was a store occupied by Platt & Mooers. Next east was the residence of Peter Sailly, Esq., erected in 1795–96, with a storehouse and ashery upon the bank of the river opposite. Next east of Mr. Sailly's was a dwelling occupied by Benjamin Graves, and beyond these were three or four dwellings; and still farther on was a block-house, then used as a court-house and jail.

On the site of the old Fredenburgh house, on the east side of the river, was a house which was built and occupied by John Clark as a tavern, and subsequently occupied for the same purpose by Israel Green. At "Clark's Landing," the name given to the place back of this building, was a small storehouse, and there were also two buildings at "the Point," which had been erected by Jacob Ferris. The lot now owned by Mr. Lansing was purchased by John Lewis Fouquet in 1793, upon which he erected a dwelling. Here Zephaniah Platt soon after built the "homestead," now known as the "government house."

With the mills and mill-houses, and the few scattered locations on the building lots, mentioned on a previous page, the above constituted the village in 1798. It was indeed a small settlement. There were no streets, only the highways leading from adjacent settlements to the "proprietors' mills." These were four in number. One was known as the "Cumberland Head" road, which led down the north bank of the river to the foot of the bay; another was known as "South Street," leading into the settlements in the southwestern part of the town; another which led to Beekman's patent, and a fourth known as the "Peru road." There was also a short road from Clark's tavern to the two Ferris' buildings on "the Point." "South Street," from Theodorus Platt's office to Roberts' blacksmith-shop, near the block-house, was simply a crooked way through the bushes.

Notwithstanding the village at this time was small, it was the most important settlement in Northern New York, and the shire-town of a large tract of country, embracing the territory now lying within the bounds of the counties of Essex and Franklin.

As an illustration of the price of land in this section in 1799, the following extract is made from a letter written by Z. Platt, dated Plattsburgh, Dec. 31, 1799. He says the Chateaugay land speculation has embarrassed him, and that he is selling land at 20*s.* per acre, cost 10*s.*, and "we still continue to dispose of our lands in the patent (Plattsburgh) in which you are a large proprietor, at 3 dollars, and the settlement is filling fast."

THE VILLAGE IN 1811.

Its growth, however, for the first quarter of a century was not rapid. In 1811 it contained 78 dwelling-houses, 4 hotels, 13 stores, and 11 shops and offices. The manufacturing interests consisted of a tannery on Broad Street, 2 saw-mills, a grist-, and a fulling-mill. Among the merchants were Fouquet & Green, Samuel Moore & Co., McCreedy & McDowell, Lewis Ransom, Carlyle D. Tylee, Benj. G. Wood, Elijah White, John I. and Roswell Wait, and Platt & Smith. Trowbridge & Seymour, hatters, were located on Margaret Street, opposite Brinkerhoff. Several of the stores were then on Broad Street.

In those days, as at present, there were "doubtful balances of rights and wrongs, and weary lawyers with endless tongues." Among the first resident Gamaliel of the law who raised their voices in Plattsburgh were Adrial Peabody, who was admitted to the bar in 1795, and Caleb Nichols and Eleazer Miller,† who were admitted in 1796–97. Previous to this time the business of the court had been transacted by attorneys from other sections, who traveled the circuit with the judges.

The first disciples of Esculapius who came to reside in the village were Doctors John Miller,‡ Chauncey Fitch, Oliver Davidson, and Benj. J. Mooers. These were here prior to 1812.

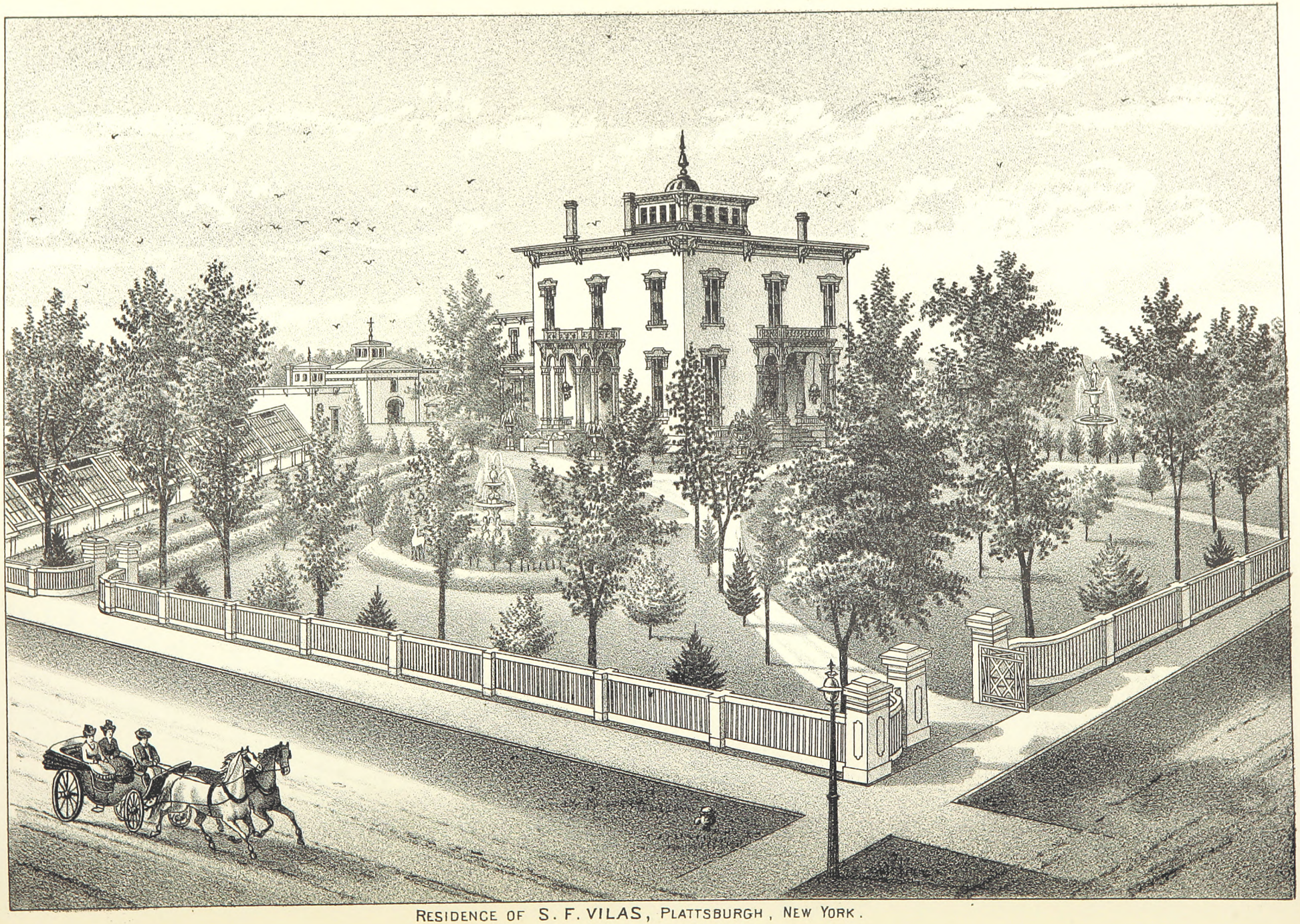
EVENTS OF 1811–23.

From 1811 to 1823 spanned a prosperous era in the history of the village. In 1811 the movement was started which resulted in the erection of the academy. The same year the Plattsburgh *Republican* was established. The village was incorporated in 1815, and in 1816 the little band of religious workers, who had held their first meeting as far back as 1792, dedicated their first house of worship. A bank was organized in 1817. Other evidences of a progressive civilization followed, and in 1823 Plattsburgh contained three hundred houses, a church, a bank, the court-

* There was also another block-house in the village, which stood near the present residence of Mrs. J. D. Woodward, on Broad Street.

† See chapter on the Bar of Clinton County.

‡ See chapter on the Medical Society of Clinton County.



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house, an academy, three printing-offices, a flouring-mill, two saw-mills, a fulling-mill and clothing-works, an oil-mill, two carding-machines, three tanneries, fifteen retail stores, and a distillery.

At this time Judge John Lynde was postmaster, and in the *Plattsburgh Republican* of April 26, 1823, is the following notice: "We have received no mail from the South for several days. We understand that for the future it will come but once a week." The postage at that time was 25 cents per letter.

In 1835 the population had increased to 2500, and Plattsburgh was ranked among the prosperous villages of the State. There were fourteen resident lawyers, three physicians, and four clergymen.

Andrew Moore, Sailly & Hicks, Samuel Hinman, and D. L. Fouquet were the principal merchants who occupied the stone row at the head of Bridge Street. The south store in the brick block between Bridge Street and the public square was occupied by Heman and Cyrus Cady, and the old wooden building on the corner of River and Bridge Streets by Lawrence Myers. James Bailey and Cornelius Halsey were on the north side of Bridge Street, between River and Margaret; Moss Kent Platt, on the corner of Bridge and Margaret; Thomas Goldsmith, on the corner of Oak and Broad; William H. Morgan, Hugh McMurry, and Samuel Lowell, on the east side of the river; Ephraim Buck, on Margaret; and Paul Marshall, on River Street; Joseph Durkee, John Archy, Asa Saunders, and Michael Kearney were proprietors of small establishments.

There were three hotels in the village at this time, viz., the Village Hotel, kept by John Nichols, which occupied the present site of the Witherill House; the Phœnix, John McKee, proprietor, where the Cumberland House now stands; and Fouquet's Stage House.

Daniel Tenney was the proprietor of a hat-store on River Street, and Amos A. Prescott had a jewelry-store and book-store on Margaret Street.

In addition to the establishments mentioned above there were six tailor-shops, two bake-shops, one marble-shop, two butcher-shops, six milliners and dressmakers, five boot-and-shoe stores, five blacksmiths, four wheelwrights, three tanners and curriers, four saddle- and harness-makers, four head carpenters and joiners, six head masons, three painters, two butchers, two landscape- and portrait-painters, two tin-shops, and two barber-shops, "one by Doct. Thomas, who always gave his customers 'the Boston touch, sir,' and the other by George Haynes, whose name, as appears from the town records, was 'Sir George Provost.'"

Cumberland Head.—In the early history of the town, Cumberland Head occupied no inconsiderable place. Stores were established here as early as 1786–87 by Peter Sailly, John Fantfrayde, and others, this being the point where all freight intended for Plattsburgh and the surrounding country was landed, as the boats for many years did not enter the bay in their passage over the lake. It was connected with Grand Isle by ferry, and was also the port of entry for the district of Champlain.*

In 1815 the old tavern at the Ransom Landing,—which which was the only landing for steamboats until 1817,—passed into the hands of John Nichols, and he announced that he would run a stage between his house and the village "for the particular accommodation of the steamboats." This state of affairs, however, lasted but a few years later. The steamers finally entered the bay, landing at the wharf in the village. The old landing was abandoned, the mercantile interests, which for a time had flourished there, were removed, and Cumberland Head settled down to a quiet farming community.

On Cumberland Head, in the family burying-ground of the Hagars, is the grave of Maj. John Addams, of the Revolutionary army, who died in June, 1823, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

In the Woolsey burying-ground is a grave upon the headstone of which is the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Capt. John Schenck, who died in his country's service, July 2, 1813, aged thirty-nine years. Far from his own family, his remains were deposited in the mausoleum of a friend."

Cumberland Head was called by the French Cap Scoumouton or Scononton, derived from the *Mohawk* Oughscanoantoo, signifying a deer (Palmer).

CHAPTER XXXVI.

PLATTSBURGH—(Continued).

Prominent Early Settlers—Melancton Smith—Zephaniah Platt—Peter Sailly—Charles Platt—Melancton L. Woolsey—Benjamin Mooers—Thomas Treadwell—Other Pioneers—Incidents of the War of 1812—Visit of President Monroe—Interesting Proceedings—The Forest Banquet—The Cold Summer of 1816.

PROMINENT among the early settlers in Plattsburgh Old Patent were Melancton Smith, Zephaniah Platt, Peter Sailly, Charles Platt, Melancton L. Woolsey, Benjamin Mooers, and Thomas Treadwell. The two latter—Mooers and Treadwell—located in what is now Beekmantown. (See History of Beekmantown.)

Melancton Smith was a native of Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., born in 1744. While a boy he was placed in a retail store in Poughkeepsie, and resided in that town until his removal to New York, in 1784. At the early age of thirty-one he was chosen one of the delegates to represent the county of Dutchess in the first Provincial Congress of New York, which met in May, 1775, and soon became a leading and distinguished member of that body. He was one of the committee who proposed the celebrated address to the Canadians at the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle.

June 22, 1776, Mr. Smith was appointed captain commandant of three companies of militia raised in Dutchess County and West Chester, and the next year was placed on the commission to prevent and subdue insurrection and dissatisfaction in those counties. He was in the same year appointed the first sheriff of Dutchess County, which office

* This port of entry was established by Mr. Woolsey, collector of customs, the predecessor of Mr. Peter Sailly.

he held for four years, and was afterwards made a judge of the Common Pleas.*

In 1778, though then a resident of the city of New York, Mr. Smith was chosen by the people of Dutchess County to the convention which met in June of that year to consider the constitution of the United States, as prepared by the convention at Philadelphia in May of the preceding year. In the discussions and deliberations of this body he exhibited talents and information of the highest order, and was ranked as one of the ablest opponents of Hamilton and Livingston on the floor of the convention. When it was ascertained that a sufficient number of States had so decided as to render the adoption of the constitution certain, Mr. Smith gave up his objections. "This was deemed at the time," says Chancellor Kent, "a magnanimous sacrifice of preconceived principles and party discipline for the national welfare, and the effort was the greater, inasmuch as he had to desert his friend, Governor Clinton, who persevered to the end in his hostility to the constitution."†

"Mr. Smith was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Smith, of New Jersey, who died in 1770; his second, Margaret, daughter of Richbill Motte, of Long Island, whom he married in 1771, and by whom he had four children, Richbill, Melancton, Sidney, and Phœbe, all of whom afterwards resided in Plattsburgh. He died in the city of New York on the 29th of July, 1798, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

"Melancton Smith," says Mr. Dunlap, "was a man of rough exterior, powerful in bodily appearance, and undaunted in expressing his mind, which he did in plain language, but with a sarcasm that was cutting and a humor correct and playful." "He was," says Chancellor Kent, "very amiable in his temper and disposition, of a religious cast, and very fond of metaphysical and logical discussions, in which he was a master." In private life he was kind, affectionate, and communicative, and as benevolent as amiable; indeed, his charity knew no limits. While the army was encamped near his residence, in Dutchess County, the females of the family were constantly employed in making clothing for the soldiers. "I could only make up my bedding by stealth," Mrs. Smith afterwards used to say, "for if the judge came in and found me sewing upon a pair of sheets, he would request the cloth cut into shirts for the half-naked soldiers of Washington's army."

Zephaniah Platt was possessed of a clear, sound, and discriminating mind, and was classed among the first men of the State. In 1776, when forty-one years of age, he was chosen a delegate from Dutchess County to the first Provincial Congress, and occupied a prominent position in that body. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, and took an active part in the convention called for forming a constitution for the State. He was for a short time commissary for the troops under command of Brig.-Gen. Clinton. In June, 1777, he was appointed a judge of the Dutchess Common Pleas, and the same year was elected one of the State senators for the middle district, then composed of the counties of Dutchess, Ulster, and Orange. He was also a member of the State convention which assembled at Poughkeepsie, in June, 1788, to deliberate on the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

In the spring of 1777 the counties of Dutchess and West Chester were filled with disaffected persons, who, it was feared, upon the first advance of the British troops out of New York City, would attack those friendly to the American cause. To prevent this, the Provincial Convention appointed Mr. Platt and two other members of their body a committee to clear those counties of all dangerous and disaffected persons. "You are," were the instructions to the committee, "on every occasion, by every means in your power (torture excepted), to compel the discovery and delivery of all spies and emissaries of the enemy, whom you may have reason to believe are concealed in any part of the country through which you may make your progress, and upon due proof immediately execute them *in terrorem*."‡ The committee executed the delicate and responsible duty confided to them with firmness, and with the most impartial justice.

After the war Mr. Platt engaged largely in the purchase of military land warrants, and located them principally upon Lake Champlain. He removed from Poughkeepsie to Plattsburgh about the year 1801, where he resided until his death, in September, 1807.

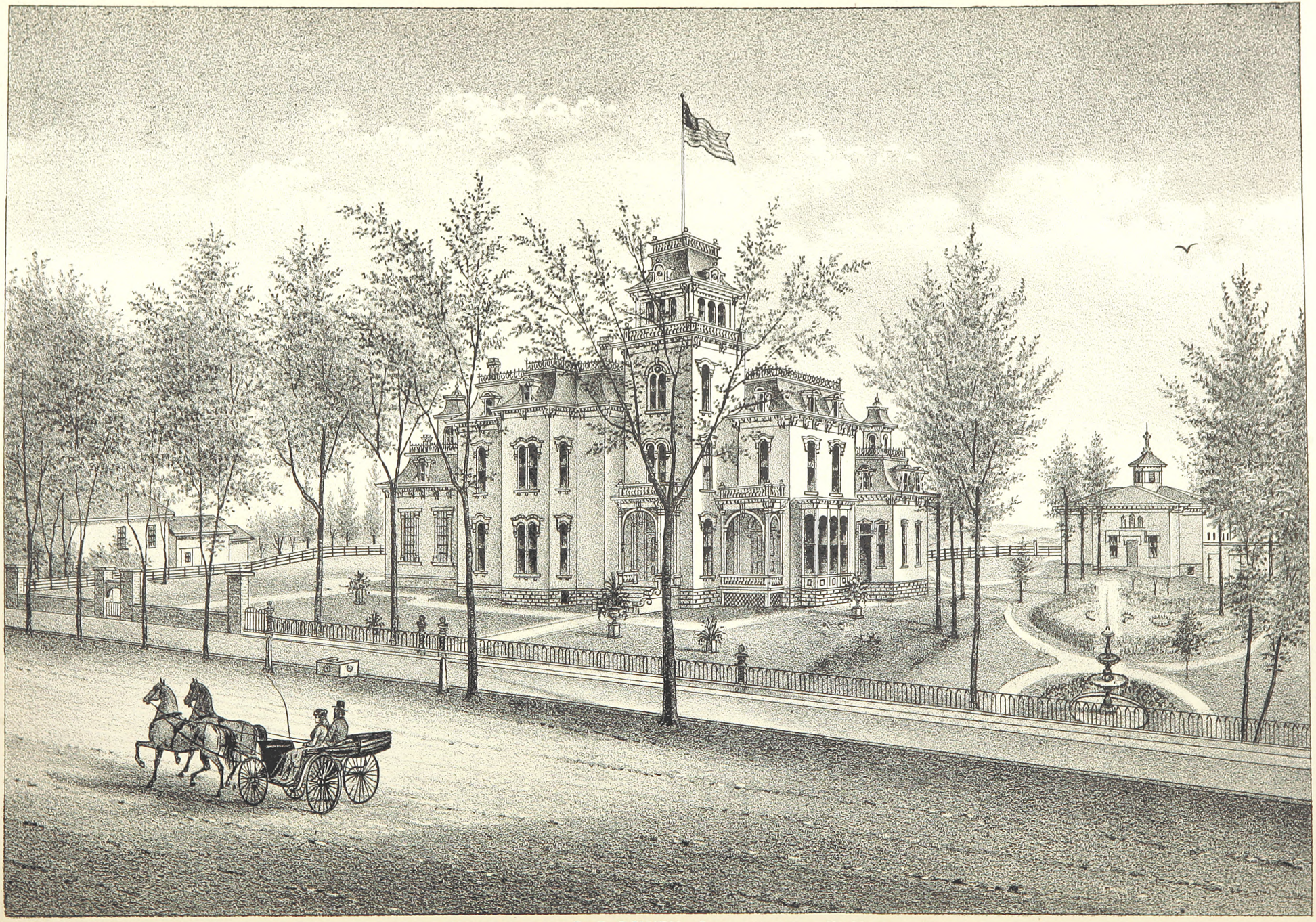
Peter Sailly was a native of Lorraine, France. He first visited the United States in 1783, and made a tour of exploration through the valley of the Mohawk and the country bordering on Lake Champlain. In 1785 he returned to France for his family, with whom he arrived at the city of New York in the summer of that year, and, having passed the winter in Albany, settled the following spring in the town of Plattsburgh. Mr. Sailly was a man of great probity, possessing strong powers of mind and a clear discernment of character. He was active, enterprising, and firm; a master of order and method, and scrupulously exact in his business transactions. Although educated in a foreign land, he brought to the country of his adoption a mind deeply imbued with the principles of liberty, which he carefully cherished and enlarged in afterlife. He held several offices of public trust, and to the hour of his death enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his fellow-men. In 1804 he was elected a member of Congress from the Saratoga, Clinton, and Essex districts, and by his strict attention to business and unostentatious course won the confidence of Mr. Jefferson, by whom he was soon after appointed collector of customs for the district of Champlain, an office he held through the successive administrations of Madison and Monroe, until his death, in 1826, a period of over eighteen years.

The duties of collector during a portion of this time were most delicate and responsible, as upon the revenue officers devolved the arduous and unpopular service of putting in execution the embargo and non-intercourse laws. In the discharge of this duty Mr. Sailly never hesitated, but upon all occasions enforced the laws with promptness and strict impartiality. Kind and affable in his intercourse

* Journal of the New York Provincial Congress.

† Chancellor Kent, as quoted in Appendix to Thompson's History of Long Island.

‡ Journal of the New York Provincial Congress.



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with his fellow-citizens, he wounded the feelings of none by a rough or unnecessary display of power, while his firmness and determination of character were too well understood for any one to hope by the strongest opposition to deter him from the prompt discharge of his public duties.

Charles Platt was a native of Long Island and a brother of Zephaniah Platt. He removed to Plattsburgh soon after the organization of the town, was elected its first supervisor, and for several years was town clerk. He was first judge of the Clinton Common Pleas until the year 1804, and in 1808 was appointed to the office of county clerk, which he held until 1822.

Melancton L. Woolsey was the youngest son of Melancton T. Woolsey, of Long Island, and in early life had served as an officer in the army and as aid to Governor Clinton. He removed to Plattsburgh in 1785, was soon after appointed clerk of Clinton County, and was for several years collector of customs for the Champlain district.

Among other early settlers within the present boundaries of Plattsburgh beside those mentioned above and on preceding pages were the following: Major Owls, a Mr. Roberts, Nathan Averill, grandfather of H. K. Averill, Jr.; a Samuel Norcross, who was killed Sept. 9, 1814; Capt. Sherry, who was in command of a militia company when Col. Murray burned the public building; a Mr. Hammond, Mr. McIntyre, Hilliard, etc. A pioneer in the western part of the town was William Gilliland.

The following are also mentioned as among the pioneers: Kinner Newcomb, Thos. Allen, John B. Hartwick, Derrick Webb, Jabez Pettie, Moses Soper, Lucius Reynolds, Charles McCreedy, Ichabod Truesdale, Peter Roberts, William Campbell, Benjamin Ketchum, Benjamin Graves, John Addams, Frederick Durant, William Coe, Russell Ransom, Benjamin Mooers, William P. and Theodorus Platt, Lambert Hoppin, John Stevenson, Gideon Ruger, Joshua Hillyard, Abram Webb, Benjamin Reynolds, John Roberts, Benjamin Hammond, Nathaniel Platt, Samuel Benson, Eliphalet Haskins, Joseph Ormsby, Benjamin Vaughn, John Wait, William Bailey, William Pitt Platt, Levi Platt, Joseph Inslee, Daniel Averill, Nathan Averill, Edward Antil, Simon Newcomb, Gilbert Thew, Nathaniel Z. Platt.

The first child born in this town was Ida Ostrander, Sept. 7, 1785.

The first male child born was Platt Newcomb, who received a gift of one hundred acres of land in the western part of the town, where he subsequently resided.

The first marriage was that of Peter Sailly and Marianne Adelaide Grielle, June 8, 1789, and the first death that of Mrs. Sailly, first wife of Peter Sailly, Dec. 23, 1786.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The burning of Plattsburgh by Col. Murray, and the incidents connected therewith, are so thoroughly detailed in the General History that no mention is needed in this connection. A few incidents of the battle of Plattsburgh not found in the General History will, however, be subjoined, for most of which the author is indebted to vol. viii. of Niles' *Weekly Register*, and to Hon. Peter Sailly Palmer.

"The wounded of both fleets and our army, the same evening, were landed at our cantonment on the island.

"The enemy was not neglected; prompt assistance was indiscriminately rendered. Those who had but one hour previous been deadly foes now lodged by each other's side like brothers and friends, giving and receiving the tenderest words of consolation.

"It is as true that Macdonough is religious as that he is a brave man. He made a most appropriate prayer over the dead previous to their interment. The following anecdote will interest you. At the moment the British were bearing down, an officer asked permission of the commodore to issue an extra ration of grog to the men. 'No,' was the reply; 'my men shall go cool into action, excited by no stimulus except their native valor.'

"On the 11th September, after the British column, which crossed the Saranac, had broken, and the men were making the best of their way back, Hazen Mooers and Mr. Brooks and Stafford pursued a party of the enemy's light troops, double their number, for nearly two miles, keeping up a constant fire upon them, which they returned occasionally. At length the British party hesitated about the course they were pursuing, and our men told them they were lost and called upon them to surrender, which they consented to, after obtaining a pledge from the militiamen that they should be well treated. Scarcely had the captors made their disposition for bringing in their prize when two other British soldiers came back and commenced a fire on them, reproaching their comrades for having, five of them completely equipped, surrendered to three militia riflemen. With five prisoners in custody, who might attempt to retake themselves, encumbered with the equipment of their captives, and no aid within reach, our riflemen were eager only to get off with the prisoners; but the soldiers were so obstinate in the pursuit, finding no resistance, that Mr. Stafford concealed himself and awaited their near approach, when he gave one of the soldiers a deadly shot, and the other relinquished the pursuit. The prisoners, a corporal and four men, were brought in to Gen. Mooers.

"On the same day a few of our militia, conducted by Capt. Aiken, of Essex County, overtook a party who had Maj. Skinner, whom they had made prisoner. The party attempted to ford the river. When about half-way across, the men who held the major were shot down by his side; one of them held so fast to his sleeve as to tear off the cuff of his coat, and the current took them down the stream. Maj. Skinner, however, extricated himself and swam ashore. The residue of the party threw down their arms, and cried out, 'For God's sake spare our lives.' The firing ceased. Capt. Aiken brought in several prisoners and Maj. Skinner, whom he rescued from their hands. Maj. Skinner was previously robbed of his equipage and about $100 in money, which he did not recover.

"During the siege, Abel Chamberlin and Eli Lewis crossed the Saranac, and made an officer prisoner. He was in a house about twenty rods from a British picket; they took him out of the back door, put one of their coats upon him, and piloted him through the woods to the upper bridge, and from thence to Salmon River, a distance of about twelve or fourteen miles.

"On the morning of the 9th September, two citizens of the town found a soldier of the British army asleep in his

tent, and made him prisoner. In coming into town they were joined by another citizen; none of them had arms. About a quarter of a mile west of the village they met three British soldiers, armed, going on to join the army. When within a few paces of each other, the citizens sprang upon the soldiers, disarmed, and brought them in prisoners.

"In the affray, Mr. Samuel Norcross, a respectable, industrious citizen, was shot through the thigh, and expired in about two hours. Shelden Durkee and Ephraim Rand were the two other citizens."

The following narrative of the death of Norcross is copied from an address delivered at Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1843, by A. C. Moore, Esq.:

"It was on the morning of the 12th that Shelden Durkee, Ephraim Rand, and Samuel Norcross, entirely unarmed, met three British soldiers on the retreat, and simultaneously sprang upon them and seized their guns. A most desperate personal rencounter ensued,—a struggle for life. Rand and his antagonist, equally matched in point of strength, strained every sinew for the mastery, which neither could obtain. Norcross sunk before the superior power of his adversary, who threw him on the ground and poured the blazing contents of his musket into his body, then turned from the dying Norcross and rushed upon the struggling Rand. At this critical moment Durkee, who with a convulsive effort had wrenched his gun from the third soldier and stretched him upon the ground, prostrated the antagonist of Rand with its butt, and, pointing its loaded muzzle at the other soldier, compelled him to surrender. Then, leaving Rand to bind up the wounds of poor expiring Norcross, the victorious Durkee marched his three prisoners into camp."

COL. MURRAY'S RAID.

"Referring to Col. Murray's raid," says Judge Palmer, "recalls two anecdotes connected with that event. The colonel was walking up River Street with Col. Durand and Mr. William Gilliland, who were interceding for the protection of the private property of the citizens. The day being very warm, Murray took off his hat, and, with his handkerchief, wiped the perspiration from his forehead. While thus engaged, a paper dropped from his hat. Gilliland adroitly dropped his own handkerchief over the paper, and picked it up unobserved. This paper, on a subsequent examination, was found to contain information as to the best mode of attack on Plattsburgh, together with a map of the encampment and military works at Burlington. It was in the handwriting of one Joseph Ackley, who, about a year previous, had moved into the village from Canada, and then resided in the small white house on Oak, near the (now) corner of Couch Street. His two daughters were attending school at the academy. A few days after Murray's departure, Ackley was arrested, and, on an examination before the justices of the peace, having admitted that he was the author of the letter, was sent to Albany, but, no one appearing against him, he was set at liberty, and, with his family, returned to Canada. He was no doubt a British emissary, more deserving of punishment than William Baker, a sergeant of the 103d Regiment British Infantry, who was executed as a spy on the 26th of March, 1814.

"With the militia called out at the time of this raid came Capt. Sherry's company of New York State Infantry. When the captain reached the bank of the Saranac, and saw the British vessels rapidly nearing the shore, he addressed his men with a few soul-inspiriting words, and, pointing to the approaching boats, ordered them to '*fight or run as occasion might require.*' It was an order timely given and promptly obeyed. The men *did run*, and, if report is true, did not stop until they reached the south bank of the Salmon River, near the present village of Schuyler Falls. Considering that Murray had 1400 men under his command, the 'occasion' seemed to require it. An officer during the late Rebellion improved upon Capt. Sherry's order by adding, 'And as I am a little lame, I will start now.'"

VISIT OF PRESIDENT MONROE.

When, in 1817, it was announced that James Monroe, the President of the United States, would visit Plattsburgh while on a tour of inspection through the Northern States, it excited the good people of this village in a remarkable degree. A meeting was at once called, a committee of reception appointed, an orator chosen, and a sum of money which had been accumulated for the purpose of purchasing a fire engine was appropriated to defray the expenses of the reception.

At twelve o'clock, on the 26th of July, he arrived at Cumberland Head on the steamboat "Phœnix," and was conveyed to the wharf in the village in Col. Atkinson's barge. A national salute was fired from the cantonment, and upon landing his suite was joined by Gen. Brown, Col. Atkinson, Col. Snelling, and several other officers of the army, and was escorted by Capt. Sperry's company of horse, the United States Guard, commanded by Capt. Clark, with the "excellent band of the 6th Regiment," and the Plattsburgh Riflemen, to the hotel of Israel Green, where an address of welcome was delivered by Reuben H. Walworth. He afterwards reviewed the troops, and dined with Col. Atkinson. The girls of Miss Cook's and Miss Florence's school strewed flowers in his pathway,—a compliment which he received in a very courteous manner. In the evening he attended a public party at Capt. Sidney Smith's, of the navy, and on Sunday attended Presbyterian church and took tea at Judge De Lord's. At ten o'clock on the morning of Monday he left Plattsburgh, *en route* for Sackett's Harbor. But he was not through with the generous hospitalities of the people of Plattsburgh. The event of his visit was yet to come.

Upon leaving the village he was accompanied by a military escort under Capt. Sperry and a large concourse of citizens, and after proceeding eleven miles in the woods on the Chateaugay road the party halted, and there in the quiet recesses of the forest partook of a sumptuous feast which had been prepared by the people of Plattsburgh. The event is thus glowingly described in the columns of the *Republican:* "The site was romantic and well adapted to the occasion." "It was on the margin of the brook which crossed the road, gently breaking by its murmurs the stillness of the surrounding forest. Here it was contrived that our illustrious visitor, after having long traveled over a road

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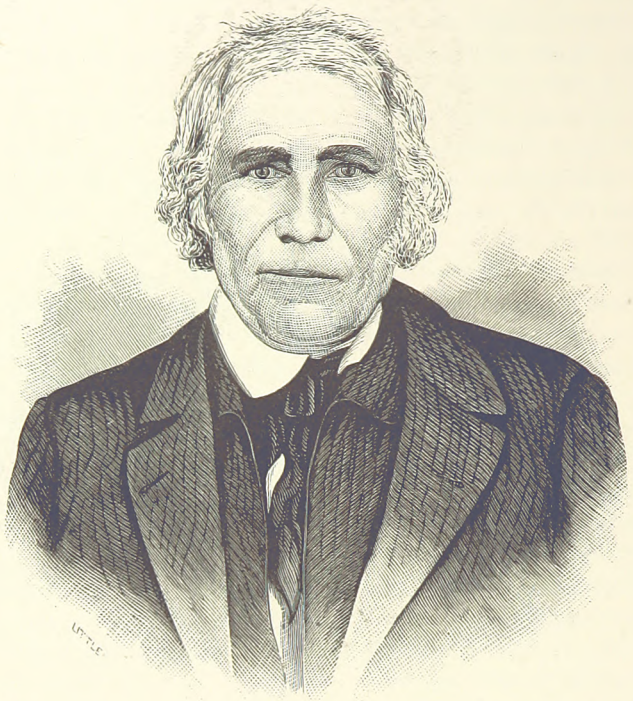


Photo. by Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

CYRENIUS MEAD.

was born Jan. 9, 1785, in New York State. His boyhood was passed in Chester, Warren Co., N. Y., on a farm. He was the son of Nehemiah Mead, and was the third son of a family of fifteen children, all of whom, except one, lived to adult age.

When he was twenty-one years of age, he went to Easton, Washington Co., and commenced working on the farm by the month. Of an ingenious turn of mind, he soon mastered the trade of carpenter and joiner, which business he followed till 1832, jobbing and contracting generally as contractor; building many of the bridges crossing the Champlain Canal.

He had purchased a farm in Washington County in the mean time, the cultivation of which he personally attended to together with his business as contractor. After 1832 he devoted himself exclusively to agriculture, and in 1837 moved with his family to Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., where he purchased the Judge Newcomb farm, consisting of six hundred acres. Here he remained until 1852, when he returned to Easton. After a few years' residence in the latter place he returned to Plattsburgh, taking up his residence on a large farm that he had purchased while living in Easton, situated near the farm of his original purchase.

March 8, 1815, he was married to Mary McKinstry, by whom he had seven children, namely: Sybil (deceased), Priscilla (deceased), Smith N., Homer E., William W., James N. (deceased), Roby P. (deceased). William W. Mead resides on the old homestead cultivating a part of the farm; Smith N. owns and cultivates over two hundred acres of the original purchase.

In politics Mr. Mead was a staunch Republican. His leading trait—his most conspicuous virtue,—if there can be conspicuity of a part where the whole is prominent—was his unswerving honesty; so conscientious was he that he would never take more for his produce than he thought it worth, no matter what the market price was, nor could he be induced to take more than one dollar per day, on any occasion, for his services. Mr. Mead died April 23, 1862, his widow surviving him ten years, dying May 23, 1872.

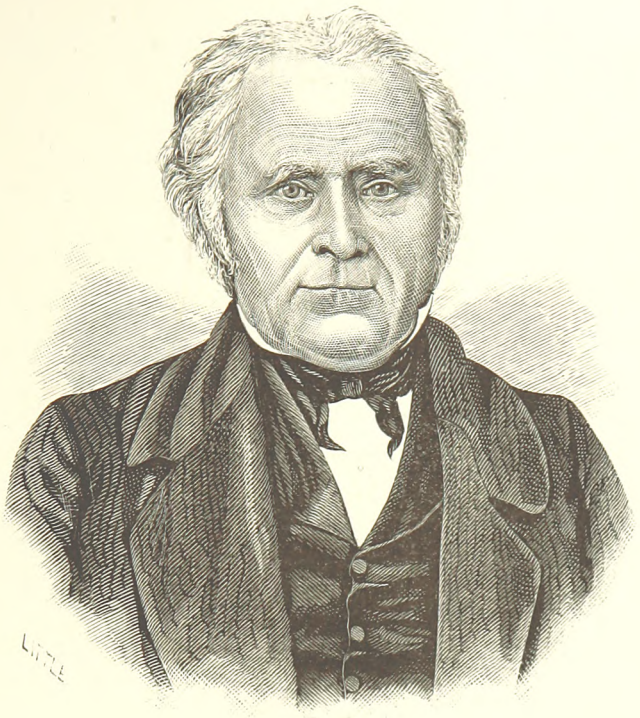


Photo. by Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

Smith Mead

Smith Mead was one of the early pioneers of this county. He was the tenth child of Nehemiah Mead and Sarah Newcomb, his wife. He came to this county, in 1807, from Washington Co., N. Y. He was of Quaker descent. He married Hannah, daughter of John Roberts, of South Plattsburgh, an old Revolutionary soldier and pensioner, Jan. 1, 1809.

For many years Mr. Mead lived in West Plattsburgh, and during the war of 1812 he owned and occupied the farm on the Saranac River Plank Road, now known as the Dr. Bidwell farm. At the battle of Plattsburgh, and the skirmishing prior to the battle, the subject of this sketch was a member of Capt. Baker's company, and a very active one. He was engaged in the skirmishing in Beekmantown; then went to his farm, took his wife and child (his daughter Sarah) in an ox cart, and took them across the river to John Roberts', in South Plattsburgh, and was back with his company in the fight at the old bridge, at the head of the Indian Rapids (the old abutment near the cemetery in Plattsburgh village), where they successfully repulsed the British column.

Mr. Mead was appointed under-sheriff, and moved into Plattsburgh village in 1824. He was afterwards elected county clerk, and held other places of trust at the hands of the people.

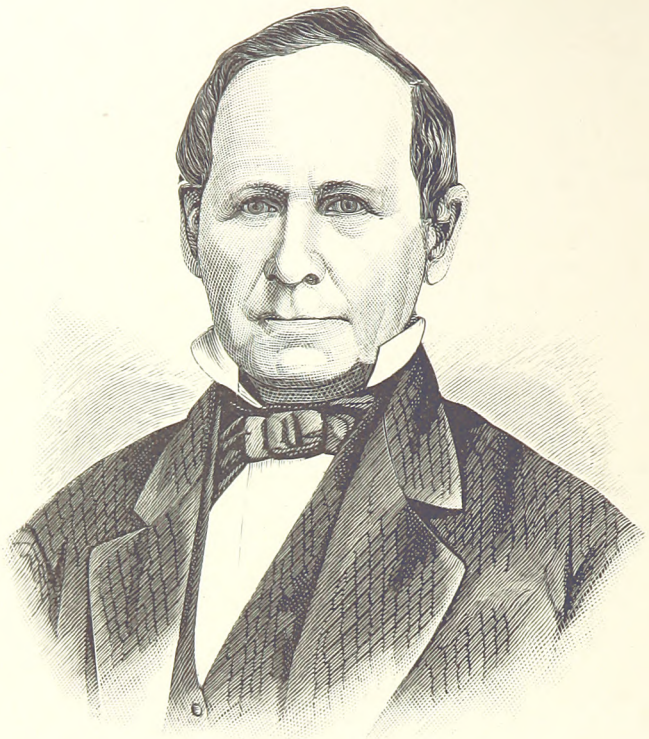
He was a friend and associate of such men as Reuben H. Walworth, Azariah C. Flagg, M. M. Standish, W. C. Watson, and William Swetland. Mr. Mead resided in Plattsburgh until his death, which occurred March 8, 1875. He had by his first wife four children, Sarah A., wife of Roswell A. Weed; Erastus Smith Mead, who afterwards became and is now a prominent citizen of Clinton County, and has been largely identified with the interests of both Clinton and Franklin Counties; James Newcomb Mead, a very promising young man, who died in 1839 in the twenty-third year of his age; Comelia, wife of John H. Sanborn, who died Aug. 20, 1872.

Mr. Mead was a man of great reading and intelligence, a strong mind, honest and upright, universally respected and beloved by all.

In the year 1854 he married, for a second wife, Mary P. Roberts, daughter of Gen. Roberts, of Manchester, Vt., and a cousin of his first wife.

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Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

R A Weed

Roswell Alcott Weed was the third son of Joseph Weed, who was a prominent citizen of Hanover, N. H., where the subject of this sketch was born Aug. 8, 1798. He remained with his father until he was eighteen years old, and then settled in Plattsburgh, N. Y., where he resided nearly all the remainder of his life. He left home with an axe, a bundle of clothes, a dollar, a large stock of sound sense, an active body, quick brain, and an honest heart. He soon took front rank with the young men of that day. At the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, Mr. Weed was very active, and made the most thorough political canvass of Clinton County ever made. For many years he was in the employ of Ira & Benjamin Wood, of Plattsburgh.

In 1831 he married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Smith Mead, Esq., and went to Belmont, Franklin Co., N. Y., to reside, where he owned a grist- and saw-mill, and a large farm. He continued to reside in Belmont until 1839, when he moved back to Plattsburgh, and established a mercantile business under the firm-name of Weed & Mead, which business was carried on for several years. Mr. Weed was always fond of buying and selling real estate; and after he retired from the mercantile business, he devoted himself almost entirely to real estate. He was active in the building of the old Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad, the Saranac River Plank Road, and was prominent in all enterprises organized for the welfare and development of the county in which he lived. He died quite suddenly on the 19th day of June, 1860, from a cold contracted at Belmont.

Mr. Weed left his widow and five living children, —Cornelia A., wife of Thomas Benedict, Jr., of South Norwalk, Conn.; Hon. Smith M. Weed, and William B. Weed, of Plattsburgh; Mary E., wife of Hon. Daniel A. Dickinson, of Mankato, Minn.; and Sarah B., wife of William S. Ketchum, Esq., of Plattsburgh. His widow and all his children, except William, are still living.

hard and rugged, with little to enliven the tedious monotony of the scene, should fall unexpectedly in view of the spot,—here was met by a committee and conducted through a triumphal arch of green boughs to a shaded seat, where the repast, as if raised by enchantment, was spread for his reception." The writer evidently must have been thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his surroundings, for he says, "In such a moment, so congenial to convivial gayety, form and ceremony have no place; age loses its caution; philosophy itself is taken off its guard, and the flow of soul alone triumphs; the heart is thrown open in generous confidence; its impulses communicate with sweet sympathy from breast to breast; and the unrestrained intercourse of social feelings manifests itself in sentiments and expressions of mutual esteem and respect."* It is not strange that after a repast, etc., which so wrought upon the feelings of this writer, the President should toast the citizens of Plattsburgh in the "most flattering terms and manner." The convivial scene being over, he continued his journey westward; the people returned to their homes, and the President's visit of 1817 passed into history.†

THE COLD SEASON OF 1816.

There was great distress throughout the county of Clinton during the winter of 1816–17. Mr. Peter Sailly, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of Jan. 24, 1817, says, "A large portion of the inhabitants are much distressed for want of bread, whilst the poorer and laboring class are absolutely destitute of the means of obtaining it at the high price it sells for." The columns of the *Republican* bear evidence to the severity of the season. The summer was unusually cold and backward. On Thursday, the 6th day of June, the atmosphere at Plattsburgh was filled with particles of snow, and it was uncomfortable out of doors without a great-coat. In Vermont the weather was still more severe. On Thursday "the snow fell rapidly, but melted as it fell. Much snow fell on Friday night, and on Saturday in the forenoon in many places. In Williston it was twenty, and in Cabot eighteen, inches deep. The ground at Montpelier was generally covered during the whole of yesterday (June 8th), and the mountains, as far as can be seen, are yet completely white." [Letter published in *Republican* of July 13th, dated Waterbury, Vt., June 9th.] This cold weather was succeeded by an uncommon drought. No rain fell during the months of August and September. The earth became parched, and, in clay soils, opened in large cracks; swamps were dried up, wells and brooks failed to furnish water, and the rivers became so low that the mills could not grind sufficient to answer the wants of the inhabitants. Wheat was brought to the mills of Messrs. Smith and Platt, in this village, to be ground, by farmers residing as far north as Lacadie, in Canada. Fires also raged throughout the county, burning up large quantities of timber, and frequently destroying pastures and meadow lands. No rain of any consequence fell until after the 10th of October. "The atmosphere," says the *Republican* of October 5th, "has been so filled with smoke, arising from the fires in every direction, that even in this village, for three or four days the first of the present week, it would be difficult in the morning to distinguish a man at the distance of fifty rods."

* Evidently, says Judge Palmer, the Clinton County Moral Society had taken a recess for the occasion.

† The citizens returned to their homes, and the trustees watched over the village for another year without a fire-engine. The President and his escort had eaten it up in that "shaded bower" by the "murmuring brook."—Judge Palmer.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PLATTSBURGH—(Continued).

Educational—The Pioneer School—1786—The First Teacher—Samuel Young—Other Early Schools—The "Dutch Barn"—The Plattsburgh Academy—Its Organization in 1811—Occupied by the Military in 1813–14—First Principal and Assistants—Principals from Organization to Present Time—Incorporation of Academy—First Board of Trustees—Organization of Union School District—First Board of Education—Old Building Burned—Erection of Present Building, Its Cost, etc.—Present Board of Education—Present Faculty.

Not only did the pioneers of Plattsburgh manifest a decided interest in religious matters, but the educational training of the youth also received their early attention, and it is believed that a school was kept here as far back as 1785 or 1786, for in the records of the "Mills and Surveying Company," under date of June 5, 1786, the following charge appears, being an extract from an account kept with Samuel Young:

"Mr. Young, school-master, Dr.
"4 lbs. butter, at 1s.....£0 4s. 3d.
"The above account is taken out."

In the accounts of the same company also appears a charge of "£5 6s. 8d." for "school." There is also a credit in the account to S. Young. The accounts seem to clearly establish the fact that a school was kept here by Samuel Young, certainly as early as 1786, which was doubtless the first school in Northern New York.

Schools were subsequently kept at an early period in various parts of the village, but the names of those pioneer teachers who ruled the destinies of the "village school" lie buried in oblivion with doubtless many interesting records of that early day. Among the pioneer schools was one kept in the first block-house. There were other schools also taught in private houses. The old town records show that at a town-meeting held June 2, 1795, a tax of £25 was voted for the benefit of schools.

In 1796 the sum of $126 was apportioned by the State for the use of schools in Plattsburgh, and in the same year $63 additional was raised by the town.

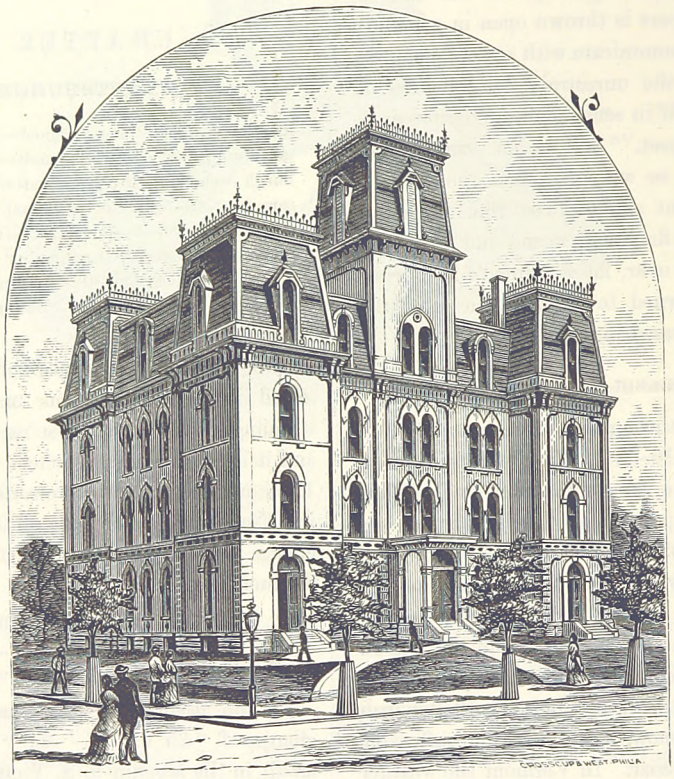
Upon the authority of Thomas Miller, who was born in Plattsburgh in 1802, it is stated that in about the year 1805 or 1806 a school was kept by one Taylor, in Judge Charles Platt's old Dutch barn, which stood at the foot of what is now known as the "Boynton Hill," west of the Boynton House. The same year a school-house was commenced a short distance west of the Dutch barn, but, in consequence of the lightning striking the frame, the location was deemed unsafe, and it was not completed in that spot, but was given to Rev. Frederick Halsey, the first pastor of the Presby-

terian Church, who removed the frame to his lot, a short distance farther west, where it was finished and occupied several years as a school-house, Mr. Halsey being the teacher. Among the scholars who attended this early school are mentioned the names of Thomas Miller, Harriet Miller, Eliza, Temperance, Nancy and Zephaniah Platt, Vail, John, Charles, James, Mary Ann, Esther, Thomas, and William McCrady, Isaac and Henry Smith, Phil. Burnett, Henry, John, Thomas, and Enoch Miller, etc.

furnished with a bell, and "at the time of its erection," says Judge Palmer, "was the largest and most imposing public edifice in Northern New York."

The following is a list of the original subscribers to the academy fund:

	Shares.		Shares.
Chas. D. Backus	2	Edward Wait	3
Samuel Moore	5	Martin Winchell	3
Levi Ransom	5	Aaron Waters	3
John Wait, Jr.	3	Enoch Chase	1
Roswell Wait	3	Abraham Travis	2



THE PLATTSBURGH ACADEMY.

THE PLATTSBURGH ACADEMY.

The decade beginning with the year 1811 marked an important epoch in the history of Plattsburgh. During this period a bank, a printing-office, and various other institutions were established as the wants of the community demanded. The district schools, though doubtless on a par with the best schools of the kind in the State, were deemed inadequate to the needs of the rapidly-increasing population, and in the spring of 1811 a public meeting was held for the purpose of appointing a committee to raise money and purchase a suitable building-lot for an academy. The names of the committee were as follows: Peter Sailly, William Bailey, Melancton Smith, John Miller, Samuel Moore, Jonathan Griffin, and Levi Platt. Steps were immediately taken towards the consummation of this design, and the 14th of May, 1811, a lot on Oak Street was purchased of James Brinkerhoff, Jr., of New York, for $100. A building committee, consisting of Samuel Moore, Jonathan Griffin, and Louis Ransom, was at once appointed, and the erection of the building commenced. It was completed during the summer of 1811. The building, which was two stories in height, with a cupola, was sixty feet long and twenty-seven in width, and fronted on Oak street. It was

Carlisle D. Tylee	5	Sidney Smith	5
Nathaniel C. Platt	2	Levi Platt	10
Eliza C. Platt	3	Peter Sailly	5
Hervey Rowlson	2	John C. Freligh	2
John Mallery	1	Reuben H. Walworth	5
Lewis Basset	1	George Freligh	2
Henry Powers	1	John Miller	5
James Hammond	3	William Bailey	5
Horace Olds	2	Jonathan Griffin	5
Ichabod Fitch	1	Nathaniel Platt	2
James Farnsworth	2	John Fouquet	2
Isaac Platt, paid $5	2	Jason Terbell	2
John Warford	2	Benjamin Mooers	8
Benjamin Graves	2	Stephen Averill	1
John Nichols	3	Charles Marsh	1
Oliver Davidson	1	Isaac S. Platt	5
Noah Broadwell	3	John Roberts (3d)	2
Moses I. Jenner	2	Jonathan L. Webster	1
Isaac Lewis	1	Thomas Green	2
John Witherill	1	Samuel Howe	1
Guy Dunham	1	Isaac Allen	1
James P. Finch	1	Jeremiah McCreedy	1
James Russel	1	Benjamin Reynolds	1
Samuel Lowell	2	Eleazer Miller	4
Benjamin P. Roberts	2	Benjamin G. Wood	5
Joseph Green	4	Nathaniel Averill, Jr.	1
M. F. Durand	2	Edward Hunter	1
Frederick Halsey	2	Benjamin G. Mooers	1
Jonathan Scribner	1	Philip B. Jackson	1
Timothy Balch	1	Asa Hayes	1
Patrick Roach	1	Thomas Miller	3
George Marsh	3		
Melancton Smith	8	Total	190

On the back appears the following:

DELINQUENTS ON THE FIRST PAYMENT.

	Shares.		Shares.
Hervey Rowlson	2	James Russel	1
James Hammond	3	Benjamin P. Roberts	2
Isaac Lewis	1		

On a separate paper preserved with the above list appears the following:

Paid to the committee by the collector, viz.: 1811, April 4, in cash, $248.10; in notes, $94. April 17, in cash, $44; in notes, $6. June 4, in cash, $121; in notes, $120. June 6, in cash, $57; in notes, $89. July 13, in cash, $39. August 8, in cash, $151.30; in notes, $244.70. August 19, in cash, $20; in notes, $313. Total, $1547.10.

Dr. Geo. F. Bixby, in the *Republican*, says, "The weather-vane consisted of a horizontal winged figure, supposed to represent the angel Gabriel, clothed in black and gilt, blowing his trumpet. This triumph of art was designed and executed by the eccentric and versatile physician, dentist, and naturalist, Dr. Oliver Davidson, the father of Lucretia Maria and Margaret Miller Davidson, who, by universal consent, rank among the most wonderful and precocious poetical geniuses the State, if not the country, has yet produced."

The academy was hardly established and in successful operation when it was abruptly brought to a close by the war of 1812, and in the winter of 1813 and 1814 it was leased to the United States Government and occupied as barracks. The academy was used by the artillery, and the old Presbyterian church adjoining was occupied by the infantry. The academy building was refitted in 1814, and the upper story for many years was used for public meetings and a place of worship.

The first principal of the academy was Bela Edgerton, assisted by Benjamin Gilman. At the close of the war Spencer Wall became principal, and remained until 1817, when he was succeeded by Frederick Halsey, with William Young and a Miss Cook as assistants. Previous to this, however (Sept. 9, 1816), a school had been organized on the Lancasterian plan, and placed under the supervision of William Young, mentioned above, and in May, 1817, a "Sunday free school" was organized, which was doubtless the first Sunday-school in the county. A school "for the instruction of young ladies in the various useful and ornamental branches of education" was also started about this time by a Miss Clark.

Rev. Frederick Halsey became the principal in November, 1817, with Mr. Young and Miss Clark as assistants, and in December of the following year he was succeeded by A. C. Fowler, who remained a year or more, and was followed by Alexander H. Prescott as principal, and David Brock assistant, with Miss Deming in charge of the ladies' department. She remained until the fall of 1824. Mr. Prescott continued as principal until about the year 1831, when he was succeeded by Jonathan Blanchard, Jr. At this time the academy was in a highly prosperous condition, and in 1832 the number of students reached 100. "Of these," says Judge Palmer, "35, including Margaret Davidson, the gifted poetess, her brother, Levi P. Davidson, afterwards an officer in the United States Dragoons, and William Sydney Smith, an officer in the First Regiment United States Artillery, are known to have died. Of those of the classes of 1832 now living, we call to mind Samuel B. M. Beckwith and Dr. George Howe, now of Chateaugay; A. J. C. Blackman, of Mooers; Joseph K. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Hon. John C. Churchill, of Oswego; Hon. D. B. McNeil, of Auburn; Samuel Platt and George Stevenson, of New York; John White, of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Cyrenus Ransom, of Peru; Erastus S. Mead, of Belmont; and Dewitt C. Boynton, Rev. Charles L. Hagar, John W. Lynde, William D. Morgan, Elric L. Nichols, Peter S. Palmer, Levi Platt, and George M. Sperry, of this town."

Mr. Blanchard continued as principal several years, and was succeeded by Messrs. Boynton, Rich, Doolittle, Scott, Foster, and Rev. Dr. Coit. During the years 1844 and 1845, Robert T. Conant was principal, who was succeeded in January, 1846, by John S. D. Taylor, familiarly known as Dorsey Taylor. In the following year his brother, Joseph W. Taylor, became associated with him, and under their administration the academy attained a high reputation.

The principals from that time to the present have been as follows: Royal Corbin, 1860; E. P. Nichols, 1861; F. G. McDonald, 1865; W. L. R. Haven, 1867; E. A. Adams, 1869; W. M. Lillebridge, 1869; Oscar Atwood, in 1871.

The academy was under the control of the committee appointed in 1811 and their successors until April 21, 1828, when it was incorporated under the name of the "Plattsburgh Academy." The first board of trustees was composed of Benjamin Mooers, John Lynde, William Swetland, Jonathan Griffin, Frederick Halsey, Frederick L. C. Sailly, Heman Cady, Ephiram Buck, William F. Haile, George Marsh, John Palmer, and Henry K. Averill, all of whom are deceased except Mr. Henry K. Averill, who is now living at an advanced age. Judge Peter S. Palmer, in the "Northern New York Historical Papers," in referring to the academy, says, "The board of trustees of the Plattsburgh Academy has from the beginning been a strong one. The leading men have filled this office and their names are 'household words,' always serving without pay, and often contributing liberally in aid of the institution."

Mr. Swetland was for nearly his whole lifetime associated with the board of trustees, and for many years its presiding officer. Judge John Palmer was also during his lifetime identified with the institution.

The institute remained under the control of the board of trustees until May, 1867, when an act passed the Legislature forming a union school district, and placing the academy under the management of a board of education.

The old academy building was burned down on the evening of Friday, Nov. 10, 1871. Soon after, two lots were purchased adjoining the academy-lot, and in 1873 the erection of a new building was commenced. It was erected at a cost of $35,000, and on the 1st of September, 1875, was completed and ready for occupancy. The building is of brick, four stories in height, pleasantly located on the corner of Brinckerhoff and Oak Streets, and is a neat, substantial, and commodious structure.*

* The academy bell, which was made by Meneely & Kimberly, of Troy, N. Y., and weighs 700 pounds, bears the following inscription: "Plattsburgh High School Building, completed Sept. 1, 1875, at an expense, including furniture, of $40,000. Board of Education, W. W. Hartwell, President; E. C. Baker, Secretary; M. K. Platt, A. Williams, G. M. Beckwith, Monroe Hall, George L. Clark, B. McKeever, S. M. Weed, O. A. Teft, D. S. McMaster."

The academy is now in a prosperous condition, and is in charge of the following faculty:

John E. Myer, A.M., Superintendent.

High School: Miss Helen D. Woodward, Preceptress; Miss T. M. Knight, Assistant.

Grammar Department: Miss Grace E. Cooley, Principal; Miss Lucy Chisholm, Miss Maria L. White, Assistants.

Intermediate Department: Miss Lizzie Sanger, Principal; Miss Kittie S. Woodruff, Miss Mary R. Haynes, Assistants.

Broad Street Primary: Miss M. Kate Sperry, Principal; Miss Minnie Hall, Miss Dora Percy, Assistants.

Hamilton Street Primary: Miss Alice L. Olds, Principal; Miss Fannie M. Palmer, Assistant.

Oak Street Primary: Wm. H. Phillips, Principal; Mrs. Kate Mason, Miss Maggie B. Letson, Miss Anna Kavanaugh, Assistants.

Elizabeth Street Primary: Miss Ruth E. Newcomb, Principal; Miss Mary O'Brien, Assistant.

Cornelia Street Primary: Madame Kelley, Principal; Miss F. H. McCleery, Miss A. D'Amour, Miss C. O'Conner, Miss A. Frechette, Miss A. Oliver, Assistants.

The present board of education is as follows:

Hon. Andrew Williams, George L. Clark, Hon. Smith M. Weed, Bernard McKeever, Hon. William P. Mooers, Everett C. Baker, William W. Hartwell, John H. Sanborn, George H. Beckwith, John W. Lynde. President, William P. Mooers; Secretary, Everett C. Baker.

Committees.—Teachers: G. H. Beckwith (Chairman), W. P. Mooers, E. C. Baker. Buildings, repairs, and supplies: E. C. Baker (Chairman), S. M. Weed, W. W. Hartwell. Finance: J. H. Sanborn (Chairman), J. W. Lynde, B. McKeever. Course of study: S. M. Weed (Chairman), G. H. Beckwith, J. H. Sanborn, A. Williams, G. L. Clark, with Superintendent J. E. Myer. Regents' examination and teachers' class: G. L. Clark (Chairman), J. H. Sanborn, J. W. Lynde. Visiting: W. W. Hartwell (Chairman), E. C. Baker, W. P. Mooers. Auditing: B. McKeever (Chairman), A. Williams, G. L. Clark.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

PLATTSBURGH—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History—The Presbytery of Champlain—The Presbyterian Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church—Trinity Church—St. John the Baptist's Church, Roman Catholic—St. Peter's Church, French Catholic—Mission House and Convent d'Youville—Jewish Synagogue—The Baptist Church—The Baptist Church of West Plattsburgh—Wesleyan Methodist, West Plattsburgh—Cadyville Wesleyan Methodist.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHAMPLAIN.*

THE Synod of Albany, at its session in the city of Albany, Oct. 7, 1812, divided the Presbytery of Columbia into two, and made the churches north of the south line of Essex County the Presbytery of Champlain, to be constituted by the Rev. Amos Pettengill, of Champlain, on the 13th of January, 1813. This failed to be done on account of the inconvenience of holding the meeting at the appointed time. By further act of the Synod at Troy, Oct. 13, 1813, it was directed that at the earliest possible time the Presbytery be constituted, which was done at Plattsburgh, Feb. 9, 1814, the Rev. Joel Byington, of Chazy, preaching the sermon. The ministers present on this occasion were the Revs. Frederick Halsey, Joel Byington, and William R. Weeks. The Rev. Amos Pettengill, who was absent, was also enrolled as one of the original members. At the same meeting the Rev. Ashbel Parmelee was upon his request received as a member. The Rev. F. Halsey was the first moderator, and the Rev. W. R. Weeks the first clerk. For its permanent officers, the Rev. William R. Weeks was made stated clerk, and Elder William P. Platt treasurer. The first records are in the writing of Mr. Weeks, and their first submission to the Synod was Oct. 7, 1814, when it sat at Newburyport, Mass., and had Dr. Jonas Coe, of Troy, as its moderator.

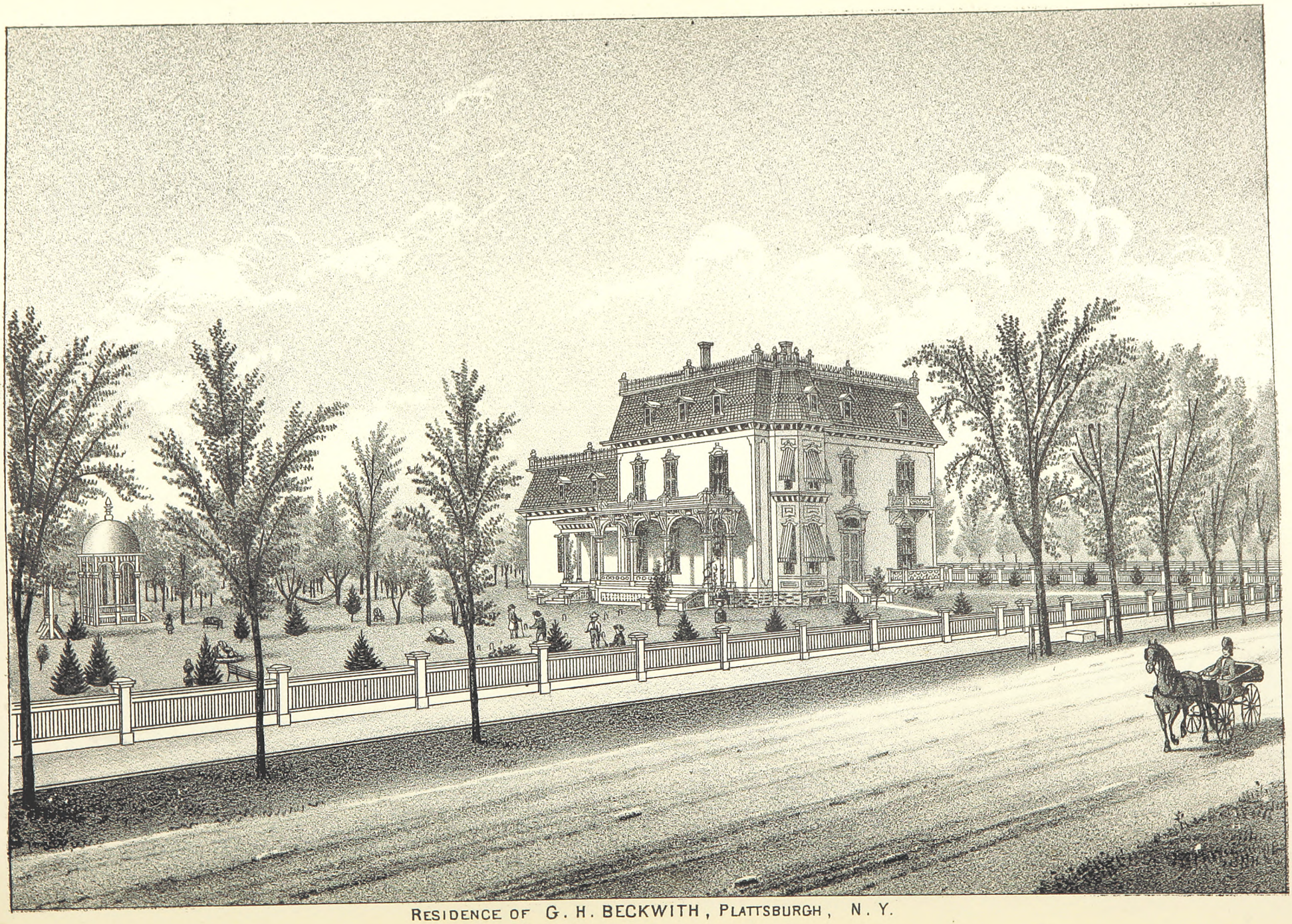
In February, 1815, the Presbytery addressed a circular to those churches within its bounds, or in the counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence, which were of the Congregational order, but some of them served by pastors belonging to the Presbytery, inviting them to join the Presbytery on the plan of union recommended by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the General Association of Connecticut; the chief feature of which was that each church might send a delegate to the Presbytery, with all the rights of the eldership in that body, the church in turn submitting to Presbyterian supervision of its acts and records.

The first narrative, February, 1815, of the state of religion in the Presbytery, represents its field as covering "the four counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence, being about one hundred and fifty miles in length and about one hundred in breadth. The county of Essex contains about 10,000 inhabitants, 11 towns, a number of small churches, and but two licentiates. Most of the people are, therefore, perishing for lack of vision. In that of Clinton, which has an equal number of souls, there are 5 towns, 4 churches, and but one licentiate, the war having driven the ordained preachers from their respective churches in that region. Franklin contains about 4000 inhabitants, 6 towns, 1 church, and 2 ordained ministers; vice and generally disorder prevail. In the county of St. Lawrence, containing 14 towns and about 9000 inhabitants, there are 6 churches, 3 ordained preachers, and 1 licentiate, 10 towns being destitute of the preaching of the gospel. This short review of this northern tract of country, in this destitute, perishing state, the Presbytery consider, cannot fail of producing in the mind of the General Assembly emotions of commiseration. When they consider a territory having within its limits 36 towns and but 9 preachers, we confidently hope they will make every possible exertion to supply the destitute."

In July, 1818, action was taken with reference to the formation of a Missionary Society and County Bible Societies.

At this early day Presbytery was accustomed to inquire

* By Rev. E. A. Bulkley, D.D.



RESIDENCE OF G. H. BECKWITH, PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.

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about the salaries of pastors, and if they were well paid, and when they were not to confer with the churches about their obligations; in 1818 we find it reported that the salary in Malone was $500, well paid; that another pastor had felt called to remit $100 of his $500; that another had no regular support; that in Madrid the salary was $400, and the people "very kind and accommodating;" in Beekmantown, $250 and wood; in Plattsburgh, $800.

At this time a committee was appointed to endeavor to establish Sabbath-schools in the several towns.

In October, 1818, we have the somewhat anomalous occurrence of the Presbytery's meeting at Williston, Vt., and installing one of its members over the Congregational Church there.

In 1821, petitioned Synod to divide Presbytery and form a new one in St. Lawrence County.

In 1821 a revised form of government and discipline was submitted from the General Assembly, and adopted. As the progress of the Church called for new or modified legislation, neither the Assembly nor the Presbytery hesitated at it.

In 1821, as indicative of relations to another denomination, it was resolved "that our churches be authorized to receive members from the Baptist Church to their communion and fellowship in those cases where the Sessions are fully satisfied as to their piety, and their disposition to be silent on the subject of their peculiar sentiments."

In 1824 the Presbytery declared itself opposed to admitting emigrants from the national churches of Europe to ordinances solely on the strength of recommendatory letters.

In 1826 the Presbytery disagreed with the decision of the Assembly against the legality of marrying a deceased wife's sister.

In 1827, in connection with temperance, the Presbytery resolved "as a body and individually, in the fear and by the grace of God, that we will abstain entirely from the use of 'ardent spirits,' unless seriously prescribed in case of sickness by a respectable physician; also that we will not give it to our children, friends, domestics, and laborers, unless prescribed as above, and that we will use all proper means to induce others to do the same." Similar testimony against intemperance was given in subsequent years at different times.

In 1828 a circular was addressed through the Boston *Recorder* to the churches of New England in reference to the evils arising from their members emigrating to this part of the country, and not bringing testimonials and fulfilling Christian duty.

In 1832 the opinion of the Presbytery was expressed against the validity of Romish baptism.

In the same year efforts were begun to establish a manual-labor school for those who were seeking an education, especially for the ministry; but after pursuing these efforts for a number of years the attempt was abandoned.

In 1833 it was resolved that "this Presbytery regard the traffic in slaves, or the holding in bondage of our fellow-men, of whatever complexion or country, as a high-handed immorality, opposed to the law of God, and should be condemned and reprobated by every Church of Christ."

After the division of the Presbyterian Church in 1837, this Presbytery adhered to what was called the "Constitutional (or New School) General Assembly," and remained in that connection till the reunion, in 1870.

About the same time the labors of Jedediah Burchard, the revivalist, caused much excitement in the Presbytery, and were the subject of a memorial to it, which was not answered, however, by any definite judgment, owing probably to a conflict of opinion.

Marriage between members of the churches and Papists was discouraged, and made a disciplinable offense.

The growing of hops in connection with the manufacture of beer was disapproved.

It was declared not to be right for members of the churches "to purchase articles of clothing in Canada subject to duty, and wear them home without reporting them to the custom-house officers."

In 1848 the revision of the Articles of Faith of the church in Plattsburgh, by the pastor (Mr. Dobie), led to a prolonged consideration, and the requirement that the divine sovereignty and purposes should be more definitely stated in them.

As early as 1860 the question of rotary eldership arose, and Presbytery declared that in case any church wished to adopt it there was no rule against it.

The Presbytery showed sympathy with the earliest efforts for reunion. Its delegates cast the first votes for the acceptance of the proposed plan in the Assembly of 1868. And when it was consummated, in 1870, the Rev. Dr. Bulkley was made the convener of the new Presbytery, at Plattsburgh, and thus, meeting with the same church in which it was constituted fifty-six years previously, the Presbytery of Champlain was started upon another period of its history. Since then it has pursued its usual routine of business in the care of the churches. It now enrolls 19 ministers and 17 churches. The membership of these churches, by the report in January, 1877, was 1737; since that date probably 200 have been added. Their contributions in 1875 for congregational purposes and benevolence were $33,863.

The following is a list of the ministers who have been members of the Presbytery of Champlain, in the order of their uniting with it; present members (1876) in italics:

Rev. Frederick Halsey, February, 1814, Plattsburgh; Rev. Joel Byington, 1814, Chazy; Rev. William R. Weeks, D.D., 1814, Plattsburgh; Rev. Amos Pettengill, Champlain; Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, D.D., Malone, original members.
Rev. James Johnson, May, 1814, Potsdam, received.
Rev. Thomas Kennan, 1815, Bangor, received.
Rev. Jonathan Wincester, 1815, Madrid, received.
Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt, D.D., 1815, Plattsburgh, ordained.
Rev. Hiram S. Johnson, 1815, Hopkinton, received.
Rev. Stephen Kinsley, 1817, Beekmantown, ordained.
Rev. Samuel W. Whelpley, 1818, Plattsburgh, ordained.
Rev. Joseph Labaree, 1819, Champlain, received.
Rev. Reuben Armstrong, 1821, Westport, received.
Rev. Moses Parmelee, 1821, received.
Rev. Jacob Hart, 1822, Chateaugay, ordained.
Rev. Cornelius Loughran, ordained.
Rev. Asa Messer, 1823, Essex, received.
Rev. Henry Slater, 1824, Jay, received.
Rev. Silas Wilder, 1825, Lewis, received.
Rev. Moses Chase, 1826, Plattsburgh, ordained.
Rev. Henry Boynton, 1827, received.

Rev. Samuel L. Crosby, 1827, ordained.
Rev. Joseph Butler, 1827, ordained.
Rev. Oren Brown, 1827, received.
Rev. James J. Gilbert, Beekmantown, received.
Rev. Samuel Marsh, 1827, Mooers, received.
Rev. Solomon Lyman, 1830, Chesterfield and Keeseville, received.
Rev. John L. Edgerton, 1830, Peru, ordained.
Rev. Frye B. Reed, 1830, Clintonville, ordained.
Rev. William Lockhead, 1830, ordained.
Rev. Horatio Foote, 1831, Champlain, received.
Rev. John H. Savage, 1831, Ogdensburgh, received.
Rev. Moses Ingalls, 1831, received.
Rev. Ezra D. Kinney, 1831, Champlain, received.
Rev. Joel Fisk, 1832, Essex, received.
Rev. Charles Doolittle, 1833, Clintonville, ordained.
Rev. Elisha H. Hazard, 1833, Jay, ordained.
Rev. Bliss Burnap, 1834, Bangor, ordained.
Rev. A. D. Brinckerhoff, 1834, Champlain, ordained.
Rev. Solomon Williams, 1834, received.
Rev. Leonard Reed, 1834, Moriah and Plattsburgh, ordained.
Rev. Ovid Miner, 1834, Peru, ordained.
Rev. Aaron Foster, 1835, Constable, received.
Rev. R. F. Lawrence, 1835, ordained.
Rev. W. F. Curry, 1836, received.
Rev. Phineas Bailey, 1836, received.
Rev. James Miller, 1836, ordained.
Rev. Charles F. Halsey, 1836, ordained.
Rev. Robert V. Hall, 1836, Laprarie, L. C., received.
Rev. John Merlin, 1836, received.
Rev. Peter Paul Osunkerhine, 1836, St. Francis Indians, ordained.
Rev. Benjamin B. Newton, 1836, Plattsburgh, ordained.
Rev. Charles M. Seaton, 1837, Mooers, ordained.
Rev. Silas B. Woodruff, 1837, Westport, etc., ordained.
Rev. Edwin E. Wells, 1838, Chazy, etc., ordained.
Rev. J. D. Moore, 1838, ordained.
Rev. David Dobie, 1838, Huntington, L. C., and Plattsburgh, ord'ned.
Rev. C. C. Stevens, 1839, Chazy, received.
Rev. C. B. Cady, 1839, received.
Rev. P. Montague, 1841, received.
Rev. Stephen Cook, 1841, Peru, received.
Rev. Z. M. P. Luther, 1841, Beekmantown, ordained.
Rev. R. T. Conant, 1841, Clintonville, ordained.
Rev. Joseph T. Willett, 1842, Whallonsburgh, ordained.
Rev. Asahel Bronson, 1843, Clintonville, received.
Rev. Cyrenius Ransom, 1843, ordained.
Rev. John Mattocks, 1844, Keeseville, received.
Rev. Benjamin Marvin, 1844, Bangor, received.
Rev. Andrew M. Millar, 1844, Chateaugay, ordained.
Rev. Stephen H. Williams, 1845, ordained.
Rev. Henry Herrick, 1847, Clintonville, received.
Rev. E. S. Barnes, 1847, Chazy, received.
Rev. Charles Gillette, 1848, Fort Covington, received.
Rev. Henry Morrell, 1848, Bangor (French), ordained.
Rev. Alanson D. Barber, 1849, ordained.
Rev. Rufus R. Deming, 1849, Huntington, L. C., received.
Rev. Silas G. Randall, 1850, Essex, ordained.
Rev. Peter H. Myers, 1850, Clintonville, ordained.
Rev. N. Leighton, 1851, Champlain, received.
Rev. John Bradshaw, 1851, Crown Point, ordained.
Rev. Thomas Charbonnel, 1853, Champlain (French), ordained.
Rev. John R. Herrick, D.D., 1854, Malone, ordained.
Rev. Louis Brandon, 1855, ordained.
Rev. Selden Haynes, 1855, Keeseville, received.
Rev. Edward B. Chamberlain, 1856, Plattsburgh, ordained.
Rev. John S. Stone, 1857, Ausable Forks, received.
Rev. John R. Young, 1858, Plattsburgh, received.
Rev. Jonathan Copeland, 1859, Champlain, received.
Rev. Smith P. Gamage, 1859, received.
Rev. Royal P. Wilder, 1859, India, received.
Rev. Moses Thatcher, 1859, Peru, received.
Rev. Asa E. Everest, 1860, Mooers, received.
Rev. John Campbell, 1860, ordained.
Rev. George Ransom, 1861, ordained.
Rev. John H. Beckwith, 1862, received.
Rev. George T. Everest, 1864, Ausable Forks, received.
Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, D.D., 1865, Plattsburgh, received.
Rev. Henry E. Butler, 1865, Keeseville, ordained.
Rev. Archibald Fleming, 1865, Constable, received.
Rev. Chandler N. Thomas, 1865, Fort Covington, ordained.
Rev. Ebenezer M. Toof, 1865, Beekmantown, received.
Rev. Charles N. Wilder, 1866, Essex, ordained.
Rev. Thomas Thompson, 1868, Chateaugay, received.
Rev. William Whittaker, 1868, Champlain, received.
Rev. Oliver W. Winchester, 1868, Beekmantown, received.
Rev. Charles D. Flagler, 1868, Ausable Forks, received.
Rev. Pitson J. Abbott, 1869, Chazy, received.
Rev. Charles H. A. Bulkley, 1869, Malone, received.
Rev. Benjamin Merrill, 1870, Ausable Forks, received.
Rev. Frederick H. Judd, 1870, Port Henry, received.
Rev. Francis B. Hall, 1870, Plattsburgh, received.
Rev. John H. Perkins, 1873, Mooers, received.
Rev. James W. Grush, 1873, Chateaugay, received.
Rev. William B. Stewart, 1873, Port Henry, received.
Rev. Thomas A. Hamilton, 1874, Beekmantown, received.
Rev. Daniel W. Cameron, 1874, Moriah, received.
Rev. Cyrus Offer, 1874, Chazy, received.
Rev. Charles S. Richardson, 1875, Malone, received.
Rev. John Cowan, 1876, Essex, Vt., received.
Rev. Theodore B. Williams, 1876, Mooers, received.

CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERY: THOSE NOW ENROLLED IN ITALICS; DATE OF ENROLLMENT.

Plattsburgh, 1812.
Stockholm, 1815.
Hopkinton, 1815.
Potsdam, 1815.
Canton, 1816.
Beekmantown, 1817.
Champlain, 1817.
Malone, 1817.
De Kalb, 1818.
Constable, 1822.
Fort Covington, 1827.
Duane, 1827.
Bangor, 1827.
Chateaugay, 1827.
Moira, 1827.
Mooers, 1828.
Clintonville, 1828.
Peru, 1830.
Ellenburgh, 1830.
Bombay, 1831.
Essex and Willsborough, 1832.
Jay, 1832.
Chazy, 1833.
Huntington, L. C., 1838.
Ausable Forks, 1839.
Flackville, 1839.
Whallonsburgh, 1840.
Westville, 1842.
Chateaugay Basin, L. C., 1843.
Port Kent, 1844.
Keeseville, 1845.
Burke, 1846.
Bangor (French), 1851.
Bedford, 1858.
Vermontville, 1860.
Port Henry, 1861.
Belmont, 1871.

STATED CLERKS OF THE PRESBYTERY.

Rev. Wm. R. Weeks, D.D., from organization to 1815.
Rev. James Johnson, 1815.
Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, D.D., 1816, '18, and '23.
Rev. H. S. Johnson, 1816.
Rev. Frederick Halsey, 1823.
Rev. Moses Chase, 1827.
Rev. Solomon Lyman, 1833.
Rev. Ovid Miner, 1835.
Rev. Charles Doolittle, 1836.
Rev. Benjamin B. Newton, 1838.
Rev. Charles M. Seaton, 1839.
Rev. David Dobie, 1846.
Rev. Stephen H. Williams, 1856.
Rev. Jonathan Copeland, 1863.
Rev. Edwin A. Bulkley, D.D., 1868.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 10th of November, 1792, when the little settlement of Plattsburgh consisted of a few scattered buildings, a public meeting was held at the Block-House for the purpose of "choosing trustees to take in charge the temporalities of the congregation of the town, and to form a corporation by the name and style of the Trustees of the Pres-



Figelow, Plattsburgh.

W. W. Thomas

WILLIAM WARREN THOMAS, the subject of this sketch, has known a life of extended travel and exciting adventure. His quiet demeanor would not indicate his real characteristics; but from early life he has been animated by an intense desire to see with his own eyes the places so graphically described in the books of his early reading. He is the son of Jared Thomas, a farmer, and was born in Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1832; his grandfather was Capt. Israel T. Thomas, of Revolutionary fame, who was of Welsh origin.

Mr. Thomas' father's first wife was Susanna Jones. His second wife, mother of the present Mr. Thomas, was Mary Sweet; she was born Feb. 17, 1787, and was a Quakeress. She gave her son the best education of the public schools of the time. He evinced a fondness for reading, and his delight was to secure a story of sea adventure, full of thrilling incidents of shipwreck and danger.

When about sixteen years of age his brother returned from a sea voyage; the natural effect of his experiences, related to his younger brother, inflamed his desire the more to see the world. He therefore was found at the age of eighteen starting on a voyage to the Arctic Ocean on the vessel which carried his brother. The quiet bravery that was not deterred by all he had read of suffering in the high latitudes of the north exhibits the character of Mr. Thomas Time has more fully developed him. He is not demonstrative, but quick to comprehend, cool under all circumstances, and brave in a quiet but effective way.

This first voyage took our young adventurer towards the Arctic Ocean *via* Cape Horn and Behring's Straits, but the straits were inaccessible from ice, and it was only on a second visit that he succeeded in pushing his observations as far north as 71° north latitude.

Going and returning he visited many ports on either shore of the Pacific Ocean, and saw many phases of barbaric life. He was at Hong Kong when Commodore Perry called there on his way to negotiate the treaty with Japan.

Returning home in 1853 he remained until the spring of 1857, when the love of adventure and hope of advancing his interests, impelled him to visit Kansas at a time long before law and order had assumed sway in that country.

Mr. Thomas was an eye-witness of many a scene of violence and cruelty, as well as of heroism and self-sacrifice, during this critical phase of political life in this territory.

Always ready with his vote on the side of freedom, he was prevented by the quiet Quaker element in his nature from taking part in the strife of arms; nevertheless, he was one of the witnesses at the birth of freedom, and cognizant of the terrible effort to strangle it then and there. He has lived to see Kansas a powerful and prosperous State.

Returning to New York he engaged for about a year in the manufacture of lumber, when the impulse seized him to visit the Pacific coast once more. Crossing *via* Panama, in 1859, he made an exploration of California, Nevada, Idaho, Columbia, and Washington Territory, engaged in mining, and took away more money than he carried there. He was strongly tempted at this time to visit Chili and Peru, where Henry Meigs, formerly of San Francisco, was developing the railway system of those countries, but this was given up. He seriously contemplated going into the lumber business at Honduras, but gave up the enterprise and returned home, engaging in the lumber business, in 1865, at Elsinore, Clinton Co., N. Y.

In May, 1867, he married Mary E., daughter of Isaac Hammond, of Plattsburgh. In 1871 he sold out his business, and, as usual, just at the right time. He has made a success in life, has been fortunate in the time of going into enterprises, and equally fortunate in the time of going out of them.

His present circumstances are what would be called easy. His home is on his farm two miles west of Plattsburgh, though the recollections of the climate of California will no doubt induce him to take up his permanent home in that Golden State.

Mr. Thomas is naturally religious: as early as 1855 he became a professor of religion, and is at present connected with the Presbyterian Church of Plattsburgh.

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byterian Church and Congregation of Plattsburgh, and to call a minister."

At this meeting John Addams, Chas. Platt, Nathaniel Platt, Melancton L. Woolsey, John Ransom, and Nathan Averill were chosen trustees. Nothing further was done until two years later, when Rev. Frederick Halsey, at that time a licentiate of the Presbytery of Long Island, visited this place, and for a time preached from house to house. In the fall of that year—1794—he was permanently settled here; two years later—1796—he was duly installed, and in October, 1796, organized the first church in Northern New York. This pioneer organization consisted of 18 members, as follows: Ezekiel Hubbard, John Stratton, Abner Pomroy, Wm. and Mrs. Badlam, Moses Corbin, Elizabeth Addams, Catherine Hageman, Catherine Marsh, Lucretia Miller, Phebe Platt, Esther Stratton, Mary Addams, Stephen and Mrs. Mix, Martha Coe, Wm. Pitt Platt, and John Culver.

The period of Mr. Halsey's pastorate of fourteen years—from 1796 to 1810—has been characterized as "one of the stormiest our world ever beheld, when the blasphemous sentiments of the French revolutionists threatened the overthrow of religion in Europe, and poisoned the minds and corrupted the morals of thousands, even in this northern wilderness of the new world." ("Dobie's Discourse.") Through such a time Mr. Halsey fulfilled his ministry with decision and prudence, abiding in the truth and faithfully applying it; the membership of his church increasing to 85. "He was eminent as a friend of youth; as a peacemaker, and as a reprover of immorality; his reproof being characterized by such suavity of tone and manner that it seldom failed to take effect." An interesting memorandum has been published (*Plattsburgh Republican*)—his "Book of Accounts"—in which were the items of payment towards his salary of £100 per annum (the pound in York currency worth $2.50), and these include not alone cash, but various commodities,—corn, wheat, hens, pigeons, salt, apple-trees, "the making of a gown," by William Coe's wife. The total amount gives a yearly average of a little over £74, instead of the promised £100; and there still remain in the hands of his son, as interesting relics, unpaid notes of many hundreds of dollars. At the close of his pastorate, Mr. Halsey retired to a farm upon the outskirts of the village, and besides cultivating it, taught school both at the academy and at his home, and supplied the pulpits of neighboring churches. He died Aug. 8, 1838.

In October, 1803, the society was reorganized. At this meeting, which was held in the court-house, the regular place of worship of the society, deacons Ezekiel Hubbard and Wm. Pitt Platt presided, and John Addams, Melancton L. Woolsey, Benj. Mooers, John Howe, Thos. Miller, and Benj. Barber were chosen.

In 1810 the church had increased to 85 members; in that year, in consequence of some informality in the proceedings, the church was reorganized, with Melancton Smith, John G. Freleigh, Elias Woodruff, Sebe Thompson, Jonathan Griffen, Wm. Pitt Platt, and Benj. Mooers as trustees. During this year, the Rev. Mr. Halsey resigned the pastorate, and for two years the church had no pastor. Feb. 6, 1812, Rev. Wm. Weeks was installed as pastor.

During this year the society purchased a lot of Abraham Brinckerhoff, Jr., fronting on Brinckerhoff Street, and commenced work upon the foundation for a house of worship. In consequence of the war of 1812, it was not completed until 1816. It cost $10,000. It is said that the success of the undertaking was owing to the unwearied labors and self-denial of Elder Wm. Pitt Platt. The pews were sold Dec. 19, 1816, for the sum of $12,000, and on the 25th of the same month the church was dedicated; Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt, who had succeeded Mr. Weeks in July, 1815, preaching the sermon, and Rev. Dr. Austin, president of the University of Vermont, offering the dedicatory prayer.

Here the followers of the Presbyterian faith in this vicinity worshiped for half a century. "It was," says Judge Palmer, "the mother of churches in Northern New York, and stood a witness to the liberality and Christian faith of our forefathers until destroyed by fire on the morning of the 21st of August, 1867." In the summer of 1865, the church had been remodeled at a cost of about $10,000. A movement was at once started for the erection of a new church building, and June 17, 1868, the corner-stone was laid, and on the 8th of July, 1873, the building was completed and dedicated at a cost, including furniture, of $56,000. The building is a neat and substantial structure, 120 feet long by 66 feet in width, with a tower 200 feet above street grade, and is built of blue and gray limestone.

Pastors.—From the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Hewitt in October, 1817, the following have been incumbents of the pastoral office, viz.: Rev. S. W. Whelpley, 1818–26; Moses Chase, 1826–35 (during his absence, one year in 1833 and 1834, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Abraham D. Brinckerhoff); B. B. Newton, 1836–40; L. Reed, 1840–43 (deposed); David Dobie, 1844–55; Edward B. Chamberlain, 1855–58; John B. Young, 1859–63; Edwin A. Bulkley, D.D., 1864 (during a portion of the year 1863–64 the pulpit was temporarily supplied by Francis B. Hall).

The elders and deacons have been as follows: Ezekiel Hubbard, John Stratton, Melancton L. Woolsey, Jonathan Scribner, Seth Rice, John G. Freligh, William P. Platt, Thomas Tredwell, James Trowbridge, Eleazer Miller, Amos Barber, Vespasian Nutting, Chester Balch, Lawrence Myers, John Boynton, M. G. Brown, Jonas Platt, William Weed, Cyrus Waterhouse, Moss K. Platt, Amasa C. Moore, Isaac Smith, Abram Miller (2d), George M. Beckwith, Lewis W. Pierce, Zephaniah C. Platt, Roswell O. Barber, Thomas B. Nichols, George H. Beckwith, Alanson Moore, Hiram W. Cady. Deacons: William P. Platt, Benjamin J. Mooers, Eli Lewis, Thomas Boak, Joseph Woodruff, Zephaniah C. Platt, Gustavus V. Edwards, George W. Dodds, Hiram W. Cady, Edgar W. Pierce, George E. Barber, Milton G. Brown, George P. Martin.

The pulpit is at present—Aug. 9, 1879—supplied by Rev. A. J. Waugh.

The present organization of the church is as follows:

Elders.—Z. C. Platt, R. O. Barber, Alanson Moore, G. H. Beckwith, H. W. Cady, M. G. Brown.

Deacons.—E. W. Pierce, G. E. Barber, Geo. P. Martin.

Trustees.—Z. C. Platt, E. E. M. Edwards, G. H. Beck-

with, G. W. Hartwell, W. W. Hartwell, S. F. Vilas, T. B. Nichols, J. H. Myers, R. O. Barber.

THE PERISTROME CHURCH

was organized in 1864 by a portion of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Plattsburgh, and Rev. F. B. Hall was installed as pastor, and has since officiated in that capacity.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The first germ of Methodism planted on the western border of the Champlain Valley was in 1796. Thirty years previously to this time, in 1765 or 1766, Capt. Webb, of the British army, who had received a wound in the arm and lost his right eye in the French and Indian war, at the battle of Quebec, under Gen. Wolfe, in 1759, was appointed barrack-master at Albany, and to him belongs the honor of holding the first Methodist meeting in America of which history gives any account, if not of preaching the first Methodist sermon in this country. The latter point is, however, involved in some doubt, as Philip Embury about the same time organized the first regular Methodist society in America in the city of New York.

At this time John and Charles Wesley—the pioneers of Methodism, who in 1729 had begun to hold meetings and to be called *Methodists*—had hardly conceived the bold idea of breaking away from the mother Church of England entirely.

But on the 10th of September, 1784,—a little less than seven months before the organization of the town of Plattsburgh,—the famous letter of John Wesley had been written to Dr. Coke and Francis Asbury, in which, after reciting the difficulties he had encountered in persuading the mother church to look after the interests of the new sect which had sprung up in America as a result of his visit to this country in 1735, he boldly says,—

"Here, therefore, my scruples are at an end, and I conceive myself at full liberty, as I violate no order and invade no man's right, by appointing and sending laborers into the harvest. I have accordingly appointed Dr. Coke and Mr. Francis Asbury to be joint superintendents over our brethren in North America."

This action was really the germ of American Methodism, and it will thus be seen that the history of that denomination, as at present constituted, antedates that of the town of Plattsburgh less than seven months. The Southern States constituted the first field of labor of these primitive Methodists. Wesley himself had preached first in Georgia in 1735, and in 1773 there was only one Methodist preacher stationed as far north as New York,—Thomas Banker,—and only 180 members of the Methodist society in the same State, while in Philadelphia, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia there were nearly 1000 lay members and 9 preachers.

But at the Conference of 1788, held at Uniontown, Pa., on the 22d of July, Rev. Freeborn Garretson was appointed presiding elder of the district *north of the city of New York.* At this time there were only six circuits in this large district, but two of which were within the present limits of the Troy Conference. One of these was at Ashgrove, in Washington County, about six miles south of Cambridge, which was organized by Philip Embury, where the first Methodist church edifice in the Troy Conference limits was erected in 1788. Of the other circuit we have been unable to find any authentic account.

The laborers in this primitive field seem to have been vouchsafed the privilege of dreaming prophetic dreams and seeing prophetic visions. Whether this was owing to the fact that they walked more exactly in their Master's footsteps than do their successors we will not undertake to say; be this as it may, the records tell us that Mr. Garretson became greatly exercised in his mind upon receiving his new appointment to this wild and unsettled region, and gave himself up to earnest prayer for Divine guidance, and the same night he saw in a dream, spread out before him, his future field of labor, including the whole country lying on both sides of the Hudson River, with the lovely Champlain Valley—then an almost unbroken wilderness—in the background.

After the Conference adjourned he called his little band of laborers around him, and assigned to them their various stations, or rather routes, for the word itinerant had some significance in those days when preachers were obliged, in some instances, to ride or walk thousands of miles in the course of a few months, in order to meet their widely-separated appointments.

Included in this faithful little band was a young man by the name of Richard Jacobs, who belonged to one of the wealthy, aristocratic families in Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass. He was disinherited and turned out of doors, together with his young wife, by his father on account of having become a Methodist, and in the spring of 1796, under the direction of Elder Garretson, made his way as far north as Clinton and Essex Counties,—or rather what is now Essex County, for it was not until three years later that Essex was formed from Clinton County. How far north he penetrated is not known, but it is hardly probable that he neglected to visit so important a point as Plattsburgh, which at that time contained a population of not less than 1000.

It is certain that he visited other points to the southward, including Elizabethtown, where a number of persons were awakened and converted under his preaching. He spent several weeks of the summer in this region, and then left, promising his newly-found friends that a regular preacher should be sent to them as soon as possible.

This field had already been partially occupied by the Presbyterians, but the primitive Methodists looked upon the doctrine of Calvinism, which constituted one of the main pillars of Presbyterianism, with unfeigned aversion, and considered that persons who had espoused such a doctrine had made but a small advance on the road towards the celestial city.

This hardy, bold pioneer, after thus planting the seed of Methodism in the wilderness, started homeward in company with a Mr. Kellogg. The route which they selected lay through the Schroon wilderness to the head of Lake George. But they lost their way, and met with such obstructions in the wilderness that they wandered for seven days before reaching the Schroon River. Their provisions had for some time been nearly exhausted, and they were in a half-starved



Photo. by Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

A. Thomas

Almon Thomas dates his ancestry back to Israel Thomas, who was born in Wales May 9, 1741, and came to this country as a captain in the British army. He was wounded at the battle of Fort William Henry. He died in Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1805.

Jared Thomas, son of Israel and father of Almon Thomas, was born at Great Nine Partners Sept. 2, 1768, and died in Kingsbury, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1848.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Kingsbury, born April 1, 1820. His boyhood was passed in his native county, and he subsequently worked on a farm in Easton, Washington Co., and also in the town of Old Saratoga, Saratoga Co., until he was twenty-one years of age, when he entered the employ of Charles Harris, at that time a heavy operator in lumber. He remained in Mr. Harris' employ measuring logs until 1847, when he came to Plattsburgh, and began work for F. J. Barnard & Son, of Albany, who owned large tracts of timber land up the Saranac. The company was carrying on an immense business, and Mr. Thomas had so thoroughly shown his capacity in handling timber while in the employ of Mr. Harris, that he was given by this firm the superintendency of the work in the woods, that of driving and measuring logs, etc.

This company owned large tracts of land far up the Saranac River, and the same year, 1846, Mr. Richards, in company with Mr. Thomas, made an exploration of the river up to the Lower Lake. After making their exploration, Mr. Thomas became confirmed in a belief that one year's time would be sufficient to make all the improvements needed to render it possible to drive logs through the whole length of the river from the lakes downward.

The company then embarked in this new enterprise, though not without many doubts and misgivings as to its possibility. But time soon demonstrated the soundness of Mr. Thomas' calculations, and in the year 1847 he had the satisfaction of superintending the drawing of the first raft of logs through the Lower Lake and putting them into the river. Previously to this time the Saranac had not been made a highway by act of the Legislature, and every man upon the river who owned the opposite banks of it at any given point, could if he chose, throw almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of getting logs down the river; but in 1847 an act was passed making the river a highway.

This law was so hedged about with restrictions, however, that until 1850, when the restrictions were removed, great inconvenience was experienced by all parties owning lumber lands about the Saranac Lakes, and mills at Plattsburgh and other points on the river below.

In 1851, Mr. B. R. Sherman bought one-half of F. J. and S. W. Barnard's interests in this property, and in the following year, 1852, Mr. Thomas bought the other half, going into partnership with Mr. Sherman.

Messrs. Sherman and Thomas prosecuted the business successfully until the fall of 1856, when Hon. C. F. Norton bought them out. The following year, in March, 1857, Mr. Almon Thomas, in company with his brother, Ephraim, bought the brick-factory which stood at the west end of the dam, renting part of it to G. W. Hornick and using part themselves in the manufacture of broom-handles and other wooden ware, until 1859, when Ephraim sold out his half to Henry Tefft, who took his place in the copartnership.

The new firm immediately afterwards commenced demolishing the brick-factory, preparatory to erecting a lumber mill upon its site, and about the same time Mr. Thomas sold out to Mr. Henry Tefft, who soon afterwards took his brother, O. A. Tefft, into partnership, the new firm going on and completing the mill which now occupies the site.

In 1860, Mr. Thomas purchased a mill property at Elsinore, in company with James Hammond, where he cut lumber for the Albany market until 1865, when he disposed of his interest to his brother, Warren Thomas. In the mean time, however, from 1860 to 1868, he carried on a retail lumber trade in Plattsburgh, on the premises now occupied by the Baker Brothers' lumber yard. In 1870 he purchased the old Keese and Tomlinson mill property, at Keeseville, located on the upper dam, which he rebuilt, and now has valuable mills at that point, consisting of custom- and flouring-mills, and saw-mills. With Thomas Armstrong, Mr. Thomas owns township No. 48 in Essex County, which is a valuable tract of timber land embracing about thirty thousand acres. They also own a tract of five hundred acres at the mouth of the Ausable River. Mr. Thomas' success in the lumber business was the result of no "fortunate circumstances," but of a life of earnest toil. He has run about twenty drives of logs down the river.

In September, 1871, he purchased the Plattsburgh Gas Works, and soon after sold a half interest to Capt. H. S. Ransom. They erected new buildings, and carried on the business until November, 1878, when Capt. Ransom sold his interest to Mr. Thomas, who has since conducted the works as sole proprietor.

In 1850 he united in marriage with Rebecca A. Moon, daughter of Hunting Moon, of Peru, and their family consists of five children,—two boys and three girls.

Politically he is a Republican. In religious matters he manifests a lively interest, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church nearly a quarter of a century. He is one of the present trustees of the Plattsburgh Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Thomas is a self-made man. Early in life he learned that the way leading to success was no royal road, but was open to strong hands and willing hearts. He early established methodical business habits, and his energy and perseverance, coupled with integrity of character worthy of emulation, has rendered his life a success.

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condition, but weakened as they were, they attempted to ford the Schroon River on horseback, and in this attempt Mr. Jacobs was drowned.

Those who are familiar with the great wilderness, either as tourists or business men, will readily appreciate the difficulties which these pioneers must have encountered in their endeavors to traverse this then pathless region on horseback,—a feat which the most experienced guide would hardly attempt, even over a well-beaten trail. Thus perished the first Methodist preacher who ever visited the wilds of northeastern New York. Who shall deny that to Richard Jacobs, the poor outcast, despised Methodist itinerant, there was, too, vouchsafed a vision as he went down for the last time beneath the waters of the Schroon in the midst of the wilderness,—a blessed, prophetic vision,—of the abundant harvest that was destined to spring up on the western border of Lake Champlain in fourscore years, from that little seed of his planting, of 30 prosperous churches and over 3400 church members?

This same year, 1796, the first circuit was formed in Vermont, at Vershire, to which Richard Snethen was appointed as preacher; but it was not until 1798 that the first circuit was established in Vermont, west of the Green Mountains, at Vergennes, with Joseph Mitchell and Abner Wood as preachers.

No visible results of this early introduction of Methodism appear, so far as history informs us, until the year 1799, when the name of Alexander M'Lane is given as the first regularly stationed preacher on the Plattsburgh circuit. A modern itinerant would look aghast at the prospect of an appointment to such a circuit, in these degenerate days.

Its limits extended from Ticonderoga on the south to the Canada line on the north, and westward, it is presumed, *ad libitum*. We have been unable to find any special record of M'Lane, except that he was "admitted on trial" that very year,—1799.

The number of "members in society," or lay members, on the Plattsburgh circuit at this time was 107, but the great extent of territory included in this circuit must be borne in mind to avoid the error of concluding that these 107 Methodist were residents of the town of Plattsburgh, which then included Beekmantown, Saranac, Schuyler Falls, and Dannemora, for it is highly probable that a great proportion of them were scattered along to the southward. A number of conversions had, in Elizabethtown, Essex Co., resulted from the visit of Richard Jacobs, and Crown Point, which included Ticonderoga, Moriah, Elizabethtown, and Schroon, contained at that time nearly 1000 inhabitants.

In 1800, Joseph Crawford was the preacher in charge of the Plattsburgh circuit, and this year the "number in society" returned was 247. The eccentric Lorenzo Dow was also licensed to preach during the same year, and in November he was sent to this circuit, wherein he labored for six weeks with marked success.

In 1801 the preacher in charge was Elijah Chichester, assisted by Elijah Hedding, and a historian of that period (Rev. Stephen Parks) says, "God was with these modern Elijahs. Plattsburgh circuit then extended from Ticonderoga into Canada. There the youthful Hedding and his colleague forded streams, traversed forests, faced the pelting storms of that severe climate, slept in log cabins, and kindled a flame that after the lapse of half a century is not extinguished."

During the same year (1801) Joseph Mitchell, who was stationed at Pittsfield, Mass., preached in Chazy,—which was included in the Plattsburgh circuit,—how many times we cannot tell. Mitchell was a man of extraordinary ability. It is related of him that upon one quarterly-meeting occasion such an impression was made that the usual official business could not be transacted, and "when he began to exhort, a trembling commenced among the unconverted; one after another fell from their seats, and for *eleven hours* there was no cessation of the cries of the smitten assembly."*

The effect of the united efforts of these devoted men is shown by an increase of the lay membership within a year to 825. In 1802, Daniel Brumly and Laban Clark were the preachers in charge of the Plattsburgh circuit, and Elijah Hedding preached in Chazy, not, however, it is presumed, regularly.

During the same year a regular circuit was organized on Grand Isle as the result of the labors of William Anson. He was sent from the Conference which was held in New York, June, 1802, to this distant and new field, traveling the whole distance on horseback, and entering his field of labor from the Vermont shore, across the Sand Bar. The water was so high that he was obliged to cross on a raft, and twice his rude bark was driven back upon the shore before he succeeded in landing. But at the third trial he was successful, and an inquiry, of the first person he met, if there was a place in the vicinity where he could preach the gospel the next day, drew forth the response that he didn't know, and on asking the way to the tavern he was met with the reply that there was one about two miles farther on, but his informant added that he believed they were out of rum! But William Anson went on and found the tavern, which was kept by a Congregationalist, Capt. Dixon, with whom arrangements were made for preaching the next day, which was the Sabbath. But judge of Anson's surprise on being awakened in the morning by the firing of cannon by some men who at sunrise had begun to celebrate the Fourth of July, Sunday or no Sunday. William Anson came to the natural conclusion that he had fallen among a race of savages; but, nothing daunted, he proceeded to preach according to appointment, and labored faithfully during the year, as a result of which he returned 102 members for the Grand Isle circuit. We have been thus particular to speak of the first beginnings of Methodism on Grand Isle, because for many years it belonged to the same district as Plattsburgh, to which it was for a period only second in numbers and influence.

Preaching first began here in 1808; so says David Brock, a devout Methodist, who came to Plattsburgh in that year.

From the same source we learn that "a quarterly meeting *pro tempore*" was held in Plattsburgh, at Townsend Addams', June 25, 1809; a quarterly meeting at "Bur-

* Parks' Troy Conf. Miscellany, 1854.

dick's," probably at Beekmantown, near the stone church, June 10, 1810; a quarterly meeting at Plattsburgh, Aug. 27, 1811: and no mention is made of meetings having been held in Plattsburgh anywhere except at private houses until 1817, when they began to be held in the court-house fortnightly.

Before this time services had been held in the ball-room of Sperry's Hotel, where E. C. Baker's house now stands; at Dr. Whitney's, on the east side of the river; at Mr. McDermott's, who lived in a house near where the foundry stands; and outside the village at Townsend Addams' and others' dwellings.

Mr. McDermott and his wife were prominent members of the church, and their house was always a welcome and oft-frequented home for the traveling preachers.

During all this time, previous to 1817, meetings were held at Peru and Chazy, and also camp-meetings, as early as 1808, and perhaps earlier.

A "class" had doubtless been organized in Plattsburgh before this time, but if so, it had become extinct; but in 1817 a new class was organized, under the direction of Mr. Byington, the pastor, which has endured to the present time. The number of members of this class was four, all told, viz.: Mrs. Mary McDermott, Villers King, Sheldon Durkee, Ann Durkee.

The comparative weakness of the Plattsburgh society becomes partially apparent from the record of 1811, when the old Plattsburgh circuit was clipped at both extremities by the separate organization of Malone and Ticonderoga circuits at the time the Champlain district was organized. Ticonderoga started off with a membership of 141 and Malone of 85, and Plattsburgh suffered a proportionate loss, falling from 615 to 496. Townsend Addams was the first pastor on the Malone circuit in 1811, which, however, disappears from the record again after two years.

In 1818, Chazy was set off by itself, with a membership of 70, which steadily increased until 1823, when it had a membership of 468,—more than Plattsburgh, including Peru.

In 1824 it seems by the record that Plattsburgh had no preacher; but the same year the Peru circuit was organized, with a membership of 665.

The years 1825 and 1826 also passed without a preacher in Plattsburgh, the organization of Chazy and Peru circuits evidently having drawn away in either direction pretty much all there was remaining of the society in the old Plattsburgh circuit.

But in 1827 the Plattsburgh district was organized, including Plattsburgh, Ticonderoga, Peru, Grand Isle, and Chazy circuits. And now Plattsburgh had for the first time a resident preacher, James Quinlan, who, as the official records say, was also this year presiding elder of the new district. Quinlan had a wife and three children, and lived in the "Holt House," on Broad Street, where E. C. Baker's residence now stands. And now Plattsburgh circuit took the foot of the class, having a membership of only 42, while Ticonderoga had 296, Peru 470, Chazy 417, and Grand Isle 190,—whole number in the district 1415. There is no official record of the names of these 42 charter members, but, according to the recollection of Mrs. McDermott, they were as follows, the list being, as will be seen, full, with two exceptions:

Members of the Original Church of Plattsburgh.—Mary McDermott, Naomi Shelden, Arunah Shelden, Mrs. A. Shelden, Aaron Walters, Susan Walters, Villers King, Lydia Crossitt, Jane Roberts, John Wells, Michael McDermott, Mrs. Buskirk, Mrs. Edward Hunter, David Brock, Philena Brock, Luther Hagar, Mrs. Luther Hagar, Major Addams, Mrs. Addams, Harriet Addams, Cornelia Woolsey, Mr. Reeves, Mrs. Reeves, Parmelia Nichols, Widow Edwards, Mr. Edgerton, Mrs. Edgerton, Sarah Moore, Sheldon Durkee, Ann Durkee, Hannah Durkee, William Richards (class-leader), Edward White, Peter Roberts, Mrs. Peter Roberts, Mrs. Polly Averill, Nathaniel C. Platt, David Hatch (chorister), Roswell Wilson, Mrs. R. Wilson.

In 1828 there were 49, and during the pastorate of Rev. Bartholomew Creagh, in 1829 and 1830, there was a remarkable revival which increased the number to 97. This increase falls far short, however, of indicating the importance of that revival, for the Chazy church received an addition of 188 during the year, and Peru of 233, and it resulted also in a considerable addition to the Presbyterian Church of Plattsburgh, and gave a final impulse towards the organization of the Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Plattsburgh.

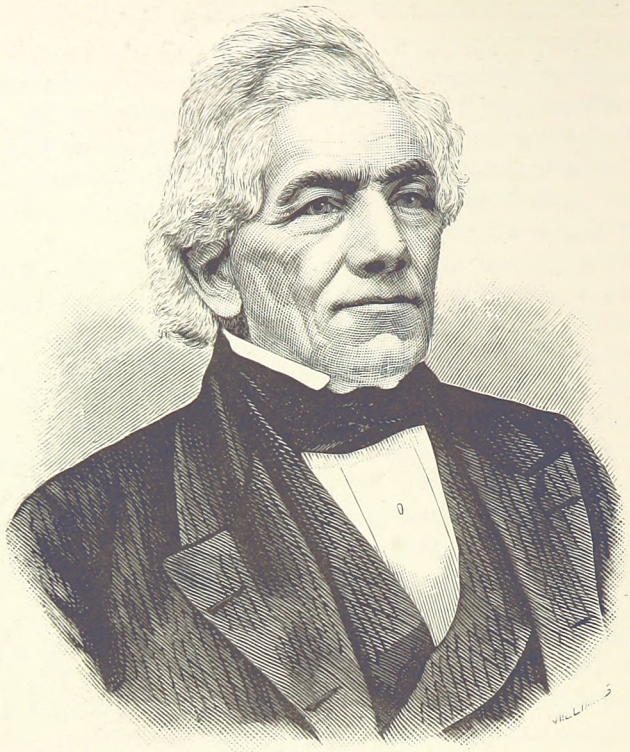
This year, 1827, then, we are to suppose, was the date of the organization of the First Methodist Church of Plattsburgh, which we learn was its title from a paper deeding a pew in the church edifice to David Brock, signed by the trustees of the church and bearing date of 1831.

In 1828, Rev. Orrin Pier was the preacher in charge; the "local preachers" were David Brock, William Richards; John Wells was an "exhorter;" the stewards were John Wells, Michael McDermott, Luther Hagar; and David Hatch and Luther Hagar were class-leaders. The preacher this year occupied the Holt place, on Broad Street, and the following year the small house which formerly stood on the southeast corner of the place now owned by David Dobie, within a few years occupied by William Gibbons. The first presiding elder and his successors for many years occupied the place now owned by George W. Day, then called the "Hunter Place." Rev. Bartholomew Creagh, the preacher in 1829–30, lived the first year in the same house occupied by his predecessor, but the second year the Harvey Bromley house—still standing, next east of Mr. Merritt's place on the east side of the river—was obtained by the society, and used many years as a parsonage.

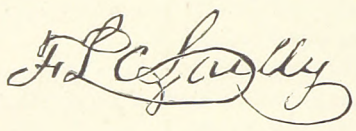
Rev. Orrin Pier's salary in 1828 was $86.67, besides traveling expenses, $29.50; and the amount paid to the presiding elder was $10.56. Dr. T. De Forris' name appears on the record as one of the stewards in 1832, and there has hardly been a year since in which he has not held an office of some kind in the church, being now president of the board of trustees.

In consequence of defective records, it is impossible to give the original board of trustees, but the board as constituted in 1831, only four years later, was as follows: R. Wilson, David Hatch, P. J. Roberts, Arunah Shelden, N. C. Platt, H. Cady, John Wells, Thomas Green, Luther Hagar.

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H. K. Averill, Jr., Plattsburgh.



Frederick Lewis Charles Sailly was born at Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y., on the 22d day of December, 1799. His father, a native of Lorraine, France, emigrated to this country immediately after the war of the Revolution, and settled in Plattsburgh in 1785. His mother was a native of Alsace.

Mr. Sailly acquired his education at an academy in Granville, Washington Co., and at the early age of eighteen was appointed teller of the Old Bank of Plattsburgh. He was subsequently cashier of that institution. He was identified with all the important public enterprises in the early history of the town; was a trustee of the Plattsburgh Academy from the time of its organization until his death, and always took a deep interest in the prosperity of the academy, and in the educational interests of the town. Upon the death of his father, in 1827, he succeeded him as collector of customs for the district of Champlain, and continued in that office during the administration of John Quincy Adams. He was also treasurer of Clinton County for several years, and in the course of his life held other offices of public trust.

About the year 1830, Mr. Sailly became engaged in mercantile business and the manufacture of iron, and continued so engaged until 1844, when he retired from active business.

He was warmly attached to the Episcopal Church, and unceasing in his efforts to promote its welfare, occupying the position of vestryman, or warden, from its organization to the day of his death. He was emphatically a gentleman of the old school, courteous and dignified in manner, of remarkably amiable disposition, and of most generous hospitality; qualities which secured to him the respect of all classes of his fellow-citizens. He was twice married. His first wife was Ann Eliza Blanchard, of Salem, N. Y., to whom he was married Nov. 17, 1825, and who died June 18, 1842. On the 30th March, 1845, he married Mrs. Elizabeth S. R. Russell, who died Oct. 14, 1874.

Mr. Sailly died at Plattsburgh on the 26th July, 1879, in the eightieth year of his age, leaving an only daughter here surviving.

At a meeting of the vestry of Trinity Church, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

"*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to take from among us our late fellow-laborer, Frederick L. C. Sailly, Esq., who during the greater part of his life was a vestryman of this church, and for a long term of years a warden, which office he held at the time of his death; be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That we, the Rector and Vestry of Trinity Church, Plattsburgh, N. Y., express our sorrow at this loss of one who by wise counsels and faithful performance of the duties of his office had grown to stand first in the respect and confidence of the church. And

"*Resolved*, That we recognize in the uniform courtesy of his bearing and address; in his freedom from all malice; in his hospitality; in his kindness to the poor, and in his deep interest in the cause of Christianity and the welfare of the church, a worthy example of a Christian gentleman."

The church edifice was commenced in 1830 and finished and dedicated in the autumn of 1831, Rev. Jesse Peck, afterwards bishop, preaching the dedication sermon.

The church was destroyed by fire in 1846 and rebuilt the following year, services having been held during the interval in the old red school-house which stood at the corner of Broad and Catharine Streets.

The following is a list of the presiding elders of the Plattsburgh circuit from 1799 to 1880:

1799, Sylvester Hutchinson; 1800, Shadrach Bostwick.

PITTSFIELD DISTRICT.

1801–2, Shadrach Bostwick; 1803, Sylvester Hutchinson.

ASHGROVE DISTRICT.*

1804–6, Daniel Brumly; 1807–10, William Anson.

CHAMPLAIN DISTRICT.†

1811–14, Samuel Draper; 1815–18, Henry Stead; 1819–22, J. B. Stratton; 1823–26, Buel Goodsell; 1827, Jas. Quinlan; 1828–30, John Clark; 1831–34, S. D. Ferguson; 1835–37, P. C. Oakley; 1838–42, J. M. Wever; 1843, Charles P. Clark; 1844, Truman Seymour; 1845–48, D. Starks; 1849–53, J. M. Wever; 1854–56, William Griffin; 1857–60, D. P. Hulburd; 1861–64, Orrin Gregg; 1865–68, J. E. Bowen; 1869–72, A. Witherspoon; 1873–75, T. A. Griffin; 1876–79, J. M. Webster.

The following gives the names of all the preachers who have served on the Plattsburgh circuit since its organization:

1799, Alex. M'Lane; 1800, Jas. Crawford.

PITTSFIELD DISTRICT.

1801, Elijah Hedding, Elijah Chechester; 1802, Daniel Brumly, Laban Clark; 1803, Henry Ryan, Gershom Pearse.

ASHGROVE DISTRICT.

1804, Henry Ryan, Dexter Bates; 1805, Datus Ensign, James M. Smith; 1806, Phinehas Cook; 1807, Samuel Draper, John Crawford; 1808, Samuel Draper, Landsford Whiting; 1809, Phinehas Rice, Bela Smith; 1810, Andrew M'Kain, Peter Bussey.

CHAMPLAIN DISTRICT.

1811, Jacob Beeman, Heman Garlick; 1812, Heman Garlick, Elisha P. Jacob; 1813, Timothy Miner, Nicholas White; 1814, William Ross, Nicholas White; 1815, John B. Stratton, Samuel Eighemy; 1816, E. Barnett, B. Goodsell; 1817, J. Byington, A. Dunbar, M. Amedon; 1818, G. Lyon, Harvey De Wolf; 1819, Gilbert Lyon, Phinehas Doan; 1820, Cyrus Silliman; 1821, Harvey De Wolf, Cyrus Prindle; 1822, Harvey De Wolf, D. Stephens; 1823, Ibri Cannon, Hiram Meeker; 1824–26,‡ No preacher; 1827,§ James Quinlan; 1828, Orrin Pier; 1829–30, Bartholomew Creagh; 1831–32,‖ Truman Seymour; 1833, E. Goss; 1834–35, Benjamin Marvin; 1836, J. Caughey; 1837, S. Mattison; 1838, Lyman Prindle, S. Mattison; 1839, Lyman Prindle; 1840–41, Hiram Meeker; 1842–43, Andrew Witherspoon; 1844–45, Stephen Parks; 1846-47, Stephen D. Brown; 1848–49, Ensign Stover; 1850–51, S. P. Williams; 1852–53, J. E. Bowen; 1854–55, R. H. Robinson; 1856–57, H. W. Ransom; 1858–59, A. Witherspoon; 1860–61, J. K. Cheeseman; 1862–63, E. Watson; 1864, J. E. Bowen; 1865–66, F. Widmer; 1867, S. M. Merrill;¶ 1868–69, J. K. Cheeseman; 1870–71, S. R. Bailey; 1872–73, C. R. Hawley; 1874–75, M. B. Mead; 1876–77, A. J. Ingalls; 1878–79, B. B. Loomis.

The present officers are as follows: President, Hon. A. Williams; Secretary, F. F. Hathaway; Board, Almon Thomas, George L. Clark, James H. Carter, A. Guibord, S. P. Bowen, A. W. Lansing, Merritt Sowles.

TRINITY CHURCH.

On the 30th of September, 1821, an Episcopal society was informally organized in this village, but there were no regular continued services of the church until March, 1822, when the Rev. Joel Clapp was called to the rectorship of the parish. Mr. Clapp was succeeded by the Rev. William Shelton in August, 1823, who was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Davis in December, 1826, who remained a short time. The church was without a rector for several years after Mr. Davis left, and during this time the members usually attended the services of the Methodist church. A church building was erected in the year 1830, and on the 6th day of September of the same year Trinity Church was incorporated, with James Bailey and Frederick L. C. Sailly as wardens, and St. John B. L. Skinner, Samuel Beaumont, Wm. F. Haile, Wm. F. Halsey, Samuel Emery, George Marsh, John Palmer, and John Lynde as vestrymen. In May, 1831, the Rev. Anson Hard was called to the rectorship. The church was consecrated on the 27th of July of that year. Prior to their removal to this building the society had met for worship at the academy or at the court-house. Mr. Hard was succeeded, in the spring of 1832, by the Rev. J. Howland Coit, who remained in charge of the parish until August, 1844, when he removed to Harrisburg, Pa. After the departure of Dr. Coit, the pulpit was not permanently supplied until November, 1845, when the Rev. Thomas Mallaby accepted the rectorship. He remained here until December, 1849, and in March following was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Ransom, who continued in charge of the parish until the 1st day of January, 1852. In April of that year, Dr. Coit returned from Pennsylvania and renewed his connection with the parish, over which he remained until his death, on the 1st day of October, 1866. For more than twenty-six years he watched faithfully over his people in this vicinage. The Rev. Wm. M. Ogden, who had officiated as assistant minister since the spring of that year, was called to the rectorate on the 27th of October, 1866. He resigned his charge over the parish in May, 1869, and was succeeded by the Rev. Henry McClory, who resigned in December, 1870. The pulpit was temporarily supplied by the Rev. Charles Fay, of Grand Isle, Vt., until the Rev. John H. Hopkins, S.T.D., was called to the rectorate. He was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. Henry Mason Smyth.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in this village was said at the residence of Hugh McGuire, who then lived on Broad Street. This was some time prior to

* Including Lebanon, Adams, Cambridge, Brandon, Vergennes, Fletcher, Grand Isle, and Plattsburgh.

† Including Brandon, Charlotte, Fletcher, Grand Isle, Dunham, Malone, Plattsburgh, Ticonderoga, and Middlebury.

‡ In 1824, Peru appears for the first time on the record, with Ibri Cannon and Orrin Pier as preachers in charge. At Chazy, James Quinlan and William Ladd were the preachers.

§ Plattsburgh district organized this year, comprising Plattsburgh, Ticonderoga, Peru, Grand Isle, Chazy. First regular church in Plattsburgh.

‖ Troy Conference organized this year, with present limits. Previously this territory was included in the New York Conference.

¶ Suspended after three months, and year completed by D. P. Hulburd.

1827. The first services were held by Rev. Father Mignault, of Chambly, and by Fathers Donagan and O'Callaghan. The church was regularly organized about the year 1827, and Rev. Patrick McGilligan placed in charge. He died in 1828, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Mannigan, who remained a few months, and was succeeded by Father Rogers, who was here in the winter of 1834–35. He was followed by Father Rafterry, who remained a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Rafferty, and the latter by Father Burns, who died in April, 1836. The next pastor was Rev. George Drummond, who died in 1839 while on a tour among the parishes collecting funds for the building. Next came Father Rooney, who remained until 1833–34,—during which time the church was in a highly prosperous condition. He was succeeded by Father Kinney, who in turn was followed by Father Cahill in 1856. In May, Father Cahill was succeeded by Rev. Richard J. Maloney, the present incumbent.

The congregation of this church, previous to the erection of the church building, worshiped in the "red store" on Cumberland Avenue, which had been fitted up for a chapel. In 1834 a lot, on the corner of Cornelia and River Streets, was purchased of Judge Palmer on which to erect a house of worship. A meeting was held May 6, 1836, at which time the church was incorporated as the "First Roman Catholic Church of the town of Plattsburgh," and the following persons were chosen trustees: Patrick Foy, Wm. Eagan, Richard Cullen, Michael Kearney, James Trowlan, John Hogan, Barney McWilliams, Michael Ryan, and Christopher Sherlock.

The church was soon after commenced, and Sept. 25, 1842, was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Hughes. May 27, 1869, the church was re-incorporated under the act of 1863 as "St. John the Baptist Church of Plattsburgh," with Right Rev. John J. Conroy, Bishop of the diocese of Albany; Very Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, Vicar-General of the diocese; and Richard J. Maloney, pastor of the church, and two laymen; Bernard McKeever and Patrick K. Delaney as trustees.

The rapidly increasing membership of the church demanding a more commodious house of worship, in 1867 several lots were purchased, fronting on Margaret, Broad and Oak Streets, and a new building commenced, the corner-stone of which was laid July 1, 1868. The building was first occupied in the winter of 1874–75, and Aug. 17, 1875, was dedicated by Bishop Wadhams, of Ogdensburgh, assisted by Bishop Grosbriand, of Vermont. The building is cruciform in shape, 201 feet in length, the transept 84 feet, height inside 90 feet. The tower and spire, when completed, will be 250 feet in height, built of masonry, and surmounted by a stone cross. The building, which is constructed of gray stone, was erected under the watchful supervision of Father Maloney, to whom great credit is due for his indefatigable efforts in the erection of this church edifice, one of the most complete and imposing in Northern New York.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH (FRENCH CATHOLIC).

This church was organized in 1853, and was placed under the charge of the Oblate Fathers, the Rev. John P. Bernard and Claude F. M. Sallaz, and soon after a building was commenced on Cornelia Street.

The church was incorporated Dec. 16, 1855, under the name of "St. Peter's Church of Plattsburgh," with Joseph Fountain, Isaac Jourdarmais, Damien La Force, Lewis Chautrain, and Lewis St. Michell as trustees. The church was completed in 1865, and November 19th of that year was dedicated by Bishop Conroy, assisted by seventeen priests. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Father G. Thibault, of Longaeil, C. E. Father Bernard was succeeded by Rev. Father Gavin, who was soon afterwards followed by Father Sallaz, who remained until 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Bournigalle, who, in October, 1873, was succeeded by Father Trudeau, the present incumbent. Oct. 7, 1869, the church was reorganized under the act of 1863, with Peter St. Louis and Damien La Force as the lay trustees. St. Peter's is pleasantly located, and is a commodious and substantial structure.

THE MISSION HOUSE.

Connected with this church is the Mission House, belonging to the Oblate missionaries of the Immaculate Conception, a corporation created in April, 1871, having for its object the religious instruction of the people, the formation and direction of parishes, the education of clergymen, the work of missions in this State, and the moral and religious education of the poor and poor orphan children. In this mission house the presiding priest of the parish and his assistants reside.

CONVENT D'YOUVILLE.

Upon the opposite side of St. Peter's Church is the Convent D'Youville, belonging to "The Sisterhood of the Gray Nuns." "The Sisterhood of the Gray Nuns" was incorporated April 6, 1871. The members of the society devote themselves to the education of the young, visiting and alleviating the wants of the poor and sick, and general missionary and benevolent work. One of the expressed objects of their charter is the "foundation of an industrial school for girls out of employment" (Palmer).

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

Sept. 1, 1861, a society was incorporated in this village under the name of the "Jewish Congregation of Plattsburgh." William Cain was President; Levi Gold, Vice-President; A. Peyser, Secretary; Solomon Monash, Treasurer; Cæsar Peck and Seleg Levi, Trustees. Regular services were first held by Rabbi Jacob Ehrich, in September, 1862, who was succeeded by Rabbi S. Bernheim in May, 1867. He remained but a year, when Rabbi Jacob L. Meyer assumed the charge. Since that time the following have officiated in that capacity, viz.: S. Stern, S. Bergman, and A. Goldstein, present incumbent. April 4, 1866, the lot and building of the Universalist Church on Oak Street was purchased by the society, where they have since worshiped.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church of this village was organized June 11, 1878, with 21 members. The following were the first officers: Benjamin W. Haynes, Deacon; Monroe Hall,



REV. R.J. MALONEY.

ST JOHN'S R.C. CHURCH, PLATTSBURGH, N.Y.

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Clerk; E. C. Baker, C. A. Norton, and Edward Heath, Finance Committee; James I. Hart, Treasurer.

The pulpit was first supplied by the Rev. Mr. McAllester, pastor of the West Plattsburgh Church, who officiates at the present time.

The services were first held in Academy Hall.

WEST PLATTSBURGH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist Church in this town was organized at West Plattsburgh in about the year 1812. Its membership was small, and during the war the organization went down.

The first record of the movement which resulted in the formation of the present church is the following record of a meeting held at the house of James Whitehead:

"At an Ecclesiastic Meeting holden at Br. Whitehead's, in Plattsburgh, Sat., Sep. the 1, 1821: opened by Solemn prayer to God for Wisdom to direct. The business when met is for Religious purposes, —part to hear experience and receive for Baptism and Church Fellowship. Mariett Westgate was received to fellowship of Brothers and Sisters present. Jane Woodard related her experience, and was also received. Voted to open this meeting one fortnight from this day, at the same time and place.

"Attest: J. P. HYDE, *Clerk.*"

The next meeting was held Sept. 14, 1821, and was "Opened by Solemn prayer to God for wisdom to direct. Convened on the subject of forming a Baptist Church of Christ in Plattsburgh."

At this meeting the following convenant was entered into:

"The persons whose names are hereunto subscribed propose to form themselves into a Church of Christ of the Baptist order, to be called the Baptist Church of Plattsburgh, taking the word of God (as) our rule and depending on Divine Grace for support to walk in all the laws of Christ's House, according to his instructions in the scriptures. Mary Beaumont, Sarah J. Carter, Martha Hyde, Jane Woodworth, Loues Loomis, J. P. Hyde, J. White."*

On the 12th of the following November a meeting was held at the house of J. Whitehead, when the articles of faith were received and agreed to, and the meeting adjourned, to be held at the same place, November 22d, for the purpose of organizing the church, and the clerk was directed to invite the churches at Peru, Beckmantown, and "Charse" to be present.

A few days later another meeting was held, and the record shows that "on the 28th of November, 1821, convened at the court-house in Plattsburgh, agreeable to the request of the brethren, the following persons, viz.: From Peru, Elder Parker Reynolds, Deacon William Taylor, Brother Stephen Taylor, Solomon L. Boynton; from Beekmantown, Elder John Spaulding, Deacon Jeremiah Kingsley, Brother Jason Bunce; from Chazy, Brother Stephen Wise, Deacon Edmund Brown, with Elder Elisha Andrews, a missionary now preaching in Plattsburgh." At this council it was "voted to receive the (articles) of faith adopted by the brethren then proposed forming into a church, and cited to approve them, etc." This official act gave a "local habitation and a name" to the West Plattsburgh Baptist Church, which commenced its existence with the following members, being the same who subscribed the articles of faith mentioned above: Asapah Oliver, Marietta Westgate, Almeda Story, Polly Seely, Caty Randall, Samuel Story, M. U. F. Payle (?), Jacob Allen, Olive Doty, Mrs. William Broadwell, Sheldon Lockwood, Noble A. Vaughn, Mercy Call, Lydia Fordham, Parthenia Lockwood, James Whitehead, Mary Beaumont, Sarah Carter, James Woodworth, Loues Loomis, Eunice Norris, Martha Hyde, Mary Beckwith. The conversion of many of these persons was the result of the labor of Rev. Elisha Andrews, a missionary, assisted by Stephen Wise, a United States soldier from Maine, who subsequently became a Baptist clergyman.

Previous to the erection of the first church edifice, meetings were held in school-houses, private dwellings, and barns. Dec. 29, 1829, it was resolved at a church meeting "that a meeting-house ought to be built," and on the 12th of the following January it was resolved that a meeting-house *should* be built. The erection of a church edifice was soon after commenced, and in May following—1830—services were first held in the new building. It was subsequently completed, and Oct. 24, 1833, was dedicated.

This building, which was without a steeple, was located on the opposite side of the street from the present one. In 1856 it was moved to its present site, and remodeled at an expense of $2500, and within a few years it has again been thoroughly repaired. The church is pleasantly located, and is a neat and substantial structure.

The following have served as pastors of the church from its organization to the present time: E. Andrews, 1821–22; no pastor, 1822–24; J. H. Dwyer, 1824–26; no pastor, 1826–27; H. B. Dodge, 1827–29; W. Turner, 1829–32; no pastor, 1832–33; W. Turner, 1833–34; O. W. Moxley, 1834–39; J. P. Burbank, 1839–43; H. B. Dodge, 1843–47; M. N. Stearns, 1847–52; L. Smith, 1852–63; C. C. Hart, 1863–67; no pastor, 1867–68; C. Bailey, 1868–74; no pastor, 1874–75; M. H. Perry, 1875–76.

The present efficient and popular pastor, Rev. W. C. McAllester, assumed the duties of the pastorate Oct. 29, 1876. Under the able ministry of Mr. McAllester, the church continues in a highly prosperous condition, and annually extends its sphere of usefulness. Present membership, 173.

The deacons of the church have been as follows: Jacob Allen, Deacon Brown, Charles Hunter, Jeremiah Scribner, Abraham Scribner, Silas M. Taylor, Smith N. Mead, John Hunter, Lucius Reed.

The first clerk was J. P. Hyde; and from that time to the present they have been as follows: Sheldon Lockwood, Charles Hunter, James Hart, S. N. Mead, L. Reed, and N. A. Vaughan.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (WEST PLATTSBURGH).

This church was organized in November, 1843, by Rev. Hiram McKey, with the following members: S. V. R. Havens, Laura Havens, Mercy M. Havens, Martha C. Havens, Marietta A. Havens, Constant Havens, Elizabeth Havens, Isaac Havens, Catherine Havens, John G. Leet, Amy Leet, Elizabeth Leet, Perry Winters, Lucy Winters, Phœbe Barbor, and Harriet A. Pickering. Alexander Lamberton was the first minister.

* Probably meaning J. Whitehead.

The following is a list of preachers who have officiated for the church from its organization to the present time: A. Lamberton, from Oct. 5, 1843, to May 5, 1845; E. Putman, from May 5, 1845, to May 5, 1846; H. Hawkins, from May 6, 1846, to May 5, 1847; G. Lambert, from May 5, 1847, to May 3, 1848; H. Hawkins, from May 3, 1848, to May 1, 1850; A. C. Hand, from May 1, 1850, to May 6, 1852; H. Foster, from 1852 to 1857; P. A. Fields, from 1857 to 1859; I. Trumble, from May 4, 1859, to 1860; L. Prindle, from 1860 to May 7, 1861; E. Putman, from May 7, 1861, to April 29, 1862; S. M. Boynton, from April 29, 1862, to April 28, 1863; William S. May, from April 28, 1863, to April 27, 1864; G. W. Ellis, from April 27, 1864, to April 25, 1866; S. Quay, from April 25, 1866, to May, 1871; W. M. Hawks, from May, 1871, to May, 1872; N. Wardner, from May, 1872, to May, 1873; J. Quay, from May, 1873, to May, 1876; I. Tripp, from May, 1876, to May, 1879; E. E. Curtis, from May 6, 1879, present incumbent.

The present (1879) officers are as follows: Trustees, William Ostrander, James Meeder, and C. L. Comstock; Class-Leader, C. L. Comstock; Stewards, S. Stiles, Thomas Porter, B. Huntly, Clara Comstock, Mrs. J. Ostrander; Clerk, C. L. Comstock.

The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 74.

The Champlain Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection held its annual sessions in this church at the following times: Commencing May 5, 1852, Asa C. Hand was President, and H. B. Knight, Secretary. Number of ministers belonging to the Conference at that time, 35. May 7, 1856, S. H. Foster, President; C. G. Prindle, Secretary; number of ministers, 40. May 4, 1859, James Dayton, President; N. Wardner, Secretary; number of ministers, 53. April 28, 1863, Dyar Willis, President; L. C. Patridge, Secretary; number of ministers, 55. April 24, 1867, R. E. Johnson, President; T. H. Kenarton, Secretary; number of ministers, 56. May 3, 1870; and in May, 1876.

CADYVILLE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Cadyville Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized Dec. 6, 1868, by Rev. John Quay. The officers elected at organization were C. W. Vaughn, Secretary; Charles M. Clifford, Leader; and Frank J. Wright, Steward.

First members: Lucretia M. Hammond, Stephen Hammond, Philander Baker, Diana Baker, J. M. Baker, Charles M. Clifford, Elijah Parish, Albert Stevens, George Berrell, Frank J. Wright, Sarah Norcross, Maria Norcross, Jane A. Helms, Thurzy Day, Sarah E. Wright, Henrietta Wright, Eunice Lawless, Hannah Wood, Carrie Baker, James McKenney, Emma McKenney, Henry Roscoe, Leander Case, Mary Lasday, Addie Myers, J. H. Hall, Thomas Thompson, Moses Clifford, Harmonia Clifford, Perry Baker, La Fayette Myers, Joseph Wood, Theresa R. Wood, Susan Myers, Anna L. Wells, S. A. Vaughn, Shepard Norcross, Mary Baker, Lucius L. Taft, Samuel Long, Jr., Lydia A. Thompson, —— June, Martha June, Jane A. Myers, Amanda Taft, Robert Hall, Laura Christian.

The church edifice was erected in 1868 at a cost of $2000. Previous to the erection of the church, services were held in school-houses at Cadyville and Hardscrabble.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Frederick Wright, Leader; Philander Baker, Clerk; Allen Baker and Frederick Wright, Licentiates; Trustees, Henry Wright, J. M. Baker, and Albert Darrah; Stewards, Albert Darrah, Sarah Darrah, Mrs. A. Baker, Mary Flours, Edwin Davis. E. E. Curtis, present pastor. The same pastors have officiated here and at West Plattsburgh. Present membership, 71.

It is worthy of remark that Mrs. Hammond, the celebrated evangelist, was one of the first members of this church; Rev. J. F. Wright, the first steward of this church,—brother to Mrs. Hammond, of Lake George,—is a popular pastor; also Rev. W. S. Hathaway, uncle of Mrs. Hammond, received his first license from this church.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT CADYVILLE

was erected in about 1854, and its first pastor was Rev. James Roney, who was succeeded by Revs. Kinney, Maloney, and O'Hara. The present pastor is Rev. James McGowan.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

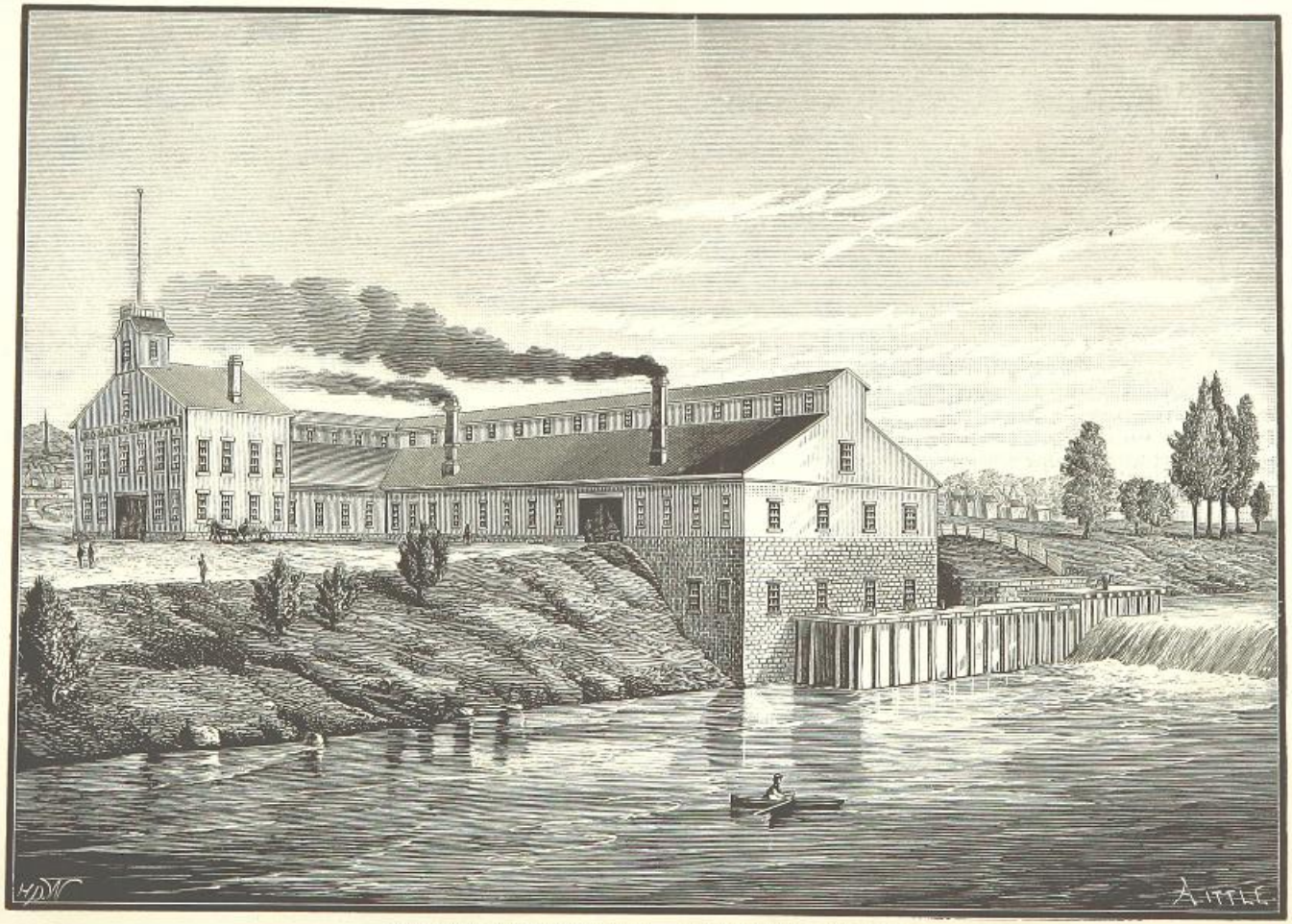
PLATTSBURGH—(Continued).

The Iron Interests—The First Forge—The Forge at Morrisonville—The Forges at Cadyville and Elsinore—Old Works below Cadyville—Nichols, Hull & Co.—The Norton Iron-Works—The Saranac Mills, etc.

THE first forge in the town was built in 1798. The forge at Morrisonville was built in 1828 by Heman Smith and Josiah Wilcox. It was 50 by 60 feet on the ground, and had two fires. The dam was located directly at the foot of the big hill. Their coal-house was also immense, being three stories high and 80 feet long. The establishment was sold as soon as completed to Messrs. James Bailey and C. Halsey, of Plattsburgh village. Morrisonville was then the most important place on the Saranac River above Plattsburgh. There was a large ashery belonging to Bailey & Halsey; a three-story woolen-mill belonging to Myron Reed; a trip-hammer shop belonging to Zenus Parrish; three large saw-mills, one belonging to Smith & Wilcox, and the other two owned by Griffin & Wait. But alas for Morrisonville! The freshet of 1830 swept it all away,—swept forge, coal-house, ashery, woolen-mill, saw-mills, trip-hammer shop, the bridge across the Saranac, and all that pertained thereto. As an indication of the force of the flood, the forge-hammer and anvil were found at Treadwell's mills, three miles below. That ended the iron business at Morrisonville.

NORTON IRON-WORKS.

The first manufactory on the north side of the river at the upper bridge was a six-fire Catalan forge, built by Smyrna Hobart and Wm. H. Hedges, in 1845, and subsequently Mr. Tate built a pyroligneous-acid manufactory in connection with the forges. This firm conducted the business about two years, when Hedges retired, and Weston came



SARANAC HORSE-NAIL COMPANY'S WORKS,

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in with Hobart. Subsequently, Mr. Merchant, of Schuyler Falls, operated the works, and it died on his hands.

In 1861, O. A. Tefft built the present saw-mill on the south side of the river, below the road, and in 1863 he built a saw-mill at the north side of the bridge, above the road, which was burned in 1872, the site of which is now occupied by Norton's shingle-mill. During the winter of 1872–73, Mr. Christopher Norton, an enterprising and influential citizen of Plattsburgh, erected a six-fire Catalan forge on the site of the Hobart & Hedges forge. This was conducted until 1877, when the present works were commenced, and on March 7, 1878, completed, and the first blast was sent into the furnace. These works were carried on by Mr. Norton until 1879, when they were leased by Nailor & Co., who now operate them.

CADYVILLE AND ELSINORE.

In 1833, Heman and Cyrus Cady built a forge at the south end of the dam now used for the Ellis saw-mill. It was run by Stephen Turner and Ezra Tucker, and was eventually abandoned.

In 1851 a forge was built at Elsinore by Amasa Moore and R. A. Gillman. The site is now occupied by Dutton's shingle-mill.

THE OLD WORKS BELOW CADYVILLE.

In 1836, F. L. C. Sailly and Henry K. Averill, father of James Averill, of Champlain, and H. K. Averill, of Plattsburgh, under the firm-name of Sailly & Averill, erected a forge on the spot now occupied by the enterprising manufacturing firm of Nichols, Hull & Co. This forge is not only founded *on* a rock, but *in* a rock. In order to procure a suitable location a large excavation was made in the solid rock. It was while blasting here that Jerry Grogan, well known in Plattsburgh, lost his sight from the effects of a premature explosion.

In 1837, on the Saranac River, extending from above Saranac Hollow to below Cadyville, Sailly & Averill's forge was destroyed by fire. But another and larger one rose from the ashes in 1838. It was a double forge. It had two fires and a hammer in one end, run by Mr. Sailly, and two fires and a hammer in the other end, run by Mr. Averill. The property afterwards went into the hands of Charles Averill, brother of H. K. Averill, and was run by him several years. The property next went into possession of Hayden, Nichols & Co., who tore out the old forge, made larger excavations, and erected a large works at an expense of probably $30,000. In connection with a four-fire forge they had a large rolling-mill, for making wagon-axles, etc. The iron was taken hot from the hammer to the furnaces and reheated, and from there carried to the rolls. In this rapid progress there was a great saving of heat and consequent expense.

O. A. Burton finally purchased the entire establishment. The rolling-mill was finally allowed to run down.

NICHOLS, HULL & CO.

In 1862 the property was bought by C. G. Hull, Esq., and the next year a copartnership was formed between Mr. Hull, E. L. Nichols, and John W. Lynde, under the firm-name of Nichols, Hull & Co. A new forge of four fires, and a new dam, bulk-head, and flume were built, and everything put in first-class order. Their store was burned Jan. 18, 1872, and the following spring a new building was erected for store and office, which is very convenient, roomy, and attractive. They have erected numerous tenement-houses. Mr. Hull has a fine residence, and the whole aspect of the place is changed, and produces a decidedly favorable impression.

Mr. Hull has the exclusive superintendence of the works.

Nichols, Hull & Co. manufacture C No. 1 slabs for boiler-plates, also blooms and refined billets from superior ore. Their facilities are good. They own 2000 acres of woodland within from four to six miles of the forge. They have five immense kilns holding one hundred cords each, which is about three times the average size, on Rand Hill, five miles distant. They have three kilns at the forge, supplied by wood purchased in large or small quantities from citizens.

On the night of the 28th of September, 1878, this forge was totally destroyed by fire, including the bellows-house and everything connected therewith. In twenty-one days it was thoroughly rebuilt, including iron roof and all modern appliances, and the fires again lighted.

THE SARANAC MILLS.

These mills, which occupy the site of the old stone mill, were commenced in 1876 and completed in 1877. The main building is a neat brick structure 50 by 80 feet in depth, with a wing of the same dimensions. It is three stories in height above ground and two stories in the basement. During the erection of the mill the mill-ditch which conducts the water from the dam under the street to the mill was repaired and improved at a large expense.

This flouring-mill has ten run of stone, and is furnished with all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest quality of flour.

Under the old process from 300 to 400 barrels of flour can be made each day with the eight sets of stones; under the new process about 200 barrels. Each set of buhrs is run by a separate wheel, and is entirely independent. There are for the use of the mill twelve water-wheels, of cast iron, about thirty inches in diameter. Six of them were made by Wells & Van Wormer, of Glen's Falls, and six by Hartwell & Myers, of Plattsburgh.

While one great object of the mill is to make the highest grades of winter and spring wheat-flour, the mill is also intended to meet all the demands for custom grinding of every description, and, as will be observed, especial arrangements have been made for the important department of provender grinding.

The general plans and outlines of this establishment originated with Mr. W. W. Hartwell, the general manager, who also made all the contracts for building, finishing, and furnishing.

Mr. James H. Totman was the architect of the building. He also superintended the putting in of the water-wheels and lower gearing and machinery, a very intricate part of the process of mill-building. Mr. William Mitchell, a superior millwright, was his principal assistant.

Mr. E. S. Winslow's mechanical genius has frequently

been brought into requisition, and the intricate job of properly connecting the mill-ditch with the flume was left entirely to his supervision.

The mill machinery proper, consisting of the buhrs, and the machinery used in the process of manufacturing flour, etc., including all the modern inventions and improvements, also the light castings, was put in by the celebrated firm of John T. Noye & Son, of Buffalo, N. Y. They furnished their plans and drawings through their popular mill-architect, Mr. Ira Westcott, who it is believed has no superior as a mill-architect in this country, not excepting his co-worker and esteemed friend, the well-known John Webster, of Western fame. Their millwright, Mr. John Moore, of Lockport, a superior workman, superintended putting in the machinery and constructing the internal part of the mill.

The mill is furnished with an elevator, which supplies a want heretofore severely felt by the company, as they have each year been obliged to hire large quantities of grain stored in the elevators at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Ogdensburgh, and elsewhere at a heavy expense. This elevator has a capacity for raising about 1100 bushels of grain an hour, and will store about 55,000 bushels.

While considerable money has been invested in this new mill, involving a heavy interest and increase of taxation, the advantages to counterbalance this are many and apparent. The concentration of their business, which was before distributed between three or four points, the office at one place, one mill near the lake, and another a mile distant, is an important item. The drawing and handling of grain was another, which has heretofore involved an expense and loss of thousands of dollars each year. Horse flesh will now be chiefly dispensed with, as cars on a side-track will deliver the merchant grain and receive the flour and other products. The facilities for storing grain have already been mentioned. Last, but not least, is the latest improvement for economizing in the manufacture of flour and ability to produce the finest grades, competing with all parts of the country in this regard.

This establishment is in all respects a representative institution, and one which the citizens of Plattsburgh may justly point to with pride. The firm consists of W. W. Hartwell, Esq., Mr. G. W. Hartwell, and Mr. E. S. Winslow.

CHAPTER XL.

PLATTSBURGH—(Continued).

Conflagrations—The First Fire—The Great Fire of 1849—The Disastrous Conflagration of 1867—Statement of Losses—The Fire Department—The Water-works.

CONFLAGRATIONS.*

From 1814, when the court-house and various buildings were burned by the hot shot from the American batteries while the town was in the possession of the British, to 1872, when the covered bridge and the saw-mill on the north side of the river were destroyed, Plattsburgh has suffered severely from the ravages of the Fire King.

* See "Burning of Plattsburgh," elsewhere in this work.

On the 16th of May, 1822, the homestead of Judge William Bailey was destroyed by fire, and in the following month the stone grist-mill was burned. The destruction of this mill was a great loss to the village, and $1000 was offered by the citizens and the owner, Judge Platt, for the detection of the incendiary. It was, however, immediately rebuilt, and in the following November was in operation.

The next fire was that of the burning of the hotel of Joseph I. Green, which occupied the present site of the Cumberland House. In 1832 the old hotel known as the "Ark," kept by Jeremiah McCreedy, which stood at the foot of River Street, was burned; several other small buildings also were destroyed at this time.

In 1833 the cotton-factory built by John Palmer, and then occupied by Cole & Richardson, mentioned on a previous page, also the oil-mill and saw-mill at the west end of the dam, were destroyed.

May 17, 1836, the court-house was again burned. July 11, 1841, the stores of Hugh McMurray, corner of Bridge and Charlotte Streets, and G. W. Webster, Bridge Street, were destroyed, and Sept. 2, 1842, the grist-mill was again burned. The Methodist church was destroyed by fire Jan. 30, 1846.

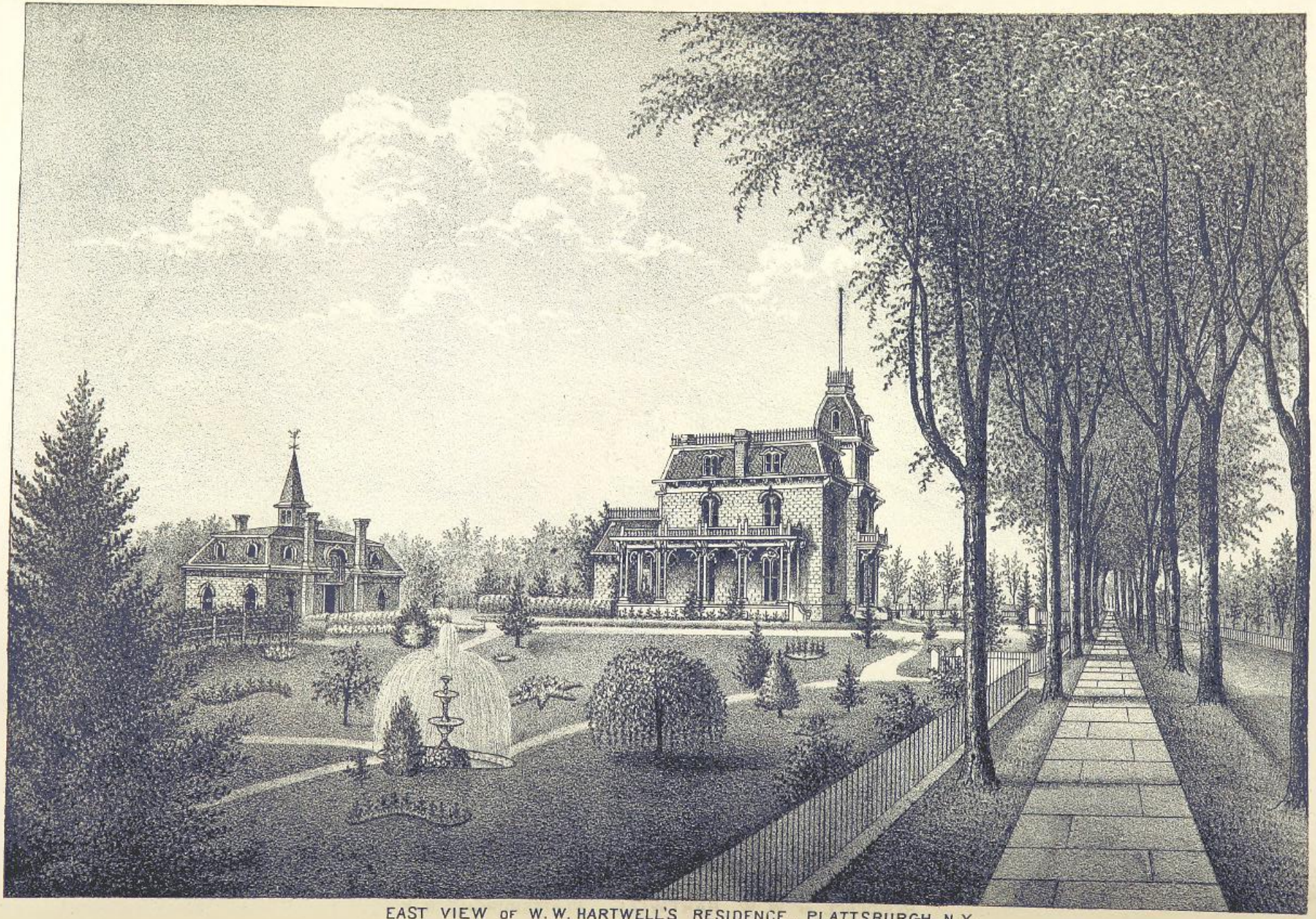
The first extensive conflagration that visited Plattsburgh, when the Fire King seemed to hold a saturnalia in the pleasant village, was on the 10th of August, 1849. It broke out in a small building on the corner of Bridge and Mill Alley (now Water Street), and in four hours the entire business portion of the village was destroyed. Loss about $350,000.

The village remained exempt from a visitation of fire until 1854, when the M. K. Platt residence was destroyed. A block of stores on Margaret Street was burned in August, 1856, and in December, 1861, a large number of buildings on Bridge and Water Streets were destroyed. May 29, 1863, the old Cady homestead and several other buildings were burned, and on June 6th of the following year Fouquet's Hotel, on the east side of the river, was burned. The Baker Bros.' lumber sheds and the gas-works were destroyed Dec. 3, 1865.

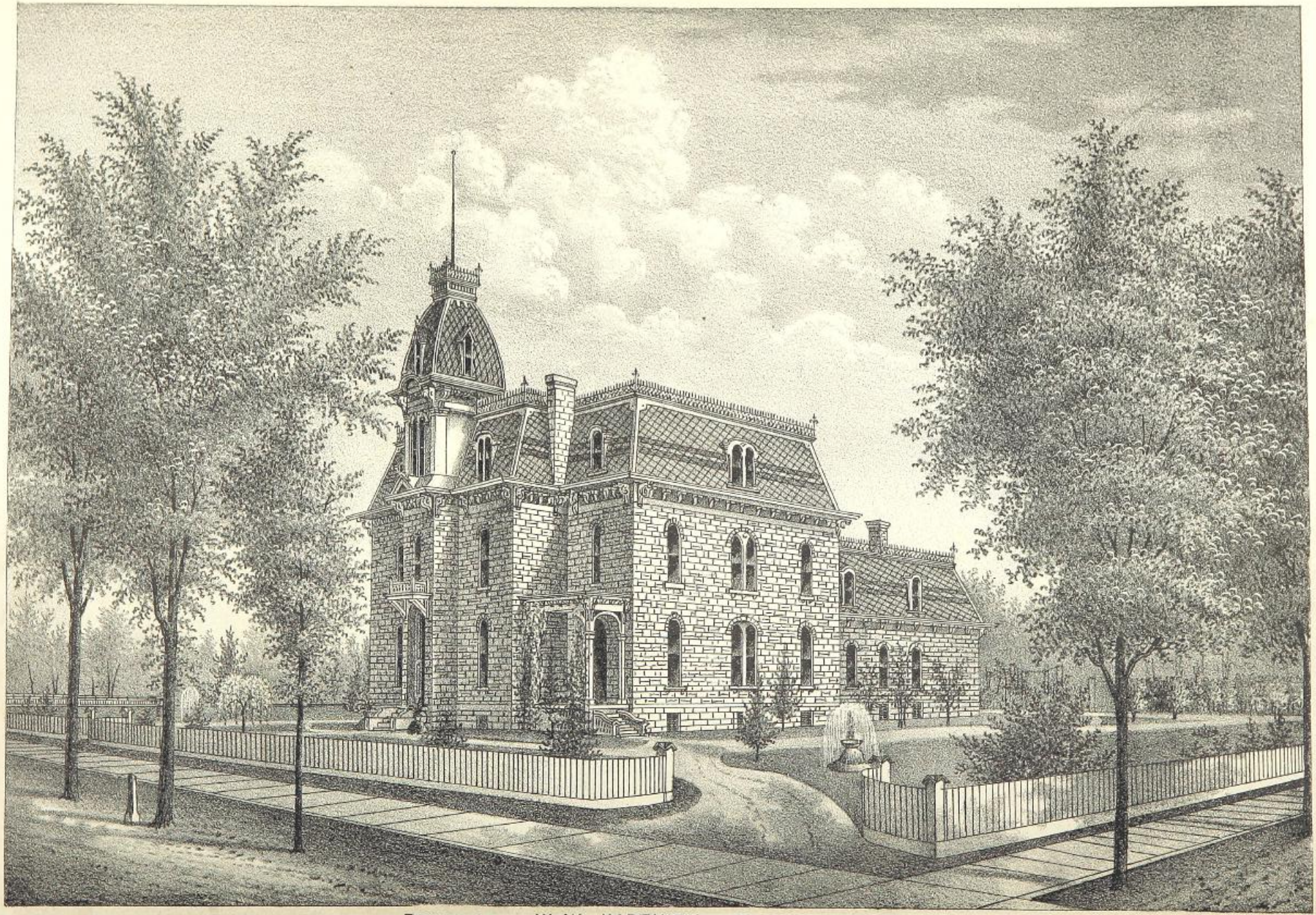
The next and much the largest conflagration that has ever occurred in this village was on the 21st of August, 1867, when nearly the entire business portion of Plattsburgh was again destroyed. The fire swept over nearly the same ground traversed by the flames in 1849. Twenty-one dwellings, 24 stores, the Presbyterian church, carriage-shops, blacksmith- and shoe-shops, saloons, markets, law-offices, Masonic hall, printing-offices, etc., were licked up by the seething flames. The following is the estimate of the losses as computed by the editor of the *Sentinel:* Markets, $1550; hardware, $59,000; printing-offices, $7300; dentists, $954; law-offices, libraries, etc., $5200; physicians, $5639; boots and shoes, $16,500; saloons, $7600; druggists, $10,000; photograph galleries, $10,000; clothing, $16,250; harness-makers, $800; dry goods, groceries, etc., $102,750; miscellaneous, $28,912; real estate, $192,893; loss by removal, exposure, and theft, $11,013; making a total of $469,861. Insurance, $241,625.

From this time to the present there have been but few fires, the most important of which was the burning of the

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EAST VIEW OF W. W. HARTWELL'S RESIDENCE, PLATTSBURGH, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF W. W. HARTWELL, PLATTSBURGH, N.Y.
(WEST VIEW.)

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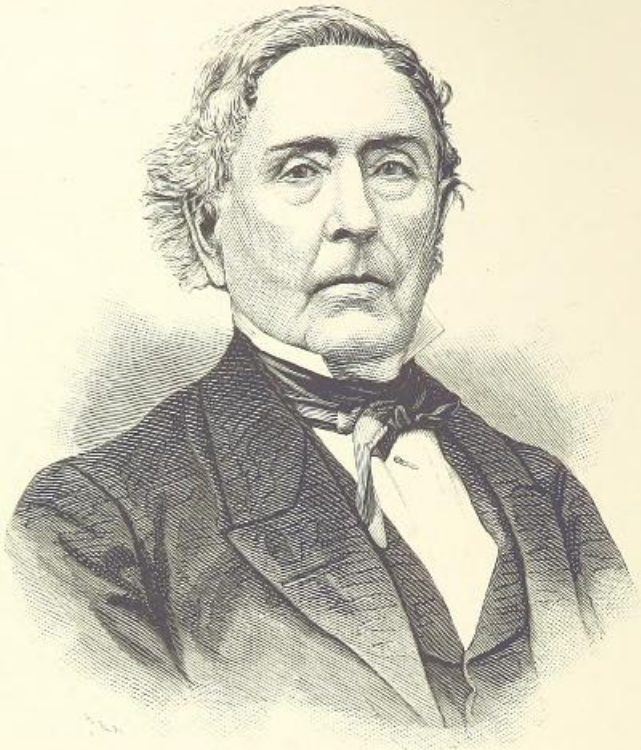
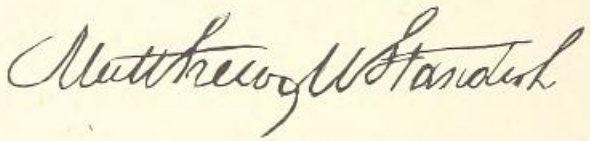


Photo. by P. T. Gates, Plattsburgh.



MATTHEW M. STANDISH, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Dr. Zachariah Standish, of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., and Mary Scott, his wife, and was in many respects a very remarkable man, and impressed himself upon the early history of Clinton County.

Dr. Zachariah Standish, of Granville, was the son of Zachariah Standish, who was the son of Zachariah, who was the son of Ebenezer, who was the son of Alexander, the eldest son of the captain of Plymouth, Miles Standish. Alexander Standish married the eldest daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, so that Matthew Standish was the sixth in lineal descent from both Miles Standish and John Alden.

Dr. Standish died young, and his wife married for her second husband Elijah White, also of Granville, who was one of the most wealthy and enterprising merchants of that day in Northern New York.

Young Matthew came to Plattsburgh before he was twenty-one years of age, and built for Elijah White the large brick house on Broad Street, known as the Ketchum House, and built the large store that was for so many years a landmark at the corner of Broad and Oak Streets, known as the "Standish Store." From that time until his death Mr. Standish was interested directly or indirectly with Plattsburgh and its progress.

At the battle of Plattsburgh, Mr. Standish was actively engaged, he being a lieutenant of cavalry. At the engagement at Halsey's Corners, Lieut. Standish and Capt. John E. Wool were the only two officers on horseback, and when Capt. Leonard's forces swung into the road, retreating, they filled it up from fence to fence, and Capt. Wool and Lieut. Standish were behind, and received the entire fire of the English forces. Afterwards, and on the same night, or the next, he rode his horse across the Saranac River, directly under Fort Brown, and rescued an American from under the very guns of the English battery.

In 1818 he married Catherine Phebe Miller, daughter of Dr. John Miller, of Plattsburgh, one of the loveliest of women, and they had the following children: Mary, who married Isaac W. R. Bromley, Esq., a lawyer of considerable note in this county, and afterwards of New York City; Margaret, who married Hon. A. C. Greene, of Frostburgh, Alleghany Co., Md.; Henriette, who married Col. Matthias Oliver Davidson, a noted civil engineer, and brother to the poetesses Lucretia and Margaret Davidson, whose mother, Margaret Miller Davidson, was a cousin to Mrs. Standish; John Miller, who was a civil engineer, and afterwards a prominent member of the Maryland Legislature, and a citizen of Frostburgh, Md.; George Henry, who died at Melbourne, Australia, in early manhood; Matthew Miles, who was a soldier in the First Minnesota Regiment during the Rebellion, and who is supposed to have been killed at Bull Run; and Caroline Lesley, who married Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Col. Standish built and owned the first water-works in Plattsburgh, and was always alive to any enterprise that would tend to build up this part of the country. He was firm, determined, and manly, at the same time kind and charitable to all, always a friend to the poor, and by them much beloved.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Standish, which was noted for its genial hospitality, is still well remembered by many of the citizens of this State.

Col. Standish and his wife both died in the summer of 1866, within a few weeks of each other.

gas-works, and the Baker Bros.' lumber-yards, Aug. 22, 1871. The academy was burned Nov. 10, 1871, doubtless the work of an incendiary. The loss by fire in this village has exceeded $1,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It is evident that the citizens of Plattsburgh early manifested an interest in the protection of property from the ravages of fire. In 1817 a sum of money had been raised by taxation for the purchase of a fire-engine, but when President Monroe visited the village, in July of that year, the patriotic sons of Plattsburgh longed to welcome him in a princely manner, and promptly voted the money to defray the expenses of reception.

The first regularly-organized fire companies were doubtless the Phœnix No. 1 and Phœnix No. 2. There are no records extant to show the date of organization of No. 1, but the latter company was formed in 1838, with V. A. W. Merrill as captain.

Prior to 1846 these were the only companies in the village, and in June of that year they were consolidated for duty. At that time these companies were constituted as follows:

Phœnix Engine Company No. 1.—William C. Nichols, J. J. Drown, J. S. Smith, M. M. Drew, Lafayette Torrey, J. McWilliams, Robert Cushing, John Percy, William Marshfield, William Graves, William Reed, C. N. Averill, S. P. Bailey, L. Trombly, G. F. Marsh, Thomas Gibbins, and F. McMany.

Phœnix Engine Company No. 2.—P. S. Palmer, B. F. Edsell, B. Palmer, M. W. Hartwell, B. Rosea, A. A. Prescott, E. Nichols, E. Hunter, G. W. Palmer, John Ackley, E. S. Winslow, E. D. Minors, D. Jackson, William H. H. Minor, D. Fraley, J. B. Button, Joseph McMurray.

The records do not show how long these companies remained united. Jan. 22, 1858, all firemen's warrants then in force were revoked, and 40 firemen appointed for the village. This company was known as Engine Company No. 1, and was composed of the following members: Martin Bixby, captain; William S. Lawrence, T. J. Salton, L. H. Leaik, James Bromley, G. A. Marshall, James S. Higley, R. N. Richardson, H. W. Guibord, E. H. Heath, William P. Tilley, William Gibbons, James Dobson, C. Proulx, John Shinville, S. L. Graham, John Stacks, John G. De Forest, A. R. Godso, C. A. Roberts, H. S. Phelps, D. G. Durkee, P. T. Stafford, Jr.

At the annual meeting, held April 6, 1858, the voters passed a resolution authorizing the trustees to purchase an engine for the village. In pursuance of this authority, the trustees purchased a new engine which was called "Horicon No. 3," and which was placed under the control of a company called "Engine Company No. 3," of which Martin Bixby was captain. This was the same company previously called "Engine Company No. 1," and was at that time the only organized company in the village.

The Present Department.—The fire department, as at present organized, consists of Horicon Engine and Hose Company, No. 3; Protection Hose Company, No. 5; Rescue Hose Company, No. 4; Relief Hose Company, No. 2; and La Fayette Hose Company, No. 1.

Horicon Engine and Hose Company, No. 3.—This company was organized June 1, 1865, with the following members: R. A. Dutton, M. P. Myers, E. M. Cooley, Wm. H. Chandler, Thos. Shields, John Hughes, R. R. Grant, Jas. B. Gough, Peter St. Louis, H. Monash, J. H. Town, C. W. Merritt, Edward Smith, H. B. Woodruff, Peter Senecal, J. A. Forkey, Edward Eno, D. S. McMasters, Joseph Gokey, James Howard, W. S. Ketchum, W. A. Tuller, Francis Senecal, Peter Castonia, Geo. W. Duston, I. Q. Edwards, P. Monash, John P. Smith, P. T. Gates, Thos. Delaney, H. H. Story, G. H. Brewster, S. Monash, David Hooey, Jas. P. Campbell, Michael Ricketson, Wm. Myers, I. V. Howard, J. H. Cottrill, Peter Towney, Joseph La Poite, Jr., F. H. Cramer, E. Brown, Isaac Scheier, Isaac Rock.

Protection Hose Company, No. 5.—This company was organized March 17, 1871, with the following members: W. J. McCaffrey, Foreman; Thomas Rogers, First Assistant Foreman; James Dobie, Second Assistant Foreman; H. M. Witherill, Secretary; H. F. Fairbanks, Treasurer. Members: H. B. Woodruff, J. B. Hagerty, C. T. Gunn, L. C. Reed, A. M. Warren, M. G. Baker, C. A. Grandy, Geo. A. Barker, M. P. Mooers, C. T. Richardson, J. A. Martin, W. A. Percy, B. D. Lathrop, J. H. Town, J. H. Cottrill, B. P. Drown, Geo. Norris, P. L. Lafore, J. Q. Edwards, W. V. S. Woodward.

Rescue Hose Company, No. 4.—Rescue Hose Company, No. 4, was organized March 11, 1872. The following is a list of the first members: H. H. Storey, James H. Gillott, William H. Chapell, Fred. H. Cramer, A. W. Lansing, J. H. Forkey, C. F. Taylor, Clinton A. Barber, F. C. Finnagan, Daniel Mahoney, E. R. Palmer, William McGaully, P. C. McGrath, J. J. Fitzpatrick, Myron Danforth, Thos. Shields, C. E. Cooley, James Delaney, M. P. Myers, Chas. Dannis.

Relief Hose Company, No. 2.—This company was organized May 20, 1872, with the following members: James Reed, W. S. Wever, Edward Stevens, Charles Ransom, F. D. Lapell, E. Lapell, J. McCormick, M. S. Palmer, William Ransom, E. South, George Laporte, Simon Theroux, H. C. Ladue, J. T. Duprea, M. Winters, E. Morrison, and J. W. Landry.

La Fayette Hose Company, No. 1, was organized June 17, 1872.

The Plattsburgh fire department is now in a good condition, and ranks among the best organizations of the kind in Northern New York.

WATER-WORKS.

The first move made for furnishing Plattsburgh with a water supply was an act of the Legislature passed April 15, 1818, granting to John Mallory and his assignees "the sole and exclusive right to furnish the inhabitants of Plattsburgh with water by means of conduits or aqueducts." "The Legislature was careful," says Judge Palmer, "that Mr. Mallory should never, under this grant to furnish water, go into liquidation as a banker, for the last section of the act expressly provides 'that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to grant any banking powers or privileges whatsoever.' Under this act water was furnished

to the inhabitants residing on the west side of the river in limited and uncertain quantities until the fall of the year 1871."

The supply was very inadequate to the wants of the rapidly increasing population, and Jan. 31, 1868, a meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of furnishing the village with an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water. This meeting resulted in an act, which passed the Legislature April 17, 1868, authorizing the trustees of the village to appoint a board of commissioners, consisting of three persons, whose duty it should be to prepare a plan to be submitted to the taxable electors of the village, who were to express by vote their assent or refusal to the prosecution of the work.

If a majority of the electors voting should be in favor of the plan submitted, the trustees were authorized to ratify such conditional contracts as the commissioners may have made for the purchase of land and the purchase of the old water-works, and to raise upon the bonds of the village a sum necessary to complete the works according to the plan adopted, but not to exceed $5000 over the estimated cost as reported by the commissioners. The commissioners were to have the exclusive control of the construction of the works, and they were to hold office until the works were so far completed as to be in operation, when the control and management were to be transferred to a superintendent to be appointed by the board of trustees.

James H. Totman, Silas W. Gregory, and Benjamin M. Beckwith were appointed a board of water commissioners, June 15, 1868, and on the 11th of the following August reported a plan, which was adopted by the electors of the village, and the commissioners were directed to enter into contracts for the construction of the works.

The works were completed in 1870, when the office of water commissioner was abolished, and December 27th of the same year Silas W. Gregory was appointed superintendent of water-works.

There were laid, in the construction of the work, 62,402 lineal feet of cement pipe, and 11,702 lineal feet of tile pipe; in all, fourteen miles and one hundred and eighty-six feet.

The supply of water which is obtained is conveyed to two distributing reservoirs located at Hammonds, about two and a half miles west of the village. The reservoirs are at an elevation of two hundred and fourteen feet above the surface of Margaret Street. The dimensions of the north reservoir are 156 by 160 feet at the top, and 104 by 108 feet at the bottom. It is thirteen feet deep, and has a capacity, when filled within two feet of the top, of 1,391,130 gallons.

The south reservoir is also thirteen feet deep. It is 160 by 162 feet at the top, 108 by 110 at the bottom, and has a capacity, when filled within two feet of the top, of 1,487,906 gallons. The united capacity of the two, when filled, is 3,596,000 gallons.

The bonds issued to defray the expense of construction were payable as follows: 1878, $7850; 1879, $18,550; 1881, $22,950; 1883, $13,000; 1884, $15,000; 1885, $4000; 1888, $30,000; 1889, $37,150; 1890, $4000; 1891, $27,500.

CHAPTER XLI.

PLATTSBURGH—(Continued).

Miscellaneous—The Banking Institutions, Etc.—Bank of Plattsburgh—The Clinton County Bank—The Kirkland Bank—The Iron Bank—The Mercantile Bank—The First National—The Vilas National—The Clinton County Savings Bank—Interesting Matters from Records—Crab Island—Slavery in Plattsburgh—Home for the Friendless—The Cemetery—The Cholera Scourge of 1832—Celebration of 1843—Plattsburgh in 1813—Barracks—Societies—Masonic—Temperance—Knights of Honor—Business Interests.

BANKS.

THE first banking institution in Plattsburgh was incorporated in 1817 under the name of the "Bank of Plattsburgh." The original petition praying for its incorporation was signed by Reuben H. Walworth, Samuel Moore, Melancton Smith, Levi Platt, Lewis Ransom, and others. It suspended in 1825.

The Clinton County Bank was chartered May 18, 1836, and commenced business with a capital of $200,000. Failed.

The Kirkland Bank, an individual banking-office, was established in December, 1845. Closed in 1863.

The Iron Bank was an individual bank, started in July, 1853. Closed.

The Mercantile Bank of Plattsburgh was incorporated Jan. 1, 1856. Capital, $100,000. Closed.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Plattsburgh was organized Dec. 24, 1863, and the following-named persons constituted the first board of directors: Z. C. Platt, W. W. Hartwell, James Rogers, E. M. Crosby, C. D. Blake, P. D. Moore, S. P. Bowen, J. T. Hager, and C. G. S. Edwards.

The first president of the bank was Z. C. Platt, who occupied the position until January, 1870, when he was succeeded by E. S. Winslow. Mr. Winslow officiated in this capacity until January, 1874, when he was succeeded by Merritt Sowles, the present incumbent.

The cashiers of the bank have been as follows: H. Walworth, 1863–66; M. P. Myers, 1866–67; Alfred Guibord, 1867, present cashier. George W. Watson, Teller.

The present board of directors is constituted as follows: Merritt Sowles, C. E. M. Edwards, A. M. Moore, Z. C. Platt, S. P. Bowen, E. S. Winslow, and Wm. P. Mooers.

The following statement shows the condition of the bank Oct. 2, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$611,322.61
Overdrafts	4,945.84
United States bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
United States bonds on hand	20,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	20,450.00
Due from approved reserve agents	73,247.49
Due from other national banks	6,358.21
Due from State banks and bankers	1,700.00
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	3,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	5,012.98
Checks and other cash items	2,324.35
Bills of other banks	652.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	152.78
Legal-tender notes	23,000.00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	10,000.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$886,666.26

"PROSPECT HILL," RESIDENCE OF MERRITT SOWLES, PLATTSBURGH, N.Y.

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LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits	138,328.24
National bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	349,588.32
Demand certificates of deposit	184,828.89
Certified checks	121.47
Due to other national banks	3,799.34
Total	$886,666.26

THE VILAS NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was organized at a meeting held in Plattsburgh, Feb. 9, 1864, the following persons, who were the first stockholders, being present: Samuel F. Vilas, Henry Rodee, John W. Lynde, Elric L. Nichols, Martin Bixby, and Andrew Williams.

Mr. Vilas was chosen its first president, and has remained as such continuously to the present time.

The first cashier was Benjamin D. Clapp, who remained until April 18, 1864, when he was succeeded by the present cashier, John M. Wever, who had been teller in this bank since 1864.

The present teller is Mr. Charles A. Baker.

The present board of directors is constituted as follows: Samuel F. Vilas, Martin Bixby, S. H. Vilas, David F. Dobie, and H. S. Ransom. The capital of the bank is $100,000, with a surplus fund of $20,000.

The following statement shows the condition of the bank Oct. 2, 1879:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$452,788.69
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	28,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	75,268.07
Due from other national banks	6,248.45
Due from State banks and bankers	596.09
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	22,900.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,189.26
Checks and other cash items	129.36
Bills of other banks	439.00
Specie (including gold treasury certificates)	199.12
Legal-tender notes	19,000.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	10,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$724,258.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits	17,003.27
National bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	349,169.60
Demand certificates of deposit	140,027.37
Due to other national banks	7,216.49
Due to State banks and bankers	841.31
Total	$724,258.04

CLINTON COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

The Clinton County Savings Bank was organized in the spring of 1869, and went into operation in the fall of that year, with the following board of trustees: Zephaniah C. Platt, Richard Cottrill, Moss K. Platt, George M. Beckwith, Ebenezer S. Winslow, William P. Mooers, Peter S. Palmer, Smith M. Weed, Bernard McKeever, William Reed, D. Laforce, John H. Sanborn, William S. Ketchum, and John Percy.

There were but few changes,—D. Laforce was succeeded by Merritt Sowles, and G. M. Beckwith by C. F. Norton.

The first president was Z. C. Platt, who held the position until the bank was closed. Hon. Peter S. Palmer officiated as secretary until 1871, when he was succeeded by M. K. Platt, who served until his death, which occurred in 1876. He was succeeded by Hiram Walworth. The bank closed in 1879.

DOCUMENTARY.

During the scarcity of breadstuffs in 1816 the people of Plattsburgh framed a memorial, addressed to the members of Congress from this district, asking that the exportation of breadstuffs be stopped. John Palmer and Jonathan Griffen were appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

The *Plattsburgh Republican*, of Nov. 27, 1819, has the following notice:

"ASSIZE OF BREAD.

"Two pounds eight ounces.

"Agreeable to the by-laws of the village of Plattsburgh, it is ordered that a shilling loaf, made of good wheat-flour, shall weigh two pounds and eight ounces, and a sixpenny loaf one pound and four ounces, until a further order.

"G. SPERY, *President.*"

The records of 1823 contain a register of various ear-marks.

We are informed that Anson Waterman's mark is "a square crop off the right ear and three nicks in the end of the same, and a hole through the left ear is his mark."

John T. Addams' mark is "a half crop off each ear," while Roswell Barber's is "a slanting crop out of the left ear and two halfpennys on the under side of the right ear." As the number of sheep-owners increased, thereby necessitating new marks, it required the intellect of a genius to frame new "designs," and some were quite elaborate. The following is a copy of the last recorded "mark" in the old town book of 1826:

"Lawrence Bedell's ear-mark is a square crop off the right ear, and a swallow-tail cut out of the end of the left ear, and a cut on the under side of the same, just back of the end of the swallow-tail, running from the edge of the ears upwards."

In 1825 the following persons were licensed to keep inns in this town, each paying $5, with the exception of McCreedy Gilman, Jonathan Bunker, and D. L. Fouquet, who were required to pay $6: Mrs. William Thorn, John Bunker, R. Ferris, J. McCreedy, Rufus A. Gilman, Jonathan Bunker, John Gale, Jr., J. Hiland, John Roberts (3d), Moses Hoit, Douglas L. Fouquet, John Gilman, Henry Vaughan.

In the *Republican* of April 19, 1817, we find that a reward of $100 is offered for the apprehension of ten deserters from the cantonment, and the commandant of the post also gives notice that he will prosecute any person who "may procure or entice any person to desert." It is also announced that "desertions from this post will hereafter be announced by three discharges of cannon in quick succession from Fort Moreau."

The following is a statement of the business of Plattsburgh, Jan. 1, 1836. These statistics were compiled by Messrs. Bailey, Skinner, and Haile:

In the village the stores purchase and sell annually	$150,000
Grocers, milliners, and tailors sell	5,000
Butchers and bakers	10,000
Two cotton-, one woolen-, and three marble-factories	50,000
Tanneries, boot-and-shoe manufactories	20,000
Cabinet-makers, saddlers, and other mechanical establishments	10,000
Lumber manufactured, purchased, and shipped, worth in market	150,000
Three hundred barrels of apples, worth in market	900
Iron manufactured in the vicinity	20,000
	$415,900

CRAB ISLAND.*

With the exception of Valcour, this is the largest island in Lake Champlain belonging to New York. In the final settlement of the boundaries between the States of Vermont and New York, the former acquired the possession of the largest islands, leaving only a few small unimportant ones lying close to the western shore of the lake.

This island is an historic spot. Here was located the military hospital during the engagement of Sept. 11, 1814, and within its quiet recesses lie buried numbers of the British soldiers who fell in that memorable contest.

Crab Island contains about 40 acres, and is covered with a thick growth of sumach and other bushes.

The origin of the name is only a matter of conjecture. By some it is believed that its slight resemblance to a crab in shape gave it the name, but this somewhat peculiar nomenclature was doubtless derived from the fact that the limestone rocks along the shore are literally filled with a species of mollusk which by the ordinary observer might easily be mistaken for crabs. This island is full of interest to the geologist.

SLAVERY IN PLATTSBURGH.

"It is well known," says Judge Palmer, in the Northern New York Historical Papers, "that New York was originally a 'Slave State.' The 'institution,' however, never flourished in this or in any of the Northern States,—a result, if we may judge from the efforts of Massachusetts to continue the slave trade, attributable more to the influence of climate than to the principles of the people. Gerritt Smith encountered and was repulsed by the same obstacles of climate when a few years ago he attempted to settle the blacks among the hills and snows of his Franklin County lands. The influence of a Northern climate led to the enactment of a law, in 1798, for the gradual emancipation of slaves. This was followed in 1817 by an act declaring that all slaves born after July 4, 1799, should be free; if male, at the age of twenty-eight, or if female, at the age of twenty.

"In 1790 the whole number of slaves in the State was 21,324, of which 17 resided in this county. In 1800 the number in this county had increased to 58. From this time the number gradually decreased. In 1810, as shown by the census, there were but 29 slaves in the county.

"The town records show that on the 16th day of August, 1794, the 'negro man Hick and Jane his wife' were manumitted by Judge Treadwell. In September following Hick bought his daughter, Cynthia, of the judge, for £17 ($42.50). Judge Treadwell, about this time, also manumitted by John Addams, in April, 1803, and Will, in November, 1804. Jan. 1, 1806, Benjamin Mooers manumitted his 'negro girl Ann,' and Robert Platt gave 'Gin' her freedom in May, 1806. Jan. 6, 1808, the executors of Zephaniah Platt manumitted Cato, and in May of the same year Peter Sailly manumitted Dean and her three children,—Francis, Abel, and Caty. William Bailey also on that day manumitted his man Pete.

"The town books also contain the records of the birth of sixteen children born of slave mothers and held to service. Some of these are still living or reside in this county. One born Dec. 28, 1814, was named Sir George Provost,—a compliment of which the commander of the British forces at the siege of Plattsburgh was probably never informed, and could not, therefore, fully appreciate."†

The following extracts are taken from the town records:

Under date of June 12, 1800, appears the following:

"This is to certify, that I, William Bailey, Esq., of the town of Plattsburgh, am entitled to the service of a male negro child named Francis, born Jan. 31, 1800.

"Witness my hand this 12th day of June, 1800.

"G. MARSH, *T. Clerk.* WM. BAILEY."

Benjamin Mooers also certifies that he is entitled to the service of "a negro child named Siah," born Aug. 9, 1800, and in the following year he also certifies that he is entitled to the service of a "female negro child Cate."

In 1802, John Bailey appears as a slaveholder, and claims the service of a "malatter" child named Sarah, and John Miller claims the service of a "malato" named Robert.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

This association was organized March 16, 1874, being the result of an appeal to the public, through the press, for united, systematic effort in behalf of the waifs and strays of the street and county house. It was incorporated by act of the legislative power, May 20, 1874, as the "Home for the Friendless in Northern New York." The object of the institute is thus stated in Section 2 of the act of incorporation:

"§ 2. Margaret F. Platt, Catherine Frederica Bulkley, Deborah T. S. Bixby, Margaret E. Edwards, Hannah S. Lansing, Sarah S. Williams, Joanne W. Clark, Mary M. Foot, Margaret S. Palmer, Welthy H. Orvis, Frances D. L. Hall, Charlotte M. Norton, Margaret P. Myers, and all such persons as are now members of the association called 'The Home for the Friendless in Northern New York,' and all who shall become members of the corporation hereby created, shall be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Ladies' Association for establishing a Home for the Friendless in Northern New York, whose object and business shall be to establish

* St. Michael's Island lies in Cumberland Bay; was known as Crab Island, and subsequently Hospital Island from the circumstance that the wounded of both fleets were landed upon it after the battle of the 11th of September, 1814. Valcour is the largest island in the lake embraced in the territory of New York, and possesses great historical interest. In one of its bays was fought the sanguinary battle between Carleton and Arnold. On the opposite side the fleet of Amherst vanquished the French flotilla and extinguished the last vestige of the domination of France upon Lake Champlain. The theatre of McDonough's victory lies between the northern extremity of Valcour and Cumberland Head.—*Watson's History of the Champlain Valley.*

† "Maria, a negro slave of Melancton Smith, had a male child, born about 28th Dec., 1814, named *Sir Geo. Provost.*

"Plattsburgh, July 22, 1816.

"Recorded July 22, 1816. MELANCTON SMITH."

(Old Record.)



Photo. by Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

C. G. Hull

CYRUS G. HULL, son of Joseph and Abia Hull, was born in the town of Saranac, Clinton Co., N. Y., June 12, 1833. His father was of English origin, and a native of New Hampshire. He settled in Essex Co., N. Y., at an early day, and was engaged in the manufacture of iron for a number of years; then settled in Clinton County, and spent his remaining life in farming.

Cyrus G. remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, working on the farm summers, and attending the common school winters, besides one term spent in the academy at Plattsburgh. He then became a clerk for Messrs. Platt & Boynton, of Saranac Hollow, and continued some three years, until they dissolved partnership.

He then became a partner with S. P. Bowen in the manufacture of iron at Saranac Hollow, and continued one year; sold his interest to Mr. Bowen, and turned his attention to farming, which he followed till 1863, when he purchased the iron forge at Cadyville in company with Richard Stave; after six months sold his interest to his partner, and a few months later formed a copartnership with Messrs. Nichols & Lynde in the manufacture of wrought iron exclusively.

In politics Mr. Hull was identified with the Republican party until Horace Greeley became a candidate on the Democratic ticket for President of the United States, in 1872, since that date he has been a Democrat.

On the 22d of February, 1859, he married Maggie Vogan, of Schuyler Falls, by whom were borne four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Herbert M., Frederick B., and Nettie E. Mrs. Hull died Sept. 19, 1869.

He married, for his second wife, Clara, daughter of James Emerson, of Ellisburgh, Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 14, 1870. Of this union there have been born three children, viz.: Clara E., Katie E., and James S., all of whom are living.

Mr. Hull is one of the representative business men of Clinton County.

BRITISH
6 OC 80
MUSEUM

and maintain a house of industry and home for the relief of friendless, destitute, or unprotected females, and for friendless or unprotected children."

In the board of managers constituted by the act of incorporation, all denominations of Protestant churches in this vicinity were represented. Managers were also appointed in other towns, promising their co-operation in the furtherance of the object.

A small house had been placed at the disposal of the ladies, which they gladly accepted, and opened in July with one tiny, helpless inmate, under the kind supervision of the efficient matron, who has ever given to all such a mother's love and tender care. The house had been furnished meagerly with what could be gotten together without purchasing.

Others were admitted into the home, and the year closed, having given the comforts and influence of a Christian home to 6 otherwise neglected ones,— a result far greater than even those gifted with the eye of faith looked for.

Applications for reception, too imperative in their nature to be rejected, came in such numbers that the society was compelled to look for larger quarters,—a step at first appalling to the managers, inasmuch as the home had, we regret to say, been looked upon, even by some of sound judgment in our community, as an unnecessary movement.

Hitherto it had been a work confined to narrow limits, and comparatively inexpensive.

But words of encouragement from the ministry and press were not infrequent, and with the demand came the means. Through the benevolent and energetic efforts of one of the gentlemen who had kindly allowed their names to stand as an advisory committee, the society was presented with $1000, enabling them to meet the first payment, and leaving on their hands a debt of $1500, for the liquidation of which they trusted to the charitably inclined to aid in the pecuniary obligations they had assumed. Thus it was the society obtained possession of the house and lot now occupied as the "home."

They were not disappointed in their hopes, for before the time arrived for the next payment they were able to meet it, paying also the interest upon the whole sum.

Before two years elapsed they were compelled, by increasing numbers, as well as to provide for the comfort of their aged inmates, to consider the question of an addition to the house. Many misgivings were expressed by the managers at the bare suggestion of increasing the already existing debt, but these doubts soon gave way to the remembrance that this must still be a work of faith in Him who had led them hitherto. The work was commenced, and the addition, with other conveniences, completed in the summer of 1877, at an expense of about $700.

But a few months elapsed before they received from the Essex County House 9 children, at a remuneration somewhat less than that allowed them by the supervisors of Clinton County. This remuneration was of great assistance to them during the past year of financial depression; in consequence of which, many of their liberal donors were obliged to restrict their charities.

The whole number of adults and children who have shared the benefits of the home during these five years is 59.

The first matron of the institute was Mrs. Atkinson, "whose unmitigated interest in the domestic affairs of the institution alone enabled her to perform these duties so long and faithfully."* She was succeeded by Mrs. Bradley, of Williston, Vt.

This is an humane institution, and great credit is due its enterprising and benevolent progenitors, and those through whose influence it has been sustained and prospered.

The following persons compose the board of resident managers, also managers in other towns:

Board of Resident Managers.—President, Mrs. Moss Kent Platt; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. B. Hall, Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. A. J. Waugh, Mrs. B. B. Loomis; Secretary, Mrs. M. P. Myers; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Orvis.

Board of Managers.—Mrs. George L. Clark, Mrs. I. P. Foot, Mrs. F. B. Hall, Mrs. B. B. Loomis, Mrs. M. P. Myers, Mrs. George F. Nichols, Mrs. P. S. Palmer, Mrs. A. J. Waugh, Mrs. George F. Bixby, Mrs. C. E. M. Edwards, Mrs. L. D. Larkin, Mrs. John H. Myers, Mrs. Henry Orvis, Mrs. M. Sowles, Mrs. H. D. Witherill, Mrs. A. Williams.

Advisory Committee.—John H. Myers, Chairman, Hon. S. P. Bowen, Henry Orvis, William Reed, C. E. M. Edwards, Hon. P. S. Palmer, M. Sowles, Hon. A. Williams.

Managers in other Towns.—Mrs. Frank Palmer, Altona; Mrs. Philetus North, East Chazy; Mrs. A. B. Wood, West Chazy; Mrs. T. P. Roberts, Mrs. Coonley, Chateaugay; Mrs. John Hammond, Crown Point; Mrs. Julius Moore, Champlain; Mrs. S. Edgerton, Dannemora; Mrs. Harmon Noble, Essex; Mrs. Richard Hand, Elizabethtown; Mrs. L. S. Carter, Ellenburgh Depot; Mrs. F. M. Vilas, Ellenburgh Corners; Mrs. Fred Judd, Port Henry; Miss Mary Comstock, Port Kent and Keeseville; Mrs. R. P. Moon, Peru; Mrs. J. Shedden, Mrs. Messenger, Mooers; Mrs. Jacob Broadwell, Morrisonville; Miss Heaton, Rouse's Point; Mrs. David Parsons, Saranac; Mrs. A. A. Richards, Westport; Mrs. Ira Rowlson, Beekmantown; Mrs. George Hawkins, Malone; Mrs. Abram Hoffnagle, Willsborough; Mrs. Angell, Sciota.

THE CEMETERY.

The cemetery is pleasantly located in the western part of the village, and was selected for a burial-place by the earliest settlers, and here many of the "forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The oldest stone bears the following inscription:

"Betsey, daughter of John Wait, died Feby 2, 1798, aged 3 weeks.
"Frail as the flowers that blossom but to die."

The burial-lot of the Platt family is near the centre of the grounds, and the tablet to the memory of the pioneer, Zephaniah Platt, bears the following:

"In memory of Zephaniah Platt, Esqr, who departed this Life the 12th day of Sep., 1807, aged 72 years."

On the stone erected in memory of Gen. Benj. Mooers is the following:

"In memory of General Benjamin Mooers, who died Feb'y 20, 1838, aged 79 years.

* Report of the secretary, Mrs. M. P. Myers, for the year ending March 11, 1879, from which this sketch is compiled.

"He served as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Revolutionary war. He commanded the Militia at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sep. 11, 1811. He was the first settler in the county who remained here through life. He was the first sheriff of the County, and for 30 years County Treasurer. He repeatedly represented this section of country in the Assembly and Senate of this State, and discharged the important duties which devolved upon him as a Citizen and Soldier and a Christian with fidelity to his country."

The Bailey monument bears the following:

"In memory of Judge Wm. Bailey, born in Dutchess Co., Nov. 11, 1763; died in this town, Aug. 15, 1840, aged 77.

"He was a pioneer settler in Clinton and Franklin counties, and as a surveyor explored and located some of the towns in this unbroken wilderness. He passed many years in this neighborhood, and participated in its developments, in which he was largely interested. He held various positions of Public Responsibility, and enjoyed the Esteem and Love of all who knew him. He was a son of Col. John Bailey, of Poughkeepsie."

THE GRAVE OF LUCRETIA MARIA DAVIDSON.

This gifted young poetess died Aug. 27, 1825, aged sixteen years and eleven months. She was buried in the Plattsburgh Cemetery, and her father erected an obelisk over her grave, said to be the second* monument raised in the old cemetery, and certainly in those times a very creditable mark of regard for her memory, as well as "testimony of affection." The grave is located on the west side of the main avenue, only a few rods north of the vault. On the monument are inscribed these lines of Pope:

"Here innocence and beauty lies, whose breath
Was snatched by early not untimely death."

Also the following familiar, appropriate, and beautiful lines of Bryant:

"In the cold, moist earth we laid her,
Where the forest casts the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely
Should have a lot so brief;
Yet not unmeet it was that one
Like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful,
Should perish with the flowers."

Here lie buried a brother of Chancellor Walworth,—Hiram Walworth,—who died Jan. 30, 1858, aged fifty-seven years, and a brother of Chancellor Kent,—Moss Kent,—who died May 30, 1838, aged seventy-two years. Several children of the celebrated Dr. Beaumont, and a child of the notorious veiled murderess, Mrs. Robinson, are also buried here.

There are many curious inscriptions on the stones in this old cemetery, of which the following are specimens:

"Joseph Latray, died January 5, 1848, aged 39 years.

"Reader, behold, as you pass by!
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

"In memory of Henry, son of Hannah and Capt. John Stevenson, who was drowned 28 Ap'l, 1828, aged 21 years.

"Many stood round, but none could save
This blooming youth from a watery grave;
Great search was made his corpse to obtain,
But all the searches were in vain.
Long time elapsed, the corpse did rise,
His weeping friend then grasped the prize."

* The first monument in the cemetery was erected by the celebrated jurist, William Swetland, in memory of his wife, Julia, who died April 6, 1821.

On the headstone marking the resting-place of two children appears the following epitaph:

"They tasted of life's bitter cup,
Refused to drink the potion up;
They turned their little heads aside,
Disgusted with the taste, and died."

In the spring of 1839, Lieut. Hale, a talented young officer of the regular army, died at the barracks in this village, and was buried here. He is supposed to have been a near relative of Sarah Jane Hale. His stone bears the following inscription:

"Lieut. D. E. Hale, of the 1st Regt. U. S. Art., died on the 30th of April, 1839, aged — years. This monument is erected by his brother officers. He was amiable, brave, and talented."

Commodore Downie and others who fell at the battle of Plattsburgh were also buried here. The cemetery is under the able superintendence of Mr. John F. Percy.

The Catholic Cemetery is pleasantly located on an eminence on the south side of Saranac River, and contains many costly and elaborate monuments.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE IN 1832.

The following account of this revolting pestilence, which swept over Plattsburgh in 1832, is from the pen of Hon. Winslow C. Watson, Sr.:

In 1832 Plattsburgh passed through the most terrific ordeal and the most appalling and solemn scenes man is called upon to confront. About midsummer we learned that the deeply-dreaded pestilence, whose advent had long been feared, the Asiatic cholera, had traversed the Atlantic and been introduced into Quebec by a foreign ship. None had cherished even the hope that we might escape the scourge, but the point on which it had fastened upon our shores was not anticipated. In a few days it reached Montreal, and spread rapidly in that city in its most malignant form. A public meeting was held in Plattsburgh in reference to the impending calamity, and Dr. Kane, an able and experienced physician, was sent to Canada to investigate the nature and character of the disease, and to ascertain the treatment that had been there adopted. But before he had accomplished his mission the fearful malady had fallen like a thunderbolt in our own midst. We had hoped for an exemption of days, and possibly weeks, from the awful visitation. A remarkable quality was developed in the disease by this event, which at the time elicited much attention and comment. After the most careful investigation we were not only unable to detect any indication of its gradual progress towards us, but not even the occurrence of a single isolated case between the two places. As accurately as could be determined, it had leaped by a single bound over the interval of seventy miles and fastened upon a locality in Plattsburgh which might well have been the nursing-bed of its sporadic generation. A small hamlet of cabins had sprung up on what was then known as De Lord Point, at the mouth of the Saranac and on its northern bank. It was the home, or rather resort, of a French population who were almost exclusively fishermen. The offal incident to their occupation was thrown out with reckless improvidence and disregard of cleanliness and health, and lay in reeking and festering heaps about their huts. This pollution and filth

rendered it a congenial spot for the reception of the pestilence, and here it lighted, armed with all its destructive powers. We could not ascertain that there had occurred the slightest personal intercourse between any of the people residing in these cabins and the infected districts in Canada. Contact or communication seemed unnecessary to its propagation, but borne on the wings of the wind, or diffused by some subtle and unknown influence, it appeared to rest amid filth and pollution. It is my impression that the disease was confined for some days to its original locality, by which it was frightfully devastated, and we almost hoped that it might be limited to the place, but it was not long before it attacked other persons under similar circumstances in other sections of the village. The terror and alarm that agitated the community may be imagined, but I venture to assert that we carried ouselves in bravery and calmness under a calamity so dark and portentous. When it became manifest that the disease was extending, and that all were within its terrible grasp, an informal meeting was held by many of the leading citizens to discuss the course we should adopt. Should we flee from the presence of the destroying angel? But where should we go sure of immunity from the pestilence? I think nearly every person decided to remain, and these considerations influenced the decision: We had confidence in the skill of our physicians, who already had some experience in the treatment of the disease; we were secure of the care and comforts of home, and by fleeing we sacrificed these privileges and might be overtaken by the disease under circumstances where we should be destitute of them all. If we shrunk from the peril that surrounded the whole community, those who were compelled to stay would be left unaided and without support. We deliberately decided to remain and confront the danger, to stand by each other, and to afford every mutual assistance and relief in our power. I always believed that this manly determination, as it partially relieved the system from the apprehension and sensitiveness which no doubt renders us far more susceptible to the assaults of contagion, exerted a great tendency to avert its influence. In my own family we called in our domestics, advised them of our purpose of remaining, but freely gave them the privilege of deciding for themselves without any regard to our convenience. They decided to remain and abide with us the issue.

My first act each morning was to go into the streets and inquire what deaths had occurred in the previous night and what new cases had appeared. The victims of the contagion were chiefly among those living in the midst of squalor or in the use of unhealthy and improper food, although all felt the influence and effects of the contagion. The atmosphere was lurid and unnatural in its aspect, and seemed charged with the presence of the pestilence. The sun glared through a strange glamour that veiled it. At least such was the appearance of nature as revealed to our fancy. The circumstance was remarkable and striking, but physicians pronounced it not extraordinary, that nearly every sickness, no matter of what type, which occurred during the most malignant presence of the cholera, was almost uniformly impressed with its symptoms and often ran into a positive attack of the disease. My much loved friend, George Marsh, was stricken down by paralysis, and died after a brief sickness. One of his physicians assured me that towards its close there existed the most decided cholera symptoms in his case. And another singular fact indicated the malarial or contaminated condition of the air. After a few days the flies began to disappear, and very soon none were seen alive, but they were found lying dead in heaps. Their mission, doubtless, is to administer to man's security by extracting the impurities of the atmosphere, but the venom of the cholera imparted to the air was too great for the capacities of the flies.

No tribute is adequate to do justice to the heroism and zeal of the physicians of Plattsburgh in this period of trial and peril. They flinched from no exposure, and although the pestilence mainly prevailed among the poorer classes, and they had slight prospect of remuneration for their services, I did not hear of a single case in which the sufferer was subjected to neglect from the lack of medical aid. They were always promptly found, however loathsome and revolting the place, where their presence was required. I recall an instance of their brave devotion. I had just heard of the appearance of a cholera case near the dock, when I met the excellent Dr. Mooers driving in the opposite direction. I stopped and informed him of the circumstance, and suggested his visiting the patient. Without a single remark or a moment's hesitation he instantly turned about his carriage and hastened to the scene of suffering, influenced by no thought but that of beneficence and duty; and such was the brave and Christian practice of all of our physicians.

A domestic incident will illustrate the condition of nervous and distressing excitement that existed, and the solicitude of friends for each other. I rarely attended at my office, but on one evening I was compelled to go to it by an important and pressing case, and was detained somewhat beyond the usual hour of my return. On my way home I observed the glimmering of a lantern in the distance, and when I met the bearer I found my wife and colored girl, who, alarmed at my absence, had left home in pursuit of me, dreading lest they should find me prostrated in the street by the cholera. My surprise at meeting them was equal to their joy in finding me.

Business was almost wholly suspended, as the strength and attention of all were absorbed by the appalling scenes we were compelled to contemplate. Several cases of the cholera occurred on board the steamboat, and as all travel was intermitted after a few days, the boats were laid up. This measure cut us off from all direct intercourse with the world, and we were like a people enclosed by a stern behest of quarantine. The boats transmitted the daily mails, and their suspension of course interrupted our receipt of that great, and at such times peculiar, privilege. I do not recollect what postal arrangement was made, but think we received an irregular mail by the land route through Warren County. I have no statistics by which I can determine the number of deaths in Plattsburgh from the disease. It was large, but the mortality was far less than in some other villages, as Whitehall and other places in a similar hygienic condition. One scene in this frightful disease was solemn and gloomy beyond description. A Mrs. Parker lived a

few rods from us, we residing on Broad Street and her home situated on Margaret Street, nearly at the foot of Broad. Her husband was a respectable mechanic, and both were members of the Presbyterian Church. She was in as good health as any one enjoyed within the cloud of such a pestilence, and prepared the usual breakfast for her family. In the course of the forenoon she was attacked by the cholera in its most virulent form, and died before night. The case was one of the most alarming and sad that had occurred, and all were inclined to shrink from it. She was a very large and corpulent woman, and, dying in full health, decomposition rapidly intervened, and was attended with uncommon peril from the augmented diffusion, as was apprehended, of the choleric effluvium.

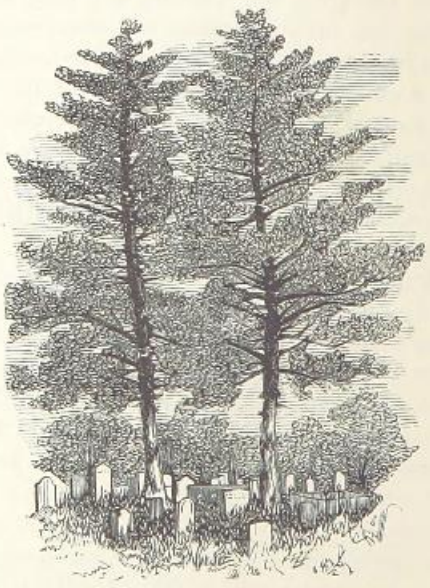
It was necessary, however, that she should have a Christian burial, and a few members of our church, led by our courageous pastor, Mr. Chase, undertook to discharge the painful and hazardous duty. If my memory is correct, the body was simply infolded in the bedclothes in which she died, deposited in a rough deal box, and borne to her sepulchre in a one-horse lumber wagon. The night was dark and gloomy, and, guided only by the gleaming of our lanterns, we proceeded to the cemetery, and there deposited her remains in a hastily made grave, or rather aperture in the earth. The solemnity and impressiveness of the spectacle no one who was an actor in it could ever forget or recall without emotion.*

After the lapse of almost half a century, I have endeavored to portray the events of this fearful period, and, although their recollection is vividly impressed on my memory, it is scarcely possible that I have escaped omission or misconception in some of its dread details. One episode in our cholera experience the people of Clinton always regarded as unjust and an unrighteous exercise of power. Possibly our great sufferings had rendered us unduly sensitive and jealous of increased burthens. In those days the tide of immigration flowed wholly from Canada into the States through Lake Champlain, and often in an immense volume. The emigrants were transported exclusively by the steamboats, and hundreds frequently crowded upon them in a single trip. The interrupted navigation suspended this movement, while the numbers of foreigners were continually augmenting in the provinces by fresh arrivals. The condition of these wretched people became infinitely sad and forlorn. Usually they only possessed a pittance sufficient to carry them to their point of destination.† Many of them, detained in their expected passage, attempted to proceed by land, and soon thronged the highways. Destitute, helpless, and bearing with them the germs of the pestilence, their condition was not only most sad and distressing to themselves, but they soon became objects of alarm and repulsion to the people. A special session of the Legislature, I think, was called; at all events, a law or proclamation under it was announced, authorizing the invasion of this helpless class to be stopped, and enjoining upon the local authorities to take charge of them and to provide the necessary accommodation and food. In accordance with this policy, every avenue leading from Canada was closed by a sanitary cordon, and the immigrants were transferred to a large wooden barrack, erected near Dead Creek, where all their wants for some days and weeks were cared for and relieved. Other similar establishments may have been built in the county. These ignorant people could not comprehend this arrangement, and were supremely terrified by the humane restraints to which they were subjected. The extemporaneous lazaretto constantly exhibited heartrending scenes of distress, anxiety, and woe, although I do not remember that its inmates were particularly scourged by the pestilence. The situation was healthy, and they were protected from exposure and sufficiently fed

The expenditure connected with these measures was necessarily very large, and when we confidently appealed to the State for relief our claims were rejected, on the ground that the disbursements were an incidental local burden, to which every county, and especially New York, was constantly exposed. A most onerous taxation was thus imposed on the county.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH.

Sept. 11, 1843, the citizens of Plattsburgh and Clinton County appropriately celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Plattsburgh, and erected monuments to mark the last



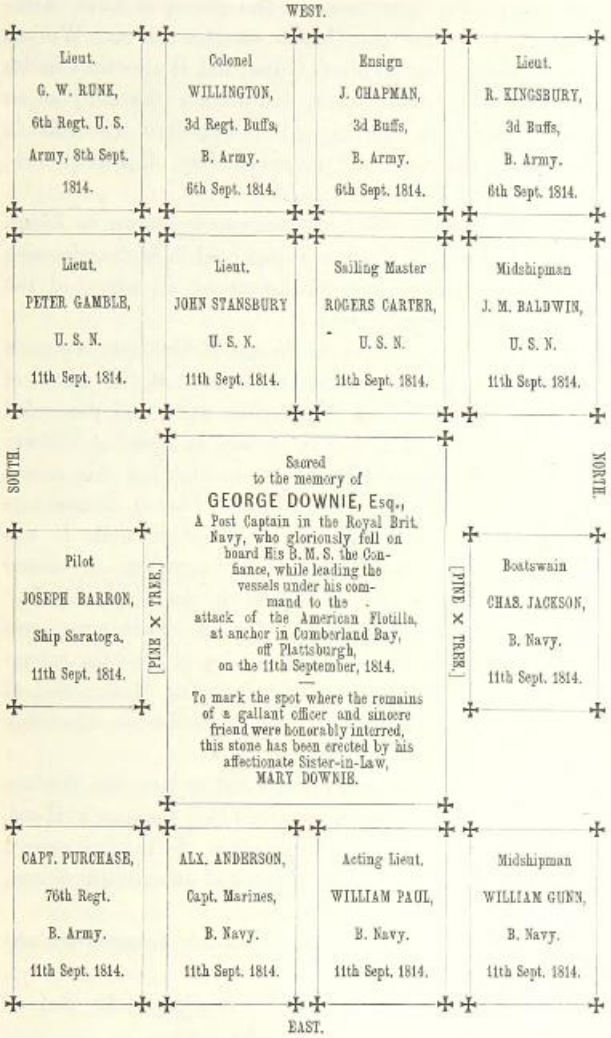
VIEW IN PLATTSBURGH CEMETERY, SHOWING THE GRAVES OF THE SLAIN.

resting-places of the American and British officers who fell in the memorable battle of Plattsburgh, and who lay buried side by side in the village cemetery.

*Since the above was written, I have been favored by my friend and fellow-laborer in antiquarian researches, Mr. John Percy, whose taste and zeal have so happily embellished the cemetery in Plattsburgh, with an impression from the inscription on the grave-stone of Mrs. Parker, from which it appears she died Aug. 4, 1832.

†These were usually their circumstances, but occasionally they carried considerable sums secreted on their persons. The steamboat commanders were often much annoyed and perplexed by their noisy declarations of penury. An amusing story is told of the celebrated Capt. Sherman. Vexed by the obduracy of an immigrant who declared that he had "Nothing in the world but this coat," Sherman seized it and threw it overboard. Then the owner cried out, "Me God, there goes twenty guineas into the sae." The small boat was let down, and recovered the rich deposit.

The following plan shows the position of the graves, with the inscriptions on the monuments* erected Sept. 11, 1843:



At a meeting of the Clinton County Military Association, Aug. 21, 1843, Major A. A. Prescott offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Association do celebrate, in some appropriate manner, the Anniversary of the Battle of Plattsburgh, on the eleventh of September next.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Trustees of the Village, and make arrangements for the Celebration."

Maj.-Gen. Skinner, Brig.-Gen. Halsey, and Col. Moore were appointed said committee.

The following-named gentlemen were duly appointed a committee, on the part of the citizens, to confer with the committee of the Military Association in making the necessary arrangements for the proper celebration of the day: William F. Haile, Moss K. Platt, D. B. McNeil, C. S. Mooers, R. A. Gilman, G. M. Beckwith, G. W. Palmer, S. Couch, Benjamin Ketchum, R. A. Weed, J. Bailey, Peter S. Palmer, T. De Forris, William H. Morgan, J. W. Tuttle.

* The Downie monument was consigned to Col. Atkinson, U. S. A., by whom it was placed over the remains of Capt. Downie in August, 1818

At a meeting of the joint committee of arrangements, Col. D. B. McNeil (who was acting assistant adjutant-general of the militia forces at Plattsburgh in September, 1814) was designated to act as president of the day, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the citizens of Plattsburgh, in connection with such other persons as may unite with them, will, on the 11th of September, instant, proceed to the erection of plain marble monuments to mark the several spots where rest the mortal remains of the American and British officers who fell at the memorable 'Battle of Plattsburgh.'

"*Resolved*, That R. A. Gilman, George Moore, and Roby G. Stone be a committee to procure the monuments and make the necessary arrangements to carry out the foregoing resolution.

"*Resolved*, That Brig.-Gen. Wool and Lt.-Col. B. Riley, of the U. S. Army, be requested to unite with the citizens and military of this place in the proposed celebration, and the erection of the monuments above mentioned.

"*Resolved*, That Gen. Skinner, Gen. Halsey, and Col. R. G. Stone be the committee of invitation."

Resolutions were also passed inviting the United States officers and troops stationed at this post, the surviving officers and soldiers of the regular army, the Clinton and Essex militia, and the Vermont volunteers who participated in the events of that time to unite with us in the proposed celebration.

In accordance with the above arrangements, the anniversary of the battle of Plattsburgh was celebrated in an appropriate manner by the Clinton County Military Association and the citizens of Plattsburgh and its vicinity. Gen. Wool and suite, and several other gentlemen who were in the battle of the 11th, were present by special invitation.

The procession was formed at Fouquet's Hotel at ten o'clock, under the direction of Gen. C. Halsey, chief marshal, assisted by Messrs. C. S. Mooers, G. W. Palmer, and R. G. Stone, escorted by the United States troops at this post, under the command of Capt. C. A. Waite, and moved to the park in front of the court-house, where an able and patriotic address was delivered by Col. A. C. Moore, to a large and attentive audience of ladies and gentlemen.

After the address the procession was again formed and moved to the burying-ground, where a square was formed by the United States troops and the Military Association around the unmarked graves of those who fell in the battle of Plattsburgh.

After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, and an address by Gen. Skinner, the president of the day (Col. McNeil) said,—

"FELLOW-CITIZENS,—The president of the day has designated our distinguished guest, Brig.-Gen. Wool, of the United States army, who commanded the detachment of American regular troops opposed to that division of the British army which advanced upon Plattsburgh by the Beekmantown road, on the 6th of September, 1814, to erect a monument at the head of the grave of Col. Willington, of the 3d Regiment of British Buffs, who gallantly fell at the head of his regiment at Culver's Hill, on the Beekmantown road, in the memorable battle of the 6th of September, 1814.

"The division of the British army in which the brave and lamented Willington fell was not less than 4000 strong;

and when we take into view the fact that Gen. Wool (then a major), with a light corps of but 250 regular troops, all told, contested every inch of ground with this formidable force in their descent upon Plattsburgh, the selection of Gen. Wool to perform the melancholy duty assigned to him cannot fail to give deep interest to the solemn occasion which brought us together upon this hallowed spot. Nothing can be more appropriate than that the monument about to be erected should be raised by the hand of an officer who bore an honorable and conspicuous part in the events of the memorable day on which the gallant Willington fell. It is a pleasing spectacle to see the living brave doing honor to the memory of the illustrious dead."

Gen. Wool proceeded to discharge the duty assigned him, and said,—

"FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS,—The duty assigned me by the president of the day, in behalf of the citizens of Plattsburgh and the Military Association of the county of Clinton, is no less gratifying to me than it is honorable and magnanimous to its authors, and will furnish an example worthy of imitation for all time to come. It is not less a holy and pious offering to the illustrious dead than the offspring of noble and generous hearts to a fallen foe, and will furnish themes of praise to the end of time. It will be a healing balm to the wounded hearts of relatives and friends, whilst it will not fail to call forth from every Briton who passes this consecrated spot tears of gratitude as well as tears of sympathy.

"With these brief remarks, I now erect, in behalf of the citizens of Plattsburgh and the Military Association of Clinton County, this monument to the memory of Col. Willington, who fell the 6th of September, 1814, at Culver's Hill, leading to the charge the advance of the British army marching on Plattsburgh."

The president of the day said,—

"FELLOW-CITIZENS, — Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Judge Haile, late a captain in the United States Army, will now proceed to place monuments at the respective graves of Capt. Purchase, late of the British army, Lieut. Runk, late of the 6th Regiment United States Infantry, and Ensign John Chapman, late of the 3d Buffs."

The president of the day, in designating Judge Haile to perform the duty assigned to him, did so from a full knowledge of the fact that no officer of his rank ever left the army of the United States with a higher and more enviable reputation as a fearless and fighting officer than did Capt. Haile.

Judge Haile proceeded to the duty assigned him with suitable remarks.

The president of the day then said,—

"FELLOW-CITIZENS,—To Cols. Miller and Manly, and Maj.-Gen. Skinner, all of whom bore a distinguished part in the battles of Beekmantown and Plattsburgh, is assigned the honor of erecting monuments to the memory of Lieut. Peter Gamble, United States navy, John Stansbury, United States navy, and Midshipman James M. Baldwin, United States navy."

The gentlemen above mentioned proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them, accompanied by appropriate remarks.

The president said,—

"To our esteemed fellow-citizen, Platt R. Halsted, Esq., late a lieutenant in the United States army, I assign the honor of placing monuments at the graves of Capt. Alexander Anderson, of the British marines; Lieut. William Paul, midshipman; William Gunn, and Boatswain Charles Jackson, of the British navy, and Joseph Barron, pilot on board Commodore Macdonough's ship, all of whom fell in the naval engagement in Cumberland Bay, off Plattsburgh, on the 11th of September, 1814.

"Joseph Barron, pilot, was personally known to Lieut. Halsted and myself, and was a man held in high estimation for his intelligence and patriotism by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

Lieut. Halsted, in the discharge of the duty assigned him, erected the monuments at the head of the graves of the three lieutenants of the British navy, and proceeded to the grave of Joseph Barron, where he spoke as follows:

"I take a melancholy pleasure in erecting this monument at the head of the grave of Joseph Barron, Commodore Macdonough's confidential pilot. I knew him well; he was about my own age; we were school-boys together. A warmer hearted or a braver man never trod the deck of a ship."

Lieut. Springer, late of the United States army, was designated by the president of the day to erect the monument at the head of the grave of Sailing-Master Rogers Carter, United States navy, and proceeded to discharge that duty.

A benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, and the procession returned to Fouquet's Hotel, where the committee of arrangements, the invited guests, and the Military Association partook of an excellent dinner, got up in Fouquet's best style.

Among the sentiments offered on this occasion was the following, by Gen. Skinner:

"Brig.-Gen. Wool, United States army,—the hero of Beekmantown as well as Queenstown,—

"'His laurels are green, though his locks are gray.'"

Gen. Wool, with much feeling, responded to this sentiment as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT,—I rise with a heart overflowing with gratitude to respond to the sentiment just given by my friend at the other end of the table. I find it impossible, however, filled as I am with emotion, to make a speech or give utterance to my feelings in a manner worthy of the occasion. Were it otherwise, I could say but little that has not already been said. I might speak of the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, which closed with the most gloomy forebodings. I might also speak of the campaigns of 1814, when the mantle of darkness was cast off, and a blaze of light shone forth along the frontier from Fort Erie to Plattsburgh, and finally closed, with a brilliancy seldom equaled, on the plains of New Orleans. But these periods have already been noticed and described in the most eloquent and stirring language. Therefore little remains for me to add, could I give utterance to my feelings, but to express my warmest thanks for the kind partiality with which you have been pleased to allude to my services. I would, however, remark that although at one period of the war dark-

ness and despondency appeared to pervade our beloved country, there was one bright spot exempt from the general gloom. It was here in this place, Plattsburgh, that the patriotic inhabitants never wavered or quailed before the legions of Great Britain. They stood by their country in the darkest hour, and never failed to cheer and comfort the war-worn soldier and to receive him with open arms, whether he returned victorious or was driven back by the force of circumstances. Who that was at Plattsburgh in 1812, 1813, and 1814 does not remember with delight Mooers, Smith, Sailly, Delord, Bailey, Palmer, and Ransom, all patriotic citizens and devoted friends of their country in war as well as in peace, but who now rest in the mansions of eternal bliss? With these few remarks, Mr. President, I would offer this sentiment,—

"The Citizens of Plattsburgh and the Military Association of Clinton County,—This day attests their magnanimity and greatness of soul, by the homage paid to the illustrious dead who fell fighting the battles of their country."

PLATTSBURGH IN 1813.

Plattsburgh is thus described by H. Gates Spafford in 1813: "Plattsburgh, a post-township, the capital of Clinton County, 160 miles north of Albany. Bounded north by Chazy and Mooers, east by Lake Champlain or the State of Vermont, south by Peru, west by Franklin County. It is well watered by Saranac River, which runs eastward to Lake Champlain, and by several small branches that supply abundance of mill-seats. The east of this town, along the lake, is very level, and the west part either hilly or mountainous. The land is under pretty good cultivation, and it is by far the most populous town in the county.

"In 1810 the whole population was 3112, when there were 224 electors. The inhabitants are principally farmers of domestic and peaceful habits. Their household manufactures supply their common and much of their fine clothing. A road through Plattsburgh by Elizabethtown and Essex County, and Caldwell, of Washington County, opens a nearer way of travel to Canada than that on the east side of Lake Champlain by many miles, and this will soon be the principal route from Albany. From Plattsburgh there is also a road that curves northwest across the northern end of Franklin to St. Lawrence, Lewis, and Jefferson Counties. Cumberland Head is a peninsula that forms Cumberland Bay, of Lake Champlain, into which the Saranac empties at the village of Plattsburgh. From this village the land rises gently to the west, and presents an elegant display of rural scenery. The soil of the level part is a strong productive loam about equally divided between arable and grass lands.

"Plattsburgh village is handsomely laid out at the mouth of Saranac River, and contains about 70 houses and stores, a Presbyterian church, and several mills, besides the courthouse and prison for the county. It is a place of very considerable business. The United States barracks are 4 miles above the village, on the Saranac. They were erected in 1812.

"Plattsburgh is situated in 44° 42′ N. lat., and 35′ E. longitude from New York. Distant from that city 330 miles on the present traveling route; 43 miles from St. John's, in Lower Canada, by water; 63 from Montreal, and 223 from Quebec. It is also 111 miles N. of Whitehall, at the head of Lake Champlain."

BARRACKS.

On the lake shore, about one mile south of the village, extensive barracks are located, belonging to the United States government. These buildings were commenced in 1838, and originally enclosed a space of 600 feet square. Troops were stationed here until 1846, when they were sent to Mexico. Additions to the original building have subsequently been made, and at present there are 40 soldiers stationed at this point, under command of Capt. Louis Smith.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M., was chartered originally on the 3d day of December, 1806, by "the Most Worshipful the Hon. De Witt Clinton, Grand Master; Right Worshipful Martin Hoffman, Esq., Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipful James Woods, Esq., Senior Grand Warden; Right Worshipful the Hon. Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Esq., Junior Grand Warden." The charter was granted to "Brother Melancton Smith, to be first Master; our Worthy Brother Henry De Lord, to be Senior Warden; and our Worthy Brother George Marsh, to be Junior Warden." This charter is signed by John Wells, Grand Secretary of the State of New York, and sealed with the Grand Lodge seal. The impression of the seal is taken in red sealing-wax and encased in a small tin box, which is fastened to the sheep-skin, or parchment upon which the charter is written and printed, by means of a blue ribbon, now much worn and faded. This charter is now in possession of Brother George N. Webb, of this village, and is among the very few charters of that date now in existence. The order flourished and prospered in this village until the Morgan excitement, when the lodge ceased to meet, shortly after which it surrendered its charter. After this excitement had passed the lodge was reorganized, and in 1849, on the 8th day of December, a new charter was issued under the same name, but under a different number, that of No. 155, as follows: Hon. John D. Willard, Grand Master; William H. Melnor, Deputy Grand Master; Era S. Barnum, Senior Grand Warden; Gen. Nelson Randall, Junior Grand Warden; to St. John B. L. Skinner, Master; Samuel Emery, Senior Warden; George W. Webster, Junior Warden. This second charter was signed by R. R. Boyed, Grand Secretary. From the time of the granting of the second charter the order has grown and prospered, and is now in a most healthy and flourishing condition. In 1847 a devastating fire swept over the village, destroying all the principal business places, in which all the records of the Masonic fraternity were destroyed, and the writer is forced to rely upon the memory of the oldest members of the fraternity for the material of this sketch.

The present officers of the lodge are Walter Gilbert, M.; George W. Hornick, S. W.; H. B. Woodruff, J. W.; Alfred Guibord, Treas.; C. A. Barber, Sec.; J. D. Wilkinson, S. D.; —— Calkins, J. D.; J. A. Forkey, Tyler.

The regular communications of the lodge are every first and third Tuesday of each month.

Commandery of Knights Templar.—About 1826 or 1827 a commandery of Knights Templar was organized in Plattsburgh and chartered. Hon. William J. Haile is said to have been the first Eminent Commander. Among its membership at that time are the names of Gen. St. John B. L. Skinner, Charles S. Mooers, William H. Morgan, David Hair, Hon. Winslow C. Watson, Thomas A. Tomlinson, Hiram Carter, and Jeremiah S. Scribner. All but two, Hon. W. C. Watson and Hiram Carter, are now deceased. The late Chancellor Walworth was made a Knight Templar by this commandery. The meetings were held in the third story of the old Plattsburgh Bank building, which was burned with all the paraphernalia of the encampment. The regalia of the Knights at this time consisted of a small triangular apron and sash,—both of black velvet,—ornamented with appropriate symbols. The sword was a common straight sword, in an iron scabbard, and fastened about the waist with a leather belt. This commandery continued to work, holding regular conclaves once every two or four weeks, for a number of years, when its members became scattered, and finally the encampment went out of existence.

On the 11th day of October, 1871, the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York, which met at the city of Albany, granted a charter authorizing the establishment of a second commandery at Plattsburgh, to be "distinguished by the name and style or title of De Soto Commandery, No. 49," and designated Benjamin M. Beckwith to be the first Eminent Commander; Henry P. Gregory, to be the first Generalissimo; and Robert Bailey to be the first Captain-General. This commandery is now in good working order, with a membership of some 50 or 60 members. Its regular conclaves are held the first and fourth Mondays of each month. Its present officers are William J. McCaffrey, Eminent Commander; William E. Smith, Generalissimo; Ransom R. Grant, Captain-General; H. H. Sherman, Prelate; De Witt H. Vantine, Treasurer; Walter S. Guibord, Sec.; C. A. Barber, Senior Warden; F. F. Hathaway, Warden; Standard-Bearer, L. D. Lorkin; Sword-Bearer, R. N. Pike; Captain of the Guard, J. A. Forkey; Guards, W. L. Germain, Robert Meyer, and J. D. Hoak; Trustees, Hon. S. P. Bowen, G. L. Clark, Esq., and L. D. Larkin.

Plattsburgh Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was chartered by the Grand Chapter of the State of New York at the annual convocation in the city of Albany, Feb. 6, 1851. The charter named William Swetland as the first High Priest; William F. Haile, first King; St. John B. L. Skinner, first Scribe. The chapter, like the other Masonic bodies of this town, had all its records and papers destroyed by fire, so that much valuable information concerning it is lost.

The stated convocations of the chapter are the second and fourth Mondays of each month. The present officers are: Most Excellent High Priest, William J. McCaffrey; Excellent King, Dr. G. D. Dunham; Excellent Scribe, Dr. J. H. Smith; Companions A. Guibord, Treas.; D. H. Vantine, Sec.; J. D. Wilkinson, Capt. of the Host; H. H. Sherman, Principal Sojourner; W. S. Guibord, Royal Arch Captain; R. N. Pike, Master 3d Veil; G. D. Heath, Master 2d Veil; T. Emmet Armstrong, Master 1st Veil; J. A. Forkey, Sentinel.

A Council of Royal and Select Masters was chartered, and held meetings for some years in connection with the chapter, but for want of interest it declined, and finally was suffered to expire.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Adirondack Lodge, No. 1633, *K. of H.*, was instituted May 29, 1879, by D. J. Auckmoody, District Deputy Past Dictator of the State of New York. This order is organized purely for charitable and benevolent purposes, combining a benefit life insurance fund with a fraternal brotherhood. Adirondack Lodge started with 40 charter members, among whom are some of the best business men of the village, and has been steadily increasing its membership since its first meeting.

The following are the officers for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1879: D., William E. Smith; V. D., Albert Stern; A. D., W. J. McCaffrey; R., H. H. Story; F. R., G. W. Watson; T., E. Nusbaum; Guide, G. E. Hutchinson; C., E. Spear; G., L. Kahner; S., S. Beekman; P. D., H. W. Cane; Medical Examiner, D. S. Kellogg, M.D.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Plattsburgh Lodge, No. 504, *I. O. of G. T.*, was organized Jan. 20, 1868. After a prosperous career of over ten years, during which time much permanent good was accomplished, the lodge disbanded on the 13th day of March, 1878, to allow the male members to take part in the Plattsburgh Temperance League, an open organization then forming.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

was organized in 1874. The present president is Mrs. J. D. Woodward. This is an effective organization, and wields a powerful influence in the temperance cause.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The movement which resulted in the organization of the Young Men's Association began in the early part of the year 1865, and the first public meeting, at which steps were taken towards effecting an organization, was held in Blake Hall, Feb. 20, 1865, and the first election was held on the 27th of the same month.

The following is a list of the presidents of the association from its organization to the present time: 1865–69, Hon. Peter S. Palmer; 1870–71, J. W. Lynde; 1872, G. F. Bixby; 1873–74, J. B. Gilmore; 1875–76, J. M. Wever; 1877–79, J. B. Hagerty.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The present (1879) business interests of Plattsburgh are as follows:

Insurance agents: Hagerty & McCaffrey, C. Halsey, Charles H. Moore, Martin H. O'Brien, H. Walworth, Platt & Winters, F. F. Hathaway.

Real estate agents: Charles H. Moore.

BRITISH
6 OCT 80
MUSEUM



Photo. by Bigelow, Plattsburgh.

J. B. Bailey

JEROME B. BAILEY, son of Justus and Amerilus Bailey, was born in Ticonderoga, Essex Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1805. His grandfather, Elijah Bailey, was of English origin, and was born in Massachusetts; and was one of the earliest pioneers of Essex County, and by occupation a farmer.

Justus Bailey was a natural mechanic, and for a great many years was engaged as blacksmith, millwright and wheelwright, and for many years a dealer in iron and lumber.

Jerome Bailey enjoyed such advantages for an education as the common schools of his day afforded. He inherited the natural characteristics of his honored father, and early showed an ingenious turn of mind. He became an expert mechanic. After his majority he commenced for himself as a wheelwright in his native county, and followed it for a number of years. In 1829 he settled at Clintonville, Clinton Co., N. Y., and was engaged by the Peru Iron Company as general superintendent of manufacture of iron. He continued in the employ of that company until 1834, when he was employed by the Ausable Iron Company to build their rolling-mills and nail-factory.

In 1836 he returned to Clintonville, and was employed as assistant manager by the Peru Iron Company.

In 1840 he became manager, and held his position till 1851. In the latter year he settled in Plattsburgh, and formed a copartnership with Loring Ellis. They built a planing-mill, and followed dressing lumber in connection with the general lumber business until 1857, when he sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Ellis, and went to Pilot Knob, Mo., as manager of the Pilot Knob Iron Company, where he remained till 1861. He returned to Plattsburgh, and in 1862 was appointed deputy internal revenue collector, and held the same position for two years. He resigned his official position and went to Moriah, Essex Co., N. Y., and built a blast-furnace for Messrs. Witherbee & Fletcher, and had charge of the same for four years. He then went to Shelby, Ala., to rebuild the Shelby blast-furnace for the Shelby Iron Company, and remained eighteen months. He was then employed by the Spathic Iron Company, Vermont, as superintendent of their blast-furnace, and remained about a year. He then went to Red Mountain, Ala., as superintendent of the Red Mountain Iron Company, in the rebuilding of their furnaces. He was then employed by the Tecumseh Iron Company, at Tecumseh, Ala., to build a furnace for them.

On the 27th of November, 1827, he was married to Dorothy Fisk, by whom two children were borne, both of whom are dead. They have an adopted daughter, Josephine, who married C. B. Wing. In politics Mr. Bailey is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Plattsburgh, having united at Clintonville.

Mr. Bailey has been enabled by his ingenuity to introduce many important improvements in the manufacture of iron. He is liberal to the church, and charitable to the poor. He is honored and respected by all who know him. He has been an honest, upright, and industrious man.

Architects: T. T. Ferguson.

Bakers: George W. Dodds, Moses L. Gale, Buder & Thorworth.

Billiards: John Morrill, Ed. Cooley.

Blacksmiths: James Cramer, George Goff, Normandeau & Little, Roberts & Gonyeo, E. Stephens.

Boarding-houses: Mary D. Chapple, Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. I. M. Winters..

Booksellers and stationers: Munroe & Warren, D. H. Vantine, Hagar School-book Agency.

Boots and shoes: Daniel S. Robinson, S. D. Chappell, D. La Force, L. F. Baker, R. N. Pike, —— Drown.

Boot-and-shoe dealers, wholesale: D. La Force.

Boot-and-shoe makers: Louis Ducharm, Louis Bratt, Samuel Carter, J. B. Girard & Co., Joseph Mignault, Thomas Swalwell.

Bowling alley: M. Burdo.

Carpenters and builders: T. T. Ferguson, J. T. Hagar & Co., B. W. Haynes, —— Dandrow.

Express: National Express Company, Martin V. Bryan, agent.

Fancy goods: H. W. Cady & Co., L. Frankfield (wholesale and retail), —— Gilmore, D. H. Vantine, Mrs. C. L. Wright.

Flour, grain, and feed: Hartwells & Winslow, H. W. Guibord, F. Palmer & Co.

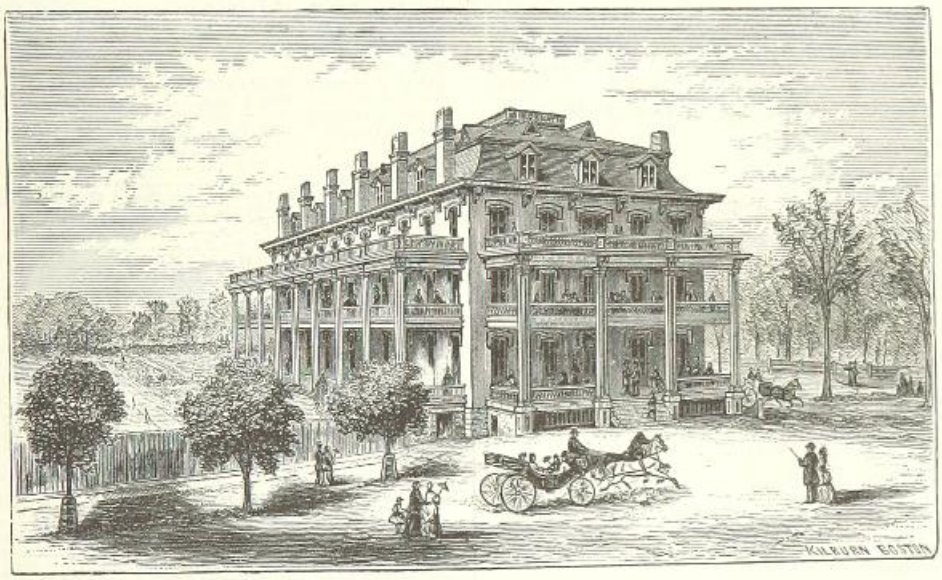
Flour-mills: Hartwells & Winslow.

Furnaces and ranges: W. B. Mooers & Co., Hartwells & Myers, George N. Webb.

Furniture: George W. Hornick, E. W. Pierce.

Gents' furnishing goods: William Cane & Son.

Grocers, retail: L. U. Archambault, R. O. Barber & Sons, Jos. Bird, Brace & Wood, M. G. Brown & Co., Joseph Charbonno, Patrick K. Delaney & Sons, Joseph H. Dorgan, John Duval, J. R. Emerson & Son, Seymour Gallant, H. W. Guibord, D. La Force, Philip Laplant, F. P. Lobdell, F. Palmer & Co., E. J. Parmeter, A. Senical, C. W. Merritt, —— Tierney, Totman & Southwick.



FOUQUET HOUSE.

Carriage manufacturers: Isham & Co., Normandeau & Little, E. C. Trombly & Co.

Carriage repositories: John Dolan.

Civil engineers: C. W. M. Johnson, —— Campbell, H. K. Averill, Jr.

Clothing: Wm. Cane & Sons, Draper & Hayes, Mrs. P. Monash, I. Riess.

Coal: Delaney & McKeever, Hartwell & Myers.

Confectioners: Bernard Young, —— Ramsay.

Conveyancer: C. Halsey.

Dentists: Martin Bixby, J. F. Bailey, George C. Randall.

Dock proprietors: Plattsburgh Dock Company.

Door-, sash-, and blind-manufacturing: J. B. Dandrow, J. T. Hagar & Co., George W. Hornick, E. W. Pierce.

Druggists: H. W. Cady & Co., John Percy & Son, Bromley & Smith, Dunham & Gilbert.

Dry goods: R. O. Barber & Sons, M. G. Brown & Co., Gilmore, Gold & Cane, McHattie & Hughs, I. & D. Miller, Marcus Miller, E. Nusbaum, Seligman & Rothschild.

Grocers, wholesale: C. H. Foote & Co., Nichols, Lynde & Co.

Gunsmiths and locksmiths: Charles H. Marshall, John D. Wilkinson.

Hardware and cutlery: M. P. Myers & Co., Purdy & Vilas, Sowles & Edwards.

Harness- and saddle-makers: Nuel Bissett, M. Lafore, C. W. Merritt.

Hats, caps, and furs: Durham Cottrill, Smith Bros., Spear Bros.

Hotels: Cumberland House, G. F. & C. S. Averill; Dolan House, C. Dolan; Fouquet House, A. A. Smith; Union House, N. Graves; Valley House, A. Valley; Witherill Hotel, A. M. Warner; M. Gale; and Lake House.

House-furnishing goods: M. P. Myers & Co., W. B. Mooers & Co., George N. Webb.

Iron and steel: M. P. Myers & Co.

Iron-founders: Hartwell & Myers.

Iron-manufacturers: Nailor & Co., Saranac Horse-nail Co.

Laundry: Miss Ruth Goodrich, Mrs. J. Keough, Mrs. J. Webber.

Leather and findings: D. La Force, A. M. & P. D. Moore.

Liquors, wholesale: Mr. Hutchenson.

Lumber: Baker Bros., George Hornick, C. Fred Norton.

Machinists: Hartwell & Myers, Charles H. Marshall.

Marble-workers: E. H. Heath & Co.

Meat-markets: John J. Fitzpatrick, L. D. Larkin, A. & P. McKeefe, —— McRoberts, —— Burdo.

Merchant tailors: A. Campbell & Co., W. Cane & Son, E. Hathaway & Son.

Milliners: Mrs. Joseph Bird, Mrs. J. Conway, Mrs. William M. Eagan, Leopold Frankfield (wholesale and retail), Gold & Cane, E. C. Lyndon, Miss Ellen Mead, Miss Rebecca Vaughn.

Newsdealer: D. H. Vantine.

Nurseryman: William H. Bailey.

Painters: Nelson Barrett, Fred. H. Cramer, D. Ferno, Arthur Gauthier, H. J. Rock, John Wilson.

Photographers: William A. Bigelow, Howard & Miller.

Physicians: Edward A. Carpenter, George D. Dunham, I. Platt Foot, David S. Kellogg, E. C. Low, E. M. Lyon, Thomas B. Nichols, A. F. Patterson.

Piano-tuner: Thomas Kiley.

Pianos and organs: Arthur Laurier.

Plumbers and gasfitters: Percy & Smith, George N. Webb.

Printers: J. W. Tuttle & Co., wholesale and retail stationers.

Produce-dealers: William Randall, M. V. B. Turner.

Saloons: Andrew Borde, Joseph H. Dorgan, Henry Griffin, James Griffin, John G. Walters.

Saw-manufacturer: S. A. Whitney.

Soap-manufacturer: M. Durkee.

Stables: Blake Cooley, E. C. Cooley, L. H. Cooley, Richard Stave, Bromley Bros.

Tanner and currier: D. La Force.

Montreal Telegraph Company: Warren Dow, manager.

Tobacconists: Isaac Merkel, I. Scheier, Merkell & Kahner, J. A. Shiff, Jas. Nichols & Co.

Undertakers: Edward Erno, George W. Hornick, E. W. Pierce.

Watches and jewelry: J. R. Cottrill, Robert Myer, Wm. Reed.

Wholesale clothing: William Cane & Sons. This business was established in Plattsburgh in 1878, and is under the supervision of Henry William Cane. It is a large establishment, and the business is being rapidly extended. Their trade is principally confined to Vermont and Northern New York.

OLD ASSESSMENT ROLL.

The following is a copy of the "Assessment Roll of the Real and Personal Estates in the Town of Plattsburgh, in the County of Clinton, taken between the first day of May and June, in the year Eighteen hundred and Eleven, by John Baker, Charles Marsh, Martin Winchell, Daniel Hillyard, and M. F. Durand, Assessors:"

Names of Possessors or reputed Owners.	Description of Real Estate.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Tax.
Addams, John	H. F. $3000. Dunham F. $700	$3700	$1000	$15.51
Allen, Edward V	H. F. 110 a	1700	.....	5.83
Allen, Isaac	" " 133 a	1200	200	4.62
Averill, Stephen	L. H. 4 Lots	1000	200	3.96
Allen, John	H. F. 307 a	400	100	1.65
Allen, Elijah	" " 95 a	600	.....	1.95
Allen, E. and A	" " 149 a	1400	150	5.11
Ayres, Uriah	" " 200 a	450	.....	1.48
Arnold, Joseph	Lot No. 30. 50 a	200	.....	.66
Anderson, George	House and lot	70	.....	.24
Antoine, Paul	do. do	30	.....	.10
Allen, John P	H. F. 114 a	650	.....	2.14
Avrill, Nathan, Jr.	H. Lot and Shop	150	.....	.50
Allen, Widow	H. and Lot	600	.....	1.98
Andrew, William		.....	45	.15
Broadwell, David	H. F. 80 a	300	.....	.99
Baker, John	" " 161¾ a	800	300	3.66
Baker, Jeremiah	H. Lot 25 a	100	.....	.33
Bourn, Francis	H. L. 8 a. and farm 25 a	65	10	.17
Balch, Ebenezer	H. F. 200 a	650	.....	2.15
Bradford, Elisha	" " 50 a	300	60	1.16
Banker, John	" " 133 a	625	.....	2.18
Balch, Timothy	" " 130 a	450	.....	1.49
Bates, Zadock	" " 213 a. Town 4	250	150	1.32
Brand, James	" " 200 a	350	.....	1.16
Bigelow, Rachel	" " 70 a	200	.....	1.66
Bigelow, Jared	" " 100 a. Lot No. 15	300	.....	1.99
Bulliss, Henry H	" " 124 a	400	.....	1.39
Brown, William	" " 100 a	300	.....	1.99
Brown, John	" " 200 a	650	154	2.66
Broadwell, Noah	" " 300 a	1000	.....	3.30
Beckwith, Grant	" " 110 a	1000	.....	3.30
Bulliss, Henry G	Nothing at all	.....	.....	.....
Beckwith, Robins	H. F. 140 a	560	154	2.36
Broadwell, Wm	" " 300 a	500	.....	1.60
Barnum & Deleno	Lot. Pine 100 a	100	.....	1.30
Bedel, William	H. F. 50 a	250	.....	1.83
Bedel, Wm., Jr.	" " 50 a	175	.....	1.48
Bailey, J. (Potter)	Houses and Lots	800	300	3.63
Baker, Mary	H. & F. 60 a	260	.....	.76
Brumley, Hallock	" " and Store	250	.....	.73
Bams, Jeremiah	H. F. 150 a	325	110	1.44
Barber, Roswell	" " 48 a	325	120	1.46
Barber, Amos	" " 48 a	325	120	1.47
Bond, Seth	" " 100 a	450	.....	1.48
Burdick, Wait	Lot 85 Beekman Patent. H. & F	1000	.....	3.30
Baldwin, Elias	1 a. House and Shop	15	.....	.04
Bulliss, Mathew	H. F. 50 a	250	.....	.83
Bulliss, Isaac	H. F. 50 a	200	.....	.66*
Backus, Charles D	Shop H. and Lot in the village	750	.....	2.47
Beckwith, Doctor	25 a	150	50	.66
Barlow, William	H. and Lot. 260 a. Saw-mill	500	.....	1.65
Barlet, Philip, Jr.	H. F. 100 a	75	.....	.25
Burke, Erastus	" " 30	150	.....	.50
Brock, David	" " 50 a	150	.....	.50
Baldrige, John	" " 50 a	150	.....	.50
Bull, Smith	" " 106 a. Town No. 4	125	.....	.41
Butterfield, Eph	" " 106 a. do. do.	100	.....	.30
Bedel, Seneca	" " 50 a	100	.....	.30
Bulliss, John	Henry H. Bulliss, agent, 50 a	200	.....	.66
Bedel, Levy	H. F. 50 a	100	.....	.30
Bailey, William	Lot south of new Bridge 200 a. and Capt. Platt's old Farm	4000	.....	13.20
Baker, Reuben, and Jas. Hammond.	2 a. House	200	.....	.66
Brownson, Lewis	100 a	200	.....	.66
Beaumont, Samuel	House and lot in the village	600	.....	1.98
Bailey, Jas., N. Y.	Farm 260 a	700	.....	2.30
Brinkerhoff, A., Jr., Levy Platt, agent	Hunter's stand, Still-house, and 42 a. west of Goldsmith shop	1200	.....	3.96
Broadwell, Aaron	H. F. 50 a	200	.....	.66
Barns, Ezekiel	" " 50 a	150	.....	.49
Bullis, Benjamin		.....	.....	.....
Coon, Joseph	H. F. 150 a	400	60	1.58
Coon, Jacob D	" " 41 a	140	.....	.47
Coon, William B		.....	60	.20
Culver, John	" " 149 a	550	.....	1.15
Comstock, Rufus	" " 142 a	200	.....	.66
Crook, James	" " 358 a	1000	.....	3.30
Chittenden, Nathl.	" " 56 a	550	100	2.15
Colver, Francis	" " 320 a	1000	154	4.00†
Chace, Reuben	" " 54 a	150	.....	.49
Case, Bissel	" " 227 a. No. 4	227	.....	.75
Comstock, Joseph		.....	30	.....
Corbin, Moses	" " 50 a	100	.....	.30
Condon, James	H. F. 20 a	40	.....	.13
Canfield, Silvanus	" " 130 a	500	.....	1.66
Collins, Charles	" " 100 a	400	50	1.50
Chace, Enoch	" " and Lot 53 a	1500	.....	4.90
Coe, William	" " 158 a	1500	.....	4.90
Cummins, Stephen	H. L	150	.....	.40
Carr, John	" F. 25 a	75	.....	.25
Ceasar, Freaman	" F. 10 a	60	.....	.20
Clerc, Batist Le	" L	70	.....	.23
Comstock, David, Jonathan, Zeb	150 a	100	.....	.33
Dayton, Robert	H. F. 100 a	500	50	1.82
Doty, Joseph	" " 100 a	300	80	1.25
Dunham, William	" " 20 a	100	.....	.30
Douglass, Congdon	H. L. and Tan-works	100	.....	.30
Durand, M. F	" F. 100 a	1000	.....	3.30
Davidson, Oliver	Land 100 a. House and lot	700	.....	2.31
Delong, Isaac	H. L. 9 a	100	80	.59
Delong, Elizabeth	H. F. 50 a	100	.....	.33
Delong, Abram	" " 50 a	250	.....	.83
Day, Ezra	" L	50	.....	.17
Dunham, Guy		.....	150	.49
Dominy, Henry	H. F. 421 a	1400	136	4.95

* Received $0.50. † Received $3.25.

Names of Possessors or reputed Owners.	Description of Real Estate.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Tax.
Dominy, William...	H. F. 50 a	$200	.....	$0.66
Dominy, H., Jun'r.	" " 50 a	200	.....	.66
Dominy, Ezra		.....	$10	.03
Douglass, Thomas.	H. F. 100 a	750	125	2.90
Dopp, Peter	" " 125 a	350	.....	1.15
Drury, Luther	H. L. 3½ a. & ⅙ of Furnace	400	.....	1.32
Delong, Jacob	H. F. 30 a	60	.....	.20
Day, Joshua	" " 112 a	350	.....	1.15
Duncan, Robert	" " 100 a	75	.....	.24
Delord, Henry	H. and 9 acres of Land	750	.....	2.48
Dick, James	H. Lot and 8 acres	320	.....	1.06
Dominy, John	H. F. 114 a	800	250	3.47
Edwards, Luther	H. F. 59 a	260	.....	.86
Evist, Gilbert	" " 228½ a	655	70	2.40
Emerson, Thomas.	H. and shop	50	.....	.17
Ellis, Jude	H. F. 40 a	120	.....	.30
Eells, Simeon	H. and Lot 12 a	50	.....	.16
Edson, John	H. F. 100 a	100	.....	.30*
Fonda, John O	H. F. 50 a	200	.....	.66
Fairman, Warren	Store and 50 a	300	.....	.99
Fairman, James	House and Lot 1 acre	250	.....	.86
Freeland, John	Do. Do. 1 a	100	.....	.33†
Fordham, John	H. F. 50 a	200	.....	.66
Fordham, James	" " 120 a	450	.....	1.48
Fuller, Levy	" " 100 a	200	.....	.66
Ferris, Lewis	" " Grist-mill & Saw-mill, 106 a. No. 4	275	.....	.80
Ferris, Isaiah	" " 312 a	275	.....	.79
Farnsworth, Jus.	" " 174 a	1000	.....	3.30
Ferris, Jacob	H. L	200	.....	.66
Freileigh, J., and Freileigh, Geo.	H. L	500	200	2.31
Frank, York	H. L. 10 a	60	.....	.20
Farnsworth, Philip	H. F. 120 a	450	98	1.82
Fisher, Abijah	H. F. 73 a	500	.....	1.65
Finch, James	H. L. and Shop	50	.....	.17
Fouquet, John L.	H. L. and Shop	600	.....	1.98
Flanagan, Charles.	H. F. 100 a	600	.....	1.98
Fitch, Ichabod	H. L	250	.....	.83
Fouquet & Green	Store, Slaughter-house	500	.....	1.65
Finch, Stephen	H. F. 100 a	350	.....	1.65
Gregory, Adam	H. F. 106 a	90	.....	.30
Gregory, John	" " 256 a	250	.....	.83
Gould, Edward	" " 150 a	450	.....	1.49
Griffin, Jonathan	H. L. in the village	1300	.....	4.29
Graves, Benjamin	H. L. and F	500	.....	1.65
George, Samuel	H. and Improved part of James Bailey's farm	500	.....	1.65
Green, Joseph J	H. L. and Store, 200, a part of Lot No. 54	1500	.....	4.95
Green, Israel	H. L	1000	.....	3.30
Griffin, Nathaniel	H. F. 50 a	112	.....	.38
Gilliland, William.	H. F. and 1625¼ a. in Friswell's Patent	3400	.....	11.22
Howe, John S	H. F. 40 a	400	35	1.43
Howe, Stephen	" " 100 a	1000	.....	3.30
Howe, Abiram	½ a. H. & L	100	.....	.33
Halsey, Elizabeth.	H. F. 100 a	500	100	1.98
Hunter, Edward		.....	300	.99
Hillyard, Joshua	H. F. 246¾ a	1400	300	5.61
Howe, S., and J., Jr.	" " 283 a	1750	200	6.44
Hubbard, Ezekiel	" " 150 a	600	100	2.31
Hamilton, John	" " 60 a	100	.....	.33
Hick, James	" " 20 a	80	.....	.26
Howe, Ira	" " 116 a	800	120	3.04
Hunt, Silas		.....	74	.26
Havens, Byram	" " 100	450	100	1.82
Hayes, Benjamin	" " 41 a	150	.....	.49
Hayes, Asa	" " 200 a	800	.....	2.64
Hosmer, Reuben	" " 106 a. Town No. 4	100	.....	.33
Hopper, John M.	" " 106 a. " "	100	.....	.33
Hurd, Trueman	" " 106 a. " "	106	.....	.36
Hopper, Cornelius.	" " 100 a	75	.....	.24
Hare, David	H. F. 25 a	80	40	.40
Herrick, Elijah	H. L. in the village 100 a. Armstrong lot, 106 a. in No. 4	890	.....	2.94
Hammond, James.	H. F. 289 a. H. L. in the village	1300	100	4.62
Hick, Josiah	H. F. 19 a	50	.....	.17
Hillyard, Daniel	H. F. 292 a	700	.....	2.31
Howes, David	H. L. 9 a	200	.....	.66
Howe, John		.....	100	.33
Hammond, Elijah.	H. F. 64 a	245	.....	.82
Harris, Enos N	L. 100 a	75	.....	.24
Harris, Cornelius.		.....	30	.10
Johnson, Isaac	H. F. 100 a	300	100	1.32
Jones, Daniel	" " 188 a	700	100	2.64‡
Jenner, Moses J.	H. L. 500 a	800	.....	2.64
Jones, Samuel	a Saw-Mill	200	.....	.66
Jackson, Philip B.	H. F. 99 a. Houses and Store and 3 acres Land	900	.....	2.97
Jarsey, Henry	H. L. 21 a	250	.....	.83
Jarvis, Alexander	" " 57 a	65	.....	.21
Kimball, Nathan'l.	H. F. 57 a	228	.....	.75
Kinsley, Thadeus	" " 61 a	150	88	.79
Knapp, Roger		.....	60	.20
Kent, John	" " 150 a	500	.....	1.65
Kent, Jacob	" " 100 a	150	.....	.50
Knapp, Silas	" " 50 a	75	.....	.25
Keth and Wood	Lot 183½ a. Furnace	2000	.....	6.60
Kinsley, Jeremiah.	H. F. 85 a	400	.....	1.52
Lewis, James	H. F. 128 a	500	.....	1.65
Lewis, Minor	" " 25 a	100	.....	.33
Leonard, Fellus	Carding-Machine	500	.....	1.65
Larkins, Nehem'h.	H. F. 1282 a	450	50	1.65
Larkins, John	" " 100 a	220	.....	.73
Lyon, Nathaniel	" " 106 a. No. 4	106	.....	.35
Luther, William	" " 120 a	650	.....	2.15§
Lewis, Benjamin	" " 106 a	100	.....	.33
Lowell, Samuel	Printing-office	60	500	1.85
Lewis, Ely	H. F. 50 a	150	.....	.50
Laws, James	H. F. 213 a	$175	.....	$0.57
Marshall, Jonat'n.	" " 150 a	1800	$100	6.27
Marsh, George	" L. F	900	.....	2.97
Marsh, Charles	H. F. 178 a	900	200	3.63
McReady, Thomas.	" " 100 a	700	100	2.64
McReady, James, Musk Rat	" " 175 a	700	.....	2.31
Miller, Thomas	" " 460 a	3000	150	10.40
Morgan, Roswell	" " 93 a	300	.....	.99
Moor, Sam'l & Co.	H. L. Store and Potash	800	1000	5.94
Mooers, Benj. J		.....	300	.99
Miller, John, Dr.	H. F. and 3 houses in the village, 670 a	4500	500	16.50
Mooers, Benjamin.	H. occupied by Josiah George and Homestead Farm, $5000; also, Lots, $3282	8282	.....	27.34
Miller, Eleazer	H. F. and L. 51 a	1000	.....	3.30
Miller, Nathan	H. F. 101 a	400	.....	1.32
Mason, Aaron	H. F. 175 a	600	164	2.52
Mason, Aaron, Jr.	" " 25 a	125	.....	.41
Monty, Amable	H. L	50	.....	.17
Moor, Amos	H. F. 115 a	400	.....	1.32
Moor, Ephraim	" " 60 a	275	150	1.41‖
McReady & McDowal	H. a Store and 44 a	300	.....	.99
Moe, Isaac	H. F. 100 a	400	.....	1.32
Marsh, Joseph C.	" " 60 a	125	.....	.42
Mandevil, Peter	" " 150 a	400	.....	1.32
Moor, Jacob	" " 50 a	250	.....	.83
Moor, Joshua	" " 100 a	470	.....	1.55¶
McCarter, William.	" " 100 a	470	.....	1.55
McFaden, George.	" " 107 a	225	.....	.75
Mix, James & Eben	" " 63 a. and ½ Grist-Mill	400	.....	1.32
Main, James	" " 220 a	660	.....	2.18
McCready, John	" " 62 a	125	.....	.42
Marshall, Nath'l	" " 20 a	50	.....	.17
McIntire, Stephen	" " 75 a	300	.....	.99
Moor, Peter H	" " 115 a	400	.....	1.32
Miller, Silvanus	" " 60 a	250	80	1.09
Malory, John	H. Lot	200	.....	.66
Manly, William	H. F. 162 a	160	.....	.53
McCready, James.	" " 62 a	125	.....	.42
Meeder, Robt. and James	" " 355 a	1400	.....	4.62
Marshall, Paul	Lot 9 a. Tan-works and Shop	400	.....	1.32
Morgan & Sherry	Still and Land	300	.....	.99
Moe, Joseph	H. F. 50 a	100	.....	.53
Manly, Lyman	" " 50 a	120	60	.60
McDowall, McReady, and Nl. Chittenden	100 a. Pine 62 a. West Patent	75	.....	.25
Newcomb, Simon	H. F. 170 a	1200	.....	3.96
Newcomb, Platt	" " 125½ a	600	200	2.64
Newcomb, Kinnee.	" " 533 a	3000	.....	9.90
Newcomb, Smith	" " 100 a	500	.....	1.65¶
Nichols, John	H. and Lots	500	.....	1.65
Nichols, Caleb, Esq.	H. L. and Island	1100	500	5.28
Northum, Joel, heirs	H. F. 76 a	200	.....	.66
Norton, James	" " 114 a	750	196	3.12
Norcross, Samuel	H. L. 25 a	250	.....	.83
Nichols, John and Vealallen	Saw-mill (dry)	150	.....	.50
Ostrander, Henry	H. F. 156 a	750	100	2.81
Osier, Michael	H. L	75	75	.50
Peters, John	H. F	800	100	2.97
Peabody, Adriel, heirs	" " 102 a	100	.....	.33
Parsons, Abram	" " 160 a	400	100	1.65
Phelps, Ester	" " 73 a	300	.....	.99
Parce, John	" " 37 a	250	40	.96
Parce, Perry	" " 29 a	200	60	.86
Phelps, Sylvester	" " 2282 a	1000	100	3.66
Parce, Mercy, wid.	" " 110 a	75	.....	.25
Prindle, Ely	H. L. 1 a	100	.....	.33
Prindle, Ephraim	H. F. 50 a	300	.....	.99
Putnam, Aaron	" " 106 a	75	.....	.24
Putnam, Archebus.	" " 106 a	100	.....	.33
Parrot, Adoniram	" " 50 a	150	.....	.50
Platt, Nathan'l, Jr.	" " 125 a	400	.....	1.32
Platt, C. C., widow.	House, Store, and Lot	1400	500	6.27
Platt, Levy	H. F. L. 230 a., $1500; heirs of Z. Platt, $2400	3900	.....	12.87
Platt, Levy, & Melancton Smith	Forge, Saw-mill, Grist-mill, Fulling-mill, Houses, Lots, and Lumber-yard	5300	.....	17.49
Platt, Nathan'l Z.	H. F. Lots and Land in the village	1200	.....	3.96
Platt, Isaac C	H. F	2666	.....	8.80
Platt, Charles	H. L	750	.....	2.48
Platt, Isaac S	½ Store, H. F., Saw-mill, Lot in the village	3500	.....	11.55
Platt, Daniel	H. F. 220 a	700	.....	2.31
Parsons, Charles	H. L	130	.....	.43
Peters, David	H. F	800	.....	2.64
Parsons, David and Jeremiah	H. F. 152 a	650	250	2.97
Parsons, Thomas	H. F. 76 a	250	90	1.12
Parsons, Jeremiah.	H. F. 87 a	350	.....	1.15
Phelps & Kinsley	100 a. Pine. West Patent	75	.....	.25
Platt, William Pitt.	H. F. and 410 a. other Land	4000	.....	3.20
Parce, Amos	" " 37½ a	140	40	.59
Palmer & Walworth	House, lot, and office in the village	700	200	2.97
Platt, Ely		.....	50	.17
Powers, David	H. F. 50 a	150	.....	.50
Parce, Leonard	1½ a. Tan Works	100	.....	.33
Roberts, Joseph	H. F. 224½ a	300	.....	.99
Roberts, John E.	" " 100 a	500	.....	1.65
Roberts, Hiram		.....	300	.99
Roberts, John (3d).	H. F. ½ Store, 182 a	1000	.....	3.30
Roberts, Abraham.	H. L	150	.....	.50

* Returned by ——. † Received 25c. ‡ Received $1.12½. § Received $1.87. ‖ Received $1. ¶ Received 87½ c.

Names of Possessors or reputed Owners.	Description of Real Estate.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Tax.
Roberts, M. V.	H. F. 75 a	$500	.....	$1.65
Roberts, Benj. P.	H. L. 14 a., half of Armstrong Lot	1400	.....	4.62
Reynolds, Lucius	H. F. 50 a	300	.....	.99
Reynolds, Henry	" " 50 a	100	.....	.33
Reynolds, Benj	" " 175 a	1200	.....	3.90
Reynolds, Stephen	" " 114 a	650	.....	2.15
Reynolds, Charles	" " 528½ a. and 200 a. West Patent	1400	.....	4.62
Robinson, Daniel	" " 228½ a	457	.....	1.50
Ruger, John	" " 100 a	600	.....	1.98
Reed, Elijah	" " 210 a	150	.....	.50
Reed, Ephraim	" " 94 a	250	.....	.83
Ransom, Lewis	H. L. Store	1200	$800	6.60
Rowlson, Harvey	" "	400	.....	1.32
Ransom, Russel	H. F. 127 a. Ferry	1500	200	5.61
Reeve, Robert	" " 302 a	1800	225	6.69
Rowlson, Heman	H. L.	175	.....	.57
Rhoda, Daniel	" " 195 a	200	.....	.66
Reynolds, L. T. Printer	½ a. in the village	60	.....	.20
Reynolds, Reuben	H. L. 50 a. and 100 a. Steward Lot	250	.....	.83
Rand, Jeremiah	H. F. 76 a	70	.....	.23
Scribner, Jonath'n	H. F. 248 a	1250	164	4.68
Smith, John	" " 84 a	500	124	2.06
Shaw, Simeon	" " 10 a	30	.....	.10
Shaw, Isaac	" " 47 a	125	.....	.49
Stickles, Jacob	" " 100 a	400	.....	1.32
Soper, Moses	" " 1872 a	500	.....	1.65
Soper, Jesse	H. L. 2 a	200	.....	.66
Shaw, Abraham	H. F. 16 a	70	.....	.23
Smith, Allen, Blacksmith	H. F. 59 a	350	80	1.44
Scribner, Levy	H. F. 400 a. Saw and Grist Mill	1500	100	5.28
Sanger, Isaac	" " 50 a. Duerville Lot No. 112 N. E. Corner	40	.....	.13
Singlehurst, John	" " 25 a	50	.....	.17
Spaldin, Wright	" " 120 a	125	.....	.42
Smith, Silvanus	" " 50 a	40	.....	.13
Stockwell, David	.....	.....	60	.20
Smith, Melancton	H. L. in village and other Lands in Town	3215	.....	10.62
Smith, Allen	H. F. 76½ a	600	.....	1.98
Senat, James	H. L.	100	.....	.33
Sherry, Seth	Lot and Mill 31 a	150	.....	.50
Sailly, Peter	H. F. Lots and Houses in the village and Silver Mine	3710	.....	12.25
Sperry, Gilead	Lot and office, Lot No. 89, 4th Town.	530	200	2.41
Stafford, R., Jun'r	H. F. 180 a	800	.....	2.64
Stafford, Rufus	" " 100 a	400	.....	1.32
Stone, Samuel	" " 85 a	350	.....	1.15
Stafford, Cleveland	" " 168 a	500	.....	1.65
Stephenson, Amasa, Adm'r	" " 150 a	400	.....	1.32
Stephenson, John	" " 75 a	600	.....	1.98
Savage, James	H. L. 1 a	600	100	2.31
Stratton, John	H. F. 187 a	900	190	3.60
Seaman, Gilbert	½ a. Lot	25	.....	.08
Stafford, Rowland, and A. Barrows	" " 68 a	700	100	2.64
Shelden, Aruna	H. F. 61 a	180	.....	.59
Stowe, Abijah	" " 64½ a	300	.....	.99
Stickles, Ed., Jun'r	" " 50 a	200	.....	.66
Stowe, Jeremiah	" " 22½ a	88	.....	.29
Stickles, John	" " 50 a	250	.....	.83
Soper, Benjamin	" " 73 a	115	.....	.38
Thom, William	H. F. 97 a	400	.....	1.32
Thom, William	Agent for Hedges Lot, 128 a	300	.....	.99
Tarbill, Jason	H. F. 200 a	1600	.....	5.28
Thompson, Sebe	" " 202 a. and a Grist-Mill	1000	.....	3.30
Turner, Ezra	" " 100 a. and 2 Saw-Mills	650	.....	2.15
Tuthill, Luther	" " 200 a	500	.....	1.65
Tredwell, Thos., Jr	" " 424 a	1000	86	3.59
Tredwell, Thomas	" " 411 a. Good and bad	2000	.....	6.60
Traviss, Abraham	" " 153 a. House and lot in the village	600	100	2.31
Thompson, Rebecca	House and Lot	50	.....	.17
Tylee, Carlisle D.	Store in the village	200	500	2.31
Trowbridge & Seymour	Hatters' shop in the village	100	150	.83
Tobyne, Samuel	H. F. 228 a	250	.....	.83
Vaughan, Benj	H. F. 100 a	350	.....	1.15
Vaughan, Danl. B.	H. L. ½ a	50	.....	.17
Vaughan, Ira	H. F. 300 a	600	.....	1.98
Vail, Moses E.	" " 150 a	700	.....	2.31
Vandervoort, Corn.	" " 228 a	900	30	3.07
Vandervoort, Paul	.....	.....	50	.17
Vancleich, Henry	" " 20 a	60	.....	.20
Woodruff, Elias	H. F. 500 a	2600	300	9.57
Wallis, Hammond	" " 50 a	300	.....	.99
Wood, Benj. G	Store and lot 400 a	1100	.....	3.63
Winebell, Martin	H. L. F. 151 a	1000	.....	3.30
Waterman, Anson, widow	H. F. 100 a	400	.....	1.32
Warford, John	H. L. office and store	850	.....	2.48
Walker, Alenson	H. F. 80 a	300	.....	.99
Walters, Aaron	H. F. L.	800	.....	2.64
Wilson, John	H. F. 78 a	400	.....	1.32
Wait, John	H. F. 129½ a	2000	100	6.93
Wait, Jno., Jr., and Roswell Wait	H. L. Store, 394 a	2100	.....	6.93
Wait, John, Jr	H. F. 160 a	650	.....	2.15
Warren, Parker	" " 50 a	250	.....	.85
Wood, B	" " 100 a	400	.....	1.32
Weaver, Peter	" " 100 a	375	.....	1.24
Weaver, Samuel	" " Preacher	.....	.....	.....
Western, Elijah	" " Potash 81 a	200	.....	.66
Wheeler, Glasier	" " 100 a	75	.....	.24
Woolsey, Melanc. L	" " 250 a	2500	.....	8.25
White, Thomas	" " 465 a	1000	.....	3.30
Wheeler, Caleb	" " 50 a	150	.....	.50
Washburn, Levy	H. L. in village	225	.....	.75
Wait, Jonathan	H. F. 50 a	$175	.....	$0.58
White, Elijah	Store	450	.....	1.48
Whitherel, John	.....	.....	$100	.33
White, James, and Joshua Steward	Pine Lot 50 a. No. 75	300	.....	.99
Wait, Roswell	H. F. 228 a. Butterfield lot	450	.....	1.48

CHAPTER XLII.

PLATTSBURGH—(Continued).

Civil History—Military History.

PLATTSBURGH was first recognized as a town in 1785, three years prior to the organization of Clinton County. A part of Peru was taken off in 1792, Beekmantown in 1820, Saranac in 1824, and Schuyler Falls in 1848.

The first town-meeting was held at the dwelling-house of Charles Platt, on the third Tuesday of June, 1785. Mr. Platt was chosen Supervisor, and Zaccheus Newcomb, Nathaniel Platt, and Platt Rogers, Commissioners of Highways.

The earliest complete record of the town is that for the year 1786. The town-meeting was held on Tuesday, April 3d, at which the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Charles Platt; Town Clerk, John Ransom; Assessors, Kinner Newcomb, John Ransom, and Jacob Ferris; Overseers of the Poor, Derrick Webb, Jonas Allen, and Jacob Ferris; Commissioners of Highways, Samuel Beeman, Cyrenus Newcomb, and John B. Hartwick; Appraisers of Insolvent Estates, Derrick Webb and Cyrenus Newcomb; Constables, Thomas Allen, Allen Smith, and Abraham Montee; Collector, Thomas Allen; Commissioners of Roads in the Northern District, Col. Edwin Antill, Capt. Benjamin Mooers, and Maj. Colvin; Fence-Viewers, Kinner Newcomb and Lewis Reynolds; Pathmasters, Jacob Ferris, Kinner Newcomb, Samuel Beeman, Jonas Allen, Titus Andrus, Joseph Thurbur, Capt. Montee, and Mr. Harden.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from 1788 to 1880:

SUPERVISORS.

1788–89, Chas. Platt; 1790, Melancton L. Woolsey; 1791–98, Nath. Platt; 1799–1800, Peter Sailly; 1801, Kinner Newcomb; 1802, Theodorus Platt; 1803–4, Kinner Newcomb; 1805, Marenus F. Durand; 1806, Jonathan Griffen; 1807–8, Joseph I. Green; 1809–10, Simon Newcomb; 1811, Kinner Newcomb; 1812, Nath. Z. Platt; 1813, Chas. Marsh;* 1814, Kinner Newcomb; 1815–17, Platt Newcomb; 1818, A. C. Flagg; 1819, Chas. Mayl; 1820–21, Jonathan Griffen; 1822, Azariah C. Flagg; 1823, Platt Newcomb; 1824, Benj. J. Mooers; 1825, Jonathan Griffen; 1826–28, Benj. H. Mooers; 1829–30, Roswell Wilson; 1831–35, Smith Mead; 1836, Cornelius Halsey; 1837–39, Isaac H. Patchen; 1840–41, Cornelius Halsey; 1842, Zephaniah C. Platt; 1843, Cornelius Halsey; 1844–45, Henry K. Averill; 1846–48, David Broadwell; 1849–50, Henry K. Averill; 1851–52, C. D. Blake; 1853, Ebenezer T. Winslow; 1854, Zephaniah C. Platt; 1855, Henry S. Johnson; 1856, Wm. W. Hartwell; 1857, William Reed; 1858, Elric L. Nichols; 1859–72, Wm. Reed; 1873, John H. Myers; 1874, Silas W. Gregory; 1875–78, Wm. Reed.

TOWN CLERKS.

1788, Gilbert Thew; 1789, Kinner Newcomb; 1790, Nath. H. Treadwell; 1791–95, Chas. Platt; 1796, Adriel Peabody; 1797, Benj.

* Chosen by one majority.

Graves; 1798, Chas. L. Platt; 1799, Joseph I. Green; 1800, George Marsh; 1801, Joseph I. Green; 1802, Caleb Nichols; 1803–6, Joseph I. Green; 1807–8, M. F. Durand; 1809, Geo. Marsh; 1810–11, Jos. I. Green; 1812–14, Benj. G. Wood; 1815–19, Jonathan K. Wood; 1820, Hiram Safford; 1821–22, James Bailey; 1823, Eleazer Miller; 1824, Wm. F. Haile; 1825–26, Eleazer Miller; 1827–31, Peter J. Roberts; 1832–34, Geo. W. Lynde; 1835–37, Isaac W. R. Bromley; 1838–39, Geo. F. Buck; 1840–41, Caleb Nichols; 1842–43, Theodore P. Cady; 1844, John A. Douglass; 1845, Frederick H. Bailey; 1846–47, Francis M. Murray; 1848, Geo. N. Webb; 1849–50, Joseph H. Mitchell; 1851, S. B. M. Beckwith; 1852, Geo. N. Webb; 1853, Wm. P. Platt; 1854–55, Samuel P. Bailey; 1856, no election—a tie; 1857, J. L. Stetson; 1858–59, Geo. N. Webb; 1860–61, John G. De Forris; 1862–63, James P. Campbell; 1864–65, Henry E. Barnard; 1866–67, John Shinville; 1868–69, Frank I. Eaton; 1870, John B. Trudo; 1871–73, Paul Girard; 1874, Martin H. O'Brien; 1875, Paul Girard; 1876, Walter Gilbert; 1877–78, Francis R. Danis.*

The town officers elected in 1879 were as follows: Supervisor, Wm. Reed; Town Clerk, Francis Robert Danis; Justice of the Peace, Martin H. O'Brien; Collector, Chas. S. Averill; Assessor, John M. Thompson; Commissioner, Edward Erno; Auditors, Henry W. Cane, Jos. S. Banker, and John H. Myers; Inspectors, John B. Gilmore, James Tierney, Wm. J. McCaffrey, No. 1; Joseph Paris, Nathan A. Vaughn, Roger A. Dutton, No. 2; C. Dolan, John J. Fitzpatrick, Charles E. Palmer, No. 3; Excise Commissioner, James Potman; Constables, Thomas L. Ryan, Charles Reed, Levi A. Finn, Moses Burde, J. L. Grant; Game Constable, John Burde.

VILLAGE OF PLATTSBURGH.

March 3, 1815, the village of Plattsburgh was incorporated, and at an election held on the 2d day of May, 1815, the following persons were chosen trustees†: William Bailey, Jonathan Griffin, John Palmer, Reuben H. Walworth, Levi Platt, Samuel Moore, and Eleazer Miller; Gilead Sperry, Clerk.

The following is a list of the presidents and clerks of the board of trustees from 1836 to 1880:

PRESIDENTS.

1836, C. Halsey; 1837, F. L. C. Sailly; 1838, Richard Yates; 1839, Ephraim Buck; 1840, Hiram J. Bentley; 1841, Dr. E. Kane; 1842, A. D. Ladd; 1843, Geo. Moore; 1844–46, Amos A. Prescott; 1847–48, R. A. Weed; 1849, Charles S. Moores; 1850, Amos A. Prescott; 1851, D. McMaster; 1852, James Bailey; 1853, P. G. Ellsworth; 1854, H. S. Johnson; 1855, Wm. Palmer; 1856, E. S. Winslow; 1857, H. S. Johnson; 1858, H. H. Haile; 1859, Levi Cooley;‡ 1859, Peter S. Palmer; 1860–64, C. Halsey; 1865–66, Smith M. Weed; 1867, H. E. Barnard; 1868–70, Peter S. Palmer; 1871–73, Henry E. Barnard; 1874–75, W. W. Hartwell; 1876, H. E. Barnard; 1877–79, W. E. Smith.

CLERKS.

1836–37, Peter S. Palmer; 1838, L. D. Brock; 1839, George Moore; 1840, J. H. Sanborn; 1841, George Moore; 1842–44, G. W. Palmer; 1845, George Moore; 1846–48, Peter S. Palmer; 1849, C. D. Blake; 1850, Peter S. Palmer; 1851, J. J. Haile; 1852–57, Peter S. Palmer; 1858, S. P. Bailey; 1859, George L. Clark, John P. Smith; 1860, Wm. R. Jones; 1861, J. G. De Forris; 1862–64, James P. Campbell; 1865–67, Wm. H. Chandler; 1868–69, J. E. McDermott; 1870, R. R. Grant; 1871–76, Paul Girard; 1877–79, F. R. Danis.‖

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who enlisted from this town during the war of the Rebellion, as completed by the town clerk in 1865:

Charles E. Prayne, 1st lieut., Co. A, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Albert Denio, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Vols; enl. October, 1861.
Joseph Ashton, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
John Clairman, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
James B. Erren, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
James McInmaney, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
John Nash, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Darius M. Parsons, capt., Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862; died in service.
Stephen Moffitt, brev. brig.-gen.; enl. February, 1862, 1st lieut., Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; pro. to lieut.-col., May, 1863; to col., May, 1865.
William H. Trembly, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861; killed.
James A. Holden, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March, 1861.
John Sanborn, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March, 1862.
John E. Kelley, maj., 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March, 1861; killed.
Charles Gray, lieut.-col., 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. 1862; killed.
Michael Doyle, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
Philip Aldridge, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Henry Benedict, Co. B, 36th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Joseph Beck, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Julian Bushaw, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. 1861.
Rensselaer Cale, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Stephen Cooper, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
William Gilliland, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861; killed.
Charles Grant, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861; died.
Peter Labaney, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
William Powers, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
George Parker, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
George St. Antoine, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Albert Sweet, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1861.
Joseph Welk, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Scribney Welk, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
William Webber, Co. B, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Joseph Nichols, capt., Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
John Green, 1st lieut., Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Henry Pierce, 2d lieut., Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Levi Nichols, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Rawson Nichols, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
William W. Nichols, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Byron Smith, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Lyman Bridges, 1st lieut., Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Cornelius Cook, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
James Hawkes, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
Elias M. Cook, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Henry Cook, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
William Haseltine, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Alfred Larou, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
John Lewis, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1862.
Christopher Maynor, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
James Orr, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
William Birkle, Co. E, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Abram Abby, Co. E, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
Price Blair, Co. E, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. January, 1862.
Frank Becham, Co. E, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
Henry Coleman, Co. E, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
John Gilley, Co. E, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
John Houston, Co. E, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Andrew Miller, Co. E, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
James Sweney, capt., Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March, 1862.

* Martin A. Smith appointed, *vice* Danis, resigned.

† One of the first acts of our village fathers "was to provide for the building of a market-house and public scales. The market-house was erected at the east side of the square or 'park' in front of the court-house. It was used for several years, the stalls, four in number, being annually leased at auction. The scales stood about four rods south of the market, and here all the hay sold within one-half of a mile of the court-house was by ordinance required to be weighed. These scales were an old-fashioned, clumsy affair, provided with beam and chain, pulleys and cog-wheels, used for the purpose of raising the wagons off the ground. Between the market-house and the hay-scales a turnpike-road was constructed along the south side of the square, while all north of this road was a quagmire, in which innumerable bull-frogs, of monstrous growth, held nightly concerts for the amusement of our forefathers."—PALMER.

‡ In 1859 the village charter was amended, and under the act an election was held May 31, same year.

‖ Martin A. Smith appointed, *vice* Danis, resigned.

Benjamin L. Basford, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Joseph Brothers, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Albert Brothers, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Thophilus Brainard, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. January, 1861.
Lewis Bodan, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. January, 1862.
Antoine Beset, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Joseph Burdick, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Andrew Baker, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Michael Condon, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
George Carter, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
John Colbern, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols ; enl. January, 1862.
James Howes, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Joseph Sheppard, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
Harman Winters, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
George Winters, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
De Witt B. Worley, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. January, 1862.
Nicholas Day, capt., Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. January, 1862.
Nicholas Mooney, 1st lieut., Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Walter Benedict, 2d lieut., Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862; pro. to capt.; killed.
John Mathew, 2d sergt., Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861; pro. to capt.
James Reiley, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
William Stafford, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
Peter Alour, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Anson Ayers, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
Julius Banker, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Charles Blanchard, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Richard Baker, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
Alexander Blake, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Charles Clay, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
J. R. Cook, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Washington Careby, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Andrew Collins, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Roland Dominy, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Joseph Douglass, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
John Doyle, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Philander Gibbs, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Oscar Hinkley, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
David Hibbard, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
Andrew James, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Horatio Johnson, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
George Lanssing, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
D. L. Myers, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
George Mervin, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Lyman Nutting, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Henry M. Shaw, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Charles Shewon, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Charles Stockdale, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. November, 1861.
Palmer Sunier, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Stephen Webber, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. October, 1861.
Jacob Weatherwax, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Richard Welk, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Washington Harris, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March, 1862.
James Keyes, Co. I, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
George Hindes, capt., Co. K, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. March, 1862.
Henry Palmer, Co. K, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
George Brown, Co. K, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. February, 1862.
Charles Doty, Co. K, 96th N. Y. Vols.; enl. December, 1861.
Charles Abore, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Joseph Anton, 153d N. Y. Vols.
William Aiken, Co. H, 16th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
H. Andrews, 118th N. Y. Vols.
William Blair, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Alix Brongnette, 16th N. Y. Vols.
October Brono, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Joseph Bonda, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Calvin Bridges, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Julius Brogg, 1st Inf.
John Brossa, 1st Inf.
John Baker, 1st Inf.
Thomas Butler, 44th Inf., N. Y. Vols
Francis Bemay, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut.
W. Birchell, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Henry Bell, 1st Inf.
William Bailey, 1st Inf.
Etham Cline, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Melvin Collins, 16th N. Y. Vols.
John Carter, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Paul Carter, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Francis Champaigne, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Edward Cooke, 153d N. Y. Vols.
John Connees, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Jonas Cline, 153d N. Y. Vols.
William Clute, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Frank Carter, 2d N. Y. Art.
William Egan, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Smith Fordham, 16th N. Y. Vols.
William Faber.
William Fitzpatrick, 153d N. Y. Vols.
John Hare, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Robert Harter, Cav.
George Harter, 16th N. Y. Vols.
James Hilker, 118th N. Y. Vols.
William Irish, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Samuel Jando, 16th Cav.
Lewis Jordan, 16th Cav.
L. H. Jones, 16th Cav.
John June, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Levi Jarndra, 118th N. Y. Vols.
D. Jarndra, 118th N. Y. Vols.
James Kirk, 1st Inf.
Thomas Kenedy, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Henry Lampard, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Sylvester Lahaway, 153d N. Y. Vols.
J. La Boke, 153d N. Y. Vols.
David Larda, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Benjamin Labaw, 15th N. Y. Vols.
William Leravway, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Francis Miller, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Seymore Monty, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
John Mehan, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Joseph Manor, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Michael McGowen, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Jonas McDermot, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Samuel Moore, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Joseph Mooers, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Peter Miller, 118th N. Y. Vols.
John Matterway, 118th N. Y. Vols.
John Newcomb, Co. K, 2d N. Y. Cav.
K. C. Newcomb, 2d N. Y. Cav.
George Nichols, 118th N. Y. Vols.
William Otis, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Oliver Otis, 153d N. Y. Vols.
William Oliver, 153d N. Y. Vols.
William Ostrander, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Thomas Riets, Co. H, 115th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Converse Paro, 118th N. Y. Vols.
John Phalon, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Michael Phalon, 118th N. Y. Vols.
James Piets, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.
George Parker, 118th N. Y. Vols.
William Palmer, 118th N. Y. Vols.
John Pelford, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Moss K. Platt.
George Quelch, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Ectran Roberts, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Joseph Rule, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
James Roberts, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; died.
Levi Rock, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Eli Remmarleir, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Patrick Ryan, 44th N. Y. Vols.
Bartlet Stone, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Thomas Serrill, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Levi Seymose, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
James Smith, 16th N. Y. Vols.
S. P. St. Denis, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Joseph St. Denis, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
George Stiles, 16th N. Y. Vols.
H. Smith, 153d N. Y. Vols.
William Smith, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Mitchel Trombly, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Charles Tefft, 16th N. Y. Vols.
William Trowbon, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Samuel Toms, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Robert Turner, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
D. Taylor, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Peter Theroux, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862; died.
Thomas Theroux, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Joseph Tracey, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Peter Vassar, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862; died.
Noel Varno, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Reuil Varno, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
James Von Vert, 16th Cav.
James Van Aramer, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Thomas White, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.; enl. August, 1862.
Thomas Wilson, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Albert Wilson, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Isaac Wells, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Amos Willard, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Edward Willet, 153d N. Y. Vols.
James Wool, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Charles Wells, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Henry Gregory, Naval service.
Levi Prit, Naval service.
Halsey ——, Naval service.

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W. H. Mansier, captain.
David Dobie, 1st lieut., Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Pliny Moore, captain.
S. Vedder, lieutenant.
George Sawyer, Naval service.
George Nicholds, col., 118th N. Y. Vols.
Henry Mooers, surg., 118th N. Y. Vols.
John Stetson, lieut.-col.; killed.
Robert Bailey, lieut.; pro. to captain.
William Bailey, capt., 118th N. Y. Vols.
Benjamin Beckin, captain.
Charles Bentley, capt., 16th N. Y. Vols.
Peter La Forntain, 2d lieutenant.
Byron Dround, Navy.
George Gant.
Henry Smith, 16th N. Y. Vols.
Jacob Grant, 16th N. Y. Vols.
J. H. Moffat, 16th N. Y. Vols.
P. K. De Lancey, 16th N. Y. Vols.
The following enlisted in 16th N. Y. Vols.: Melancton Webb, William Grant, Thomas Lavalla, George Mairtoll, James Varno, Joseph Russelle, James Armstrong, Amos Ureal, Mitchel Brodie, E. Corddie, William Dunn, William Grant, John Hillard, Charles Lucas, Mitchel Loraine, John Methem, M. Ostrando, H. Robinson, Richard Ryan, Jacob Ryan, Edward Smith, William Town, William Thompson, John Torsey, James Varno, James Williams, William Williams, Francis Leyunt, William Cope, G. W. Beckwith, I. Broodnee, Frank Champlain, Albert Case, Jacob Cross, Eugene Conners, V. Dent, Henry Lusher, Charles Tornica, Andrew Gyary, David Harris, E. King, Peter Le Brick, Alexander Laderbrooke, H. G. Leyelle, Peter Myrtle, Solomon Prielle, William Pelnur, William Roberts, William Rock, Charles Sweney, Francis St. Antoine, Albert Stephens, Henry Thompson, G. Ward, Henry Webber, Charles Young, R. Young, John Hilliard, Jacob Rogar, Mathew Hager, J. Hager, Alexander St. Dennier, Joseph Roberts, Milton Hamblin, William Tanner, W. H. Edwards, October Bruso, Thomas Lavalley, John Cavanaugh, John Hilliard, Jacob Rogar, Mathew Hagar, Alexander St. Dennier, Joseph Roberts, W. Townsend (died), Frank Sergeant, William Harris, Joseph Bulley (killed), John Torrey (killed), William Dunn (killed), George Hills, Alexander Ladderbush (died), M. B. Webb (died), Albert Case, Peter Laroche, William Cayle (drowned), Edward Cethwright, George Bradford, Edward Gebo, Albert Ladue, Charles Moore (1st lieut.), Mathew Tuck (capt.).
Joseph Russelle, 192d N. Y. Vols.
P. Weldon, 153d N. Y. Vols.
Ladd Chamberlain, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Charles Varger, 96th N. Y. Vols.
Charles Read, 2d lieut., 96th N. Y. Vols.
Charles Hagar, chaplain, 118th N. Y. Vols.
George Anderson, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Heman Cline, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Leister Cline, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Louis De Jordan, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Paul De Jordan, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Charles Fordham, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Thomas Fordham, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
William Gebo, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Joseph Gebo, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Frederick Haseltine, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
John Powers, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
William McCormick, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
James Manor, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Carese Paro, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Thomas Armstrong, lieut.-col.
Joseph Hoag, Co. C, 22d Cav.
D. Taylor, Co. C, 22d Cav.
Henry Danforth, Co. C, 22d Cav.
John Barney, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Ambrose Dinsmore, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Austin Daniels, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
William Frenyea, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Peter Henry, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Chas. Grelton, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Louis King, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Nelson Kaier, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Lewis Monty, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Godfrey Molburn, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
James Stanley, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Joseph Thenoux, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Alonzo Andrews, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Alfred Stone, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Philip Miller, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Thomas Wilson, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Michael Phelan, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Frank Gough, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Edward Cooke, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Cav.
F. Benway, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Lewis Ricord, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Cav.
Charles McClain, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Cav.
Richard Wells, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Melton Clark, John Little, John Broochhauser, George Gross, Chauncey Starkweather, Martin Green, Cornelius Jones, Franklin Abbott, William Vangarden, Joseph Law, Leroy Titus, Otto Neblsick, Jorden Stinson, Richard Buggy, N. North, George Ofalenhauser, Henry Gamble, Charles Phillips, William Smith, John Larer, David Flynn, Benjamin Litch, James Benchauser, George Bieder, Bill Schwany, Robert Grupe, P. Fiske, Heman Cline, Joseph Heald, Harmon Vanssetten, William Tarvel, Benjamin Johnson, Debre Bennington.
George Siddon, Co. G, 121st N. Y. Inf.
Drafted in 1863.—Ganett Rock, Lyman Allen, Moses Depu, John Premore, Patrick Ryan, James Ross, Theo. Winchell, Robert Hines, Richard Comes, William Carlisle, Patrick Fahey.
Substitutes.—William Collins, Benjamin Monty, Peter Doty, Joseph Meyette, Benjamin Miller, George Shurden, Francis Brousseau, Francis Norcross, Randell Murray, John Cross, Raphael Poissant, Jefferson Wells, Peter Archambault, Jerry Miller, Levi Thayer, John Ricord, David Buchanan, John O'Brien, Willard Burr, Peter Jackson, Joseph Woodman, Richard Murphy, Patrick Mangan, Charles Gooseberry, Thomas Pashby, Richard Chesbrough, Jacob Gongea, Adolphus Soul, Albert Sweet, William Appe, Charles Watson, William Welch, F. Cross, Albert Robare, Charles Ward, Francis Lacomt, A. Light, Joseph Lamay, Charles Smith.
Alexander Larine, 118th N. Y. Vols.
John Garrant, 118th N. Y. Vols.
William Warner, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Peter Tracey, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Joseph Ruck, 118th N. Y. Vols.
James June, 118th N. Y. Vols.
E. Cline, 118th N. Y. Vols.
James Gough, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Eugene Bell, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Louis Beck, 118th N. Y. Vols.
J. Latour, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Silas Ashley, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Alfred Parrott, 1st Eng.
Joseph Picket, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Joseph Sousie, 118th N. Y. Vols.
Luke Welch, 118th N. Y. Vols.
John King, 1st N. Y. Cav.
Emory King, 1st N. Y. Art.
Thomas Larion, 14th N. Y. Art.
A. Jones, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters.
Mitchel Terry, 118th N. Y. Vols.
John Terry, 118th N. Y. Vols.
John Corcoran, 91st Inf.
Seth Adams, 91st Inf.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MERRITT SOWLES.

Merritt Sowles was born in Alburgh, Vt., Dec. 24, 1837. He was educated at the Swanton Academy, and received his commercial education in the store and banking-house of his father, where was laid the foundation of his subsequent successful business career.

In 1860 he removed to Plattsburgh, and became cashier of the Mercantile Bank, a position which he occupied until July 1, 1865, when he resigned and became associated with Mr. C. E. M. Edwards in the hardware business, having purchased the interest of the late C. D. Blake. This business has since been conducted under the firm-name of Sowles & Edwards. Mr. Sowles is also a partner in the firm of B. D. Clapp & Co., hardware dealers, at Keeseville, N. Y.

In 1872, Mr. Sowles purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Plattsburgh, and was made a director. In January, 1874, he was chosen president of the institution, and is the present incumbent. The bank under its present management is in a highly prosperous condition, and is ranked among the leading banking institutions in the State.

Sept. 16, 1862, he united in marriage with Lucy M., daughter of the Hon. George M. Beckwith, of Plattsburgh. They have one child, "Bessie."

Politically, Mr. Sowles is a Republican, and a staunch supporter of the principles of that party.

MOSS KENT PLATT

was for half a century probably more closely identified with the varied interests of Clinton County than any man of his time, and was looked to for leadership in all the walks of life. In everything calculated to improve the moral, intellectual, and material prosperity of this county he was ever willing and anxious to lend a helping hand.

In his earlier and middle life he was a merchant and manufacturer of iron on the Saranac River, but the successful prosecution of his business in that region was seriously retarded by the roughness of the roads. This led him to enter zealously into a project for the plank-road leading up the river, the building of which has done so much to develop the rich lumber and iron resources of the upper Saranac region, and which, until within a year past, has been the only means of communication with the Clinton State-Prison. In 1851 the State appropriated ten thousand dollars for the improvement of the channel of the Saranac, and the fact that he was appointed one of three commissioners to expend the money is one of the best evidences of his conceded probity and practical ability.

In 1852 he engaged in an enterprise for the construction of a railroad from Plattsburgh to Montreal, being chosen director in the company formed for carrying out the work, which he entered into with all the energy so characteristic of him, never relaxing his efforts until the road was completed. Afterwards, when this road became embarrassed, he was appointed receiver, acting in that capacity until its sale and consolidation with other roads. During the struggle of business men of this section for better means of transportation East and South Mr. Platt was never appealed to in vain, and was always among the first to contribute of his money and time to bring about the desired result. His name appears as one of the original subscribers to the capital stock of the New York and Canada Railroad, which he lived to see completed, thus realizing one of the objects for which he worked so assiduously. He was one of the projectors of the Clinton County Savings Bank, and was its secretary and business manager until his death.

In 1866 he was elected State senator. During the first session in which he served he introduced the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad bill, and to his efforts in its behalf may be attributed its successful passage through both branches of the Legislature, and the following session he ably assisted in the passage of a similar bill through the Senate, supporting it in an effective speech. In 1868, Mr. Platt was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. In 1873 he was elected State-Prison inspector, being one of the only two persons on the Republican State ticket who were elected in that contest. This fact is mentioned as showing the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens throughout the State. We are warranted in saying here that in accepting the nomination for inspector Mr. Platt was actuated by higher motives than of honor or emolument.

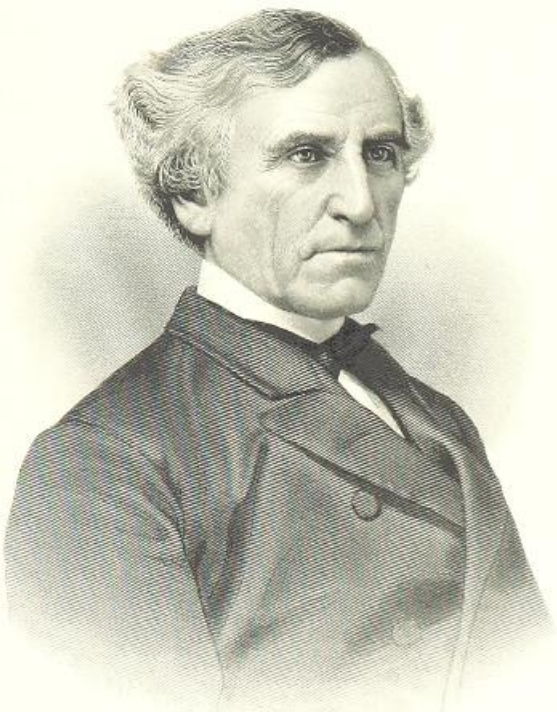
For years prison management and prison reform were topics in which he had a deep interest. He was a member and officer of the Prison Reform Association of the State, and earnestly desired an opportunity to make a practical application of his ideas of prison reform. His nomination and election were urged and sustained by that non-partisan association. Surrounded by many embarrassments, growing out of the incoherent and unsystematic prison system of our State then, he found many things to obstruct a full application of his practical and business-like ideas of discipline.

It was while in the midst of his official duties that he was stricken by disease. These duties had been extremely arduous during the two months previous, calling him from home most of the time, and compelling constant care and anxiety and much labor. He may be said to have died literally with the harness on, after a few days' confinement at his home in Plattsburgh.

That he closed his long public career without a stain upon his character, and without a shadow of suspicion upon his probity, is a fact which is as clear and undoubted as the shining of the sun at midday. At an early age Mr. Platt united with the Presbyterian Church, in which he was for many years previous, and at the time of his death, an irreproachable elder. In all philanthropic and charitable enterprises—Bible Society, temperance reform, etc.—he took an active part. In his relations to society, his urbane manner, his warm-hearted hospitality, his disposition to avoid unkind and unpleasant controversy, constantly exerted a softening and refining influence on those around him. Whether in business or politics he maintained the old-time courtesy of a generation fast passing away.

Mr. Platt was a prominent member of the Board of Education, and took an active part in the formation of our present school system, and always showed himself a true friend of the cause of popular education.

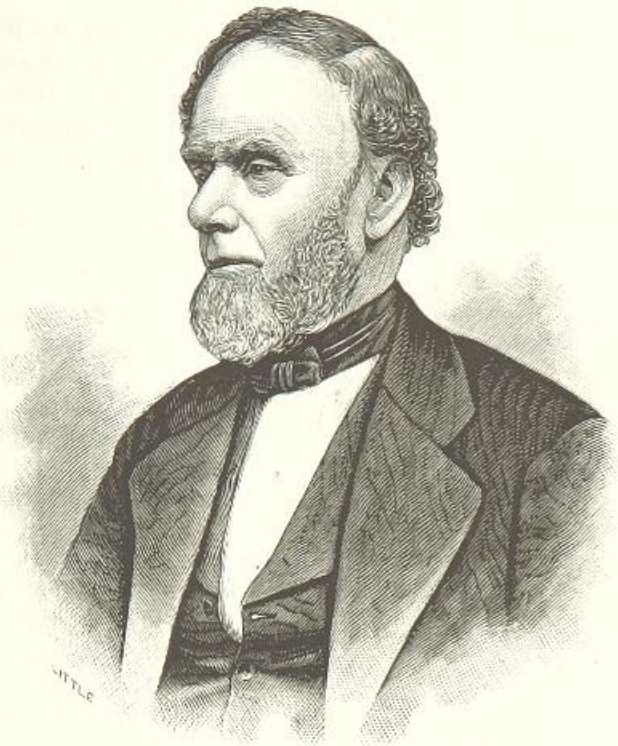
Moss Kent Platt's grandfather, Judge Zephaniah Platt, was one of the original proprietors of a grant of land seven miles square, in which the town of Plattsburgh is situated, and from him the town received its name. "Mr. Platt (we quote from the History of Lake Champlain, by Judge Peter S. Palmer, of Plattsburgh) was possessed of a clear and discriminating mind, and was classed among the first men of the State. In 1776, at the age of forty-one, he was chosen a delegate to the first Provincial Congress, and occupied a prominent place in that body. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, and took part in the convention called for forming a constitution for the State." Judge Platt removed from Poughkeepsie to Plattsburgh in 1801, where he resided till his death in 1807. He left nine sons, five of whom made Plattsburgh their permanent abode. One of these, William Pitt, who died in 1835, was the father of Moss Kent Platt. William Pitt Platt was married to Hannah Kent, only sister of Chancellor Kent, of New York. Mrs. Platt was a woman of superior intellect and mental culture. The home to which farmer Platt conducted his





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beautiful young bride was on a point of land called Cumberland Head, in full view of the naval engagement of Sept. 11, 1814. On a bright Sabbath morning, accompanied by her husband and colored servant, she landed and was conducted to the home prepared for her reception. There was born her son, Moss Kent Platt, and there was his home for the first fourteen years of his life. He always retained a vivid recollection of the naval battle as distinctly seen. Moss Kent Platt died March 1, 1876, at the age of nearly sixty-seven.



J. W. Tuttle

JOSEPH WILLARD TUTTLE.

The subject of this sketch traces his lineage in this country to Samuel Tuttle, who was born in the year 1708, and died at Littleton, Mass., Dec. 11, 1780. His grandfather, Samuel Tuttle, Jr., son of Samuel Tuttle, was born at Littleton, Mass., June 16, 1732. He was educated at Harvard University, and graduated in the same class with his brother Sampson, class of 1757. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Russell, of Littleton, by whom he had nine children. She died March 27, 1772, aged thirty-two years. His second wife was Miss Rebecca Robbins, of Westford, by whom he had fourteen children. He died Dec. 15, 1814.

Thomas Russell Tuttle, son of Samuel Tuttle, Jr., and grandson of Samuel Tuttle, was born at Littleton, Mass., Dec. 14, 1769. He was educated and took one course of lectures, with a view of entering the medical profession, but abandoned it for the more flattering prospects of trade, which he pursued successfully for a time, first at Littleton and afterwards in Boston; but financial disaster finally overtook him, from which he never recovered. He removed to New Hampshire, and afterwards to Vermont. He married Judith, daughter of Samuel Pitts, of Rumney, N. H., Sept. 20, 1803, by whom he had nine children. He was a kind and indulgent father, a firm friend, and an honest man. He was not a professor of religion during the main part of his life, but near its close embraced the Christian faith, and died in the full assurance of a happy future. He died in Burlington, Vt., April 5, 1838. His remains were interred in Green Mount Cemetery, near the Ethan Allen monument, where a suitable stone has been placed to his memory.

Judith, wife of Thomas R. Tuttle, was born at Rumney, N. H., Dec. 11, 1778. Her father (Samuel Pitts) served through the war of the Revolution. She was a devoted and self-sacrificing mother, and her children now living remember with the tenderest feelings of gratitude and affection her many acts of kindness and devotion to them and theirs. Of a religious turn of mind, she never failed to impress divine precepts upon the minds of her children, and if they did not all profit by her teachings it was no fault of hers. She died at Cohoes, N. Y., at the residence of her daughter Mary Ann (Mrs. Sanders), April 15, 1851, and her remains were interred in the cemetery at Waterford, N. Y. The remains of her daughter were laid beside her in the following autumn, and one stone marks both their graves. There were nine children in this family.

Joseph Willard Tuttle, son of Thomas R. Tuttle, grandson of Samuel Tuttle, Jr., and great-grandson of Samuel Tuttle, was born at Orford, N. H., June 4, 1813, and removed to Vermont with his parents in 1816. He acquired the rudiments of his education at the common schools, and



S. F. Vilas.



S. P. Brown

Although a large part of the productions of Miss Davidson were destroyed, I think, chiefly by herself, two hundred and seventy-eight pieces were preserved. These were collected and, with a memoir by Prof. S. F. B. Morse, published in 1829. They were afterwards reproduced with a more elaborate life by Miss C. M. Sedgewick.

Pope, at the age of twelve,

"Lisped in numbers, for the numbers came,"

Cowley wrote verses at fifteen, and Chatterton, "the wondrous boy," was a recognized poet at eleven years; but I believe it is the general verdict of the literary tribunals of both hemispheres that Miss Davidson equaled, if she did not excel, either of these.

A highly eulogistic notice of her works, written by Robert Southey, was published in the *London Quarterly Review*.

What would have been the achievements of Miss Davidson, had she lived to the development of matured powers, is now only a matter of painful speculation. An illustrated edition of her works was edited by her brother, M. O. Davidson, issued in 1871.

Margaret Miller Davidson, the sister of Lucretia, was born at Plattsburgh March 26, 1823, and died at Ballston, Nov. 25, 1838. She was removed from Plattsburgh at so youthful an age that her life is scarcely within the scope of your work. Dr. Davidson, soon after the death of Lucretia, carried his family to Saratoga County, there, in a new occupation (dentistry), to struggle with relentless, adverse fortune. Margaret emulated the example of her sister, and closely resembled her in the same bright intellectual qualities. The poems of Margaret were arranged and published with a notice by Washington Irving.

It is my impression that Mrs. Davidson, singularly the mother of these daughters, herself subsequently appeared in the literary field, both in prose and verse, but with what success I am unable to state.

Lieut. L. P. Davidson, who also died at an early age, had revealed bright evidences of the same remarkable family trait of poetic genius.

CHAPTER XLIII.

ALTONA.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features—Early Settlement and Industrial Development—Pioneer Incidents—Stores—Highways—Railroads—Civil Organization—Town Officers—Statistics—Villages and Hamlets—Schools—Religious—Burial-Places—Notes and Incidents—Military History—Soldiers of the Wars of 1812 and 1861-65.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

This town lies north of the geographical centre of the county, and is bounded on the north by the town of Mooers, in the same county; on the south by the towns of Dannemora and Beekmantown, also in Clinton County; on the east by the town of Chazy; and on the west by the town of Ellenburgh, both in the same county. The superficial area of the town is 101 square miles, and the population, as given by the census of 1875, is 3445.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is a rolling upland, with a slight inclination towards the northeast. The soil is light and sandy, and a considerable portion of it is not under cultivation. The western part of the town is quite heavily timbered; but this is being rapidly felled by the axe of the woodman to feed the saw-mills and iron-forges which abound in the town. The surface of the town is underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, and in some places hundreds of acres are covered with the naked rock. The South Branch of the Chazy River is the principal stream in the town. Entering the town from Dannemora, at the southeast corner, it flows in a northeasterly course through the town, and joining the North Branch of Chazy River at Mooers Forks forms the Great Chazy River, which flows easterly to the lake. Its principal tributaries in the town are Wood's Brook, which rises near the south line of the town, and flowing northerly enters the river near the centre; and Graves' Brook, which flows through the northwest corner of the town through Forest.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—PIONEER INCIDENTS.

Many facts of interest relating to the early settlement and pioneers of the town the reader will find in connection with the history of the town of Chazy.

Eighty years ago the entire town was a dense wilderness; thick forests of timber covered its surface; the woods teemed with wild animals, and the streams were alive with the now rare and crafty trout. Civilization had, as yet, made no effort to reclaim this territory from its virgin wildness.

A rough road was cut through a portion of the town leading from Plattsburgh to the St. Lawrence road as early as 1796, and over this simple pathway Benjamin Graves, the first settler in the town of Chateaugay, accompanied by several hired men,—Levi Trumbull, Joshua Chamberlin, Kinkade Chamberlin, Ethan A. Roberts, and Jared Munson, besides a wife and four children,—had transported his entire household effects, suspended to the yoke of a pair of steers and on the back of a single ox.

About this time Simeon Wood, the first settler of the town of Altona, comes to view. He was originally from Shoreham, Vt., and had with his family taken up a residence in Plattsburgh, then in the infancy of its growth and development. With Yankee enterprise and spirit he here here devoted himself to any pursuit by which he was enabled to turn an honest shilling.

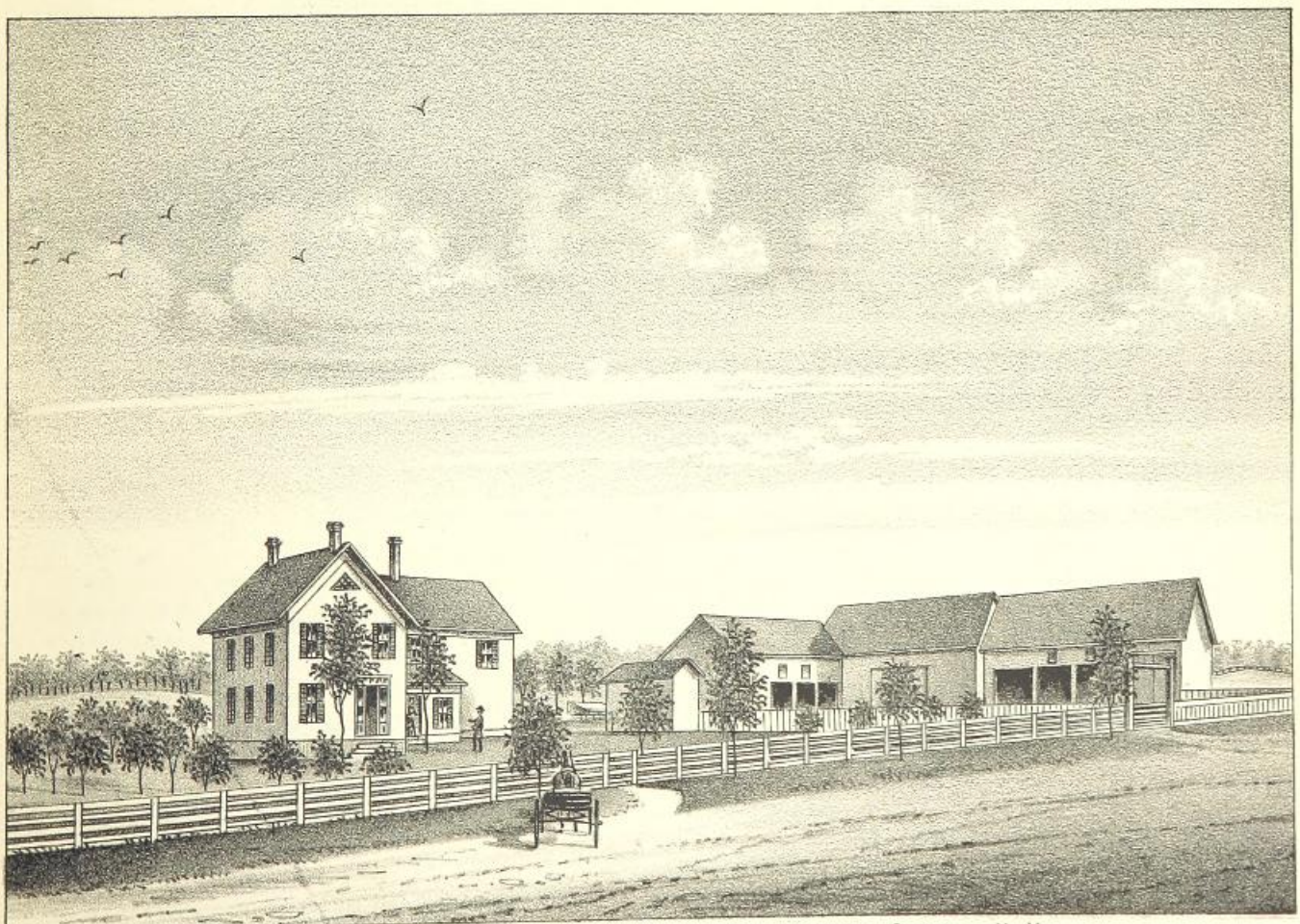
On several occasions he had been compelled to go out into the wilderness country, now known as the towns of Chazy and Altona, in search of stray cattle, or for hunting purposes. One of his first visits was in search of a cow which Gen. Woolsey had lost. The general offered Wood a pair of new boots to find the cow. So, accompanied by John Lindsey and George Gross (a Dutchman), he started out. After a long search the cow was found buried in the earth, with nothing but one horn protruding, while a huge bear stood guard over the precious remains. A sharp struggle ensued, but the bear, after being wounded by Lindsey's rifle, was killed by Wood, with a club which he



MRS. DAVID BRADFORD.



DAVID BRADFORD.



RESIDENCE OF DAVID BRADFORD, ALTONA, CLINTON COUNTY, N. Y.

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cut for the purpose. The last seen of Gross was a "flying Dutchman" making rapid progress towards Plattsburgh, his coat-tail standing out in the wind, and his face indicating the most abject fear of the brute whom his laughing companions had already slain.

Another visit made by Wood was an occasion when he went bear-hunting in the same tract. Coming across a deer he shot it, and placed its quarters in a beautiful spring on the present Prindle place, near West Chazy. Still another was the hunt after the steers, described in the history of Chazy.

On these several occasions Simeon Wood had been most forcibly impressed with the fine character of the country which he had explored. This, added to the fact that his wife was an invalid at Plattsburgh, and that her physician had advised that she be taken where she could obtain pure spring water to drink, induced Wood to move out to that wild country, and to locate himself near the spring in which he had hung the choice bits of the deer which he had shot.

Accordingly, in the year 1800, he transported his wife and nine children to his new home; the former, being unable to walk, was drawn on a dray which Wood had himself made. The road from Beekmantown (then the westernmost frontier of Plattsburgh) was so rough that he had to cut his way a great part of the distance. He located his rude log hut near the present residence of Rev. Mr. Prindle, and close by the spring of water that had been a prime object in his coming. The house contained a large fireplace, and two doors stood opposite each other. A horse was led right through the house, in one door and out the other, and by this means huge logs were dragged to the fire for burning. Keeping this going for a single season required three acres of timber, and upon this land Wood planted his grain, and raised a fine crop of wheat. At this point he remained six years, and two more children were added to his family, making eleven in all, and bearing strong testimony to the favorable medicinal effects of the spring water upon Mrs. Wood. One of these children was Mathilda K. Wood, born May 30, 1802, and who was the first child born in town.

Wood next removed to the town of Chazy, and built a house near where Wood Bros.' separator now stands. At this point he erected a grist-mill, which he exchanged, prior to 1811, with Kinner Newcomb for a tract of 420 acres of land on the Plattsburgh and Ogdensburgh road, and which, with the exception of 58 acres, is now owned and occupied by Smith Wood, his son.

Here, also, Newcomb had a tavern, which stood within ten feet of the present residence of Smith Wood, and the cellar of which can still be traced.

At this point Simeon Wood carried on a profitable business for many years as innkeeper, and here he remained, engaged also in farming, the remainder of his days. His first wife died at Chazy. For a second, he married Miss Sarah Smith, who also bore him 11 children, making 22 in all,—a truly patriarchal family, which his descendants say was not only for the purpose of populating the country, but to keep chipmunks out of the cellar.

Of the first 11 children of Simeon Wood, Atwood resides in Michigan, Elijah in St. Lawrence County, Phœbe is the widow of Henry McFadden, at Beekmantown, and Sabrina is the wife of Preserved Smith, and resides at Moira, St. Lawrence Co. Two were killed in the war of 1812,—John at the battle of Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814, where he was a member of the band; and Simeon, who was killed at Lundy's Lane, under Gen. Scott.

Of the second 11 children of Simeon Wood, Smith, Henry H., and Stanley live in town,—Smith on the old homestead, Stanley nearly opposite, and Henry H. about a mile distant. Another son, Simeon, resides in Michigan.

Soon after the year 1800, Lyman Clothier, Eliphalet Hascall, Daniel and Robert Baker, Thomas Cudworth, Simon Goodspeed, and Daniel Robinson located in the town. This period may, with some propriety, be called the era of tavern-keeping. This seemed to be the chief object of those who settled at this time. The Plattsburgh and Ogdensburgh road had been roughly laid out through the town, and travelers made such slow advances over this principal highway to the St. Lawrence River that they were obliged to make frequent stops at the various small inns that were erected every few miles along its course.

Lyman Clothier had the first of these, and for that purpose built the house in which Kinner Newcomb followed him. This has been referred to as the house in which Simeon Wood passed the last of his days.

Daniel Robinson, often known as "Governor," erected a tavern about half a mile south of the old road, near the Beekmantown line.

Eliphalet Hascall erected his house on lot 103 of the Duerville patent, where the widow of Royal C. Mott now resides. His sign was that of large moose-antlers. Joshua Daniels, John Mott, and Royal C. Mott kept it afterwards.

A son of Robinson, Lewis, called the "Young Governor," about 1810 built a tavern on lot 95 of the same patent, known as the Rowlanson Place. He kept it a good many years, and died there. Some of his descendants still reside in town. His daughter, Samantha, now occupies the old place. Calvin and Lewis live in Chazy, Eleazer lives in Plattsburgh, Matthew lives near Potsdam.

Prior to the war of 1812, Messrs. Lummis & Platt located in town and built a log tavern on the north side of the turnpike, where Hiram Welch now resides.

Abner Pomeroy came very early, and located on lot 158 of the Refugee patent. He built a log house and two frame barns there for Gen. Benjamin Mooers, and kept tavern. A few years after, Benjamin Mooers came, and occupied it about three years. John Mooers, a relative, and a sea-captain, followed him, and a dozen others followed as innkeepers. The McGregor family now occupies the place.

Simon Newcomb located quite early on the old Farrel place, and kept tavern there for a good many years. Ethan Allen and —— Fisk lived with Mr. Newcomb for some time. Andrew Farrell subsequently purchased the place, and kept it for a great many years.

One of the most important of these taverns was at the "Gate" some eighteen miles west of Plattsburgh, where the turnpike crosses the main branch of the Chazy River, which point was for many years known as "Trout Place," on account of the abundance of trout in the river.

Some four or five miles west of Trout Place, the turnpike crossed another clear stream which swarmed with trout, and here, soon after the war of 1812 closed, Benjamin Graves, a Revolutionary soldier, who was one of Gen. Washington's body-guards, and received from him the present of a fowling-piece for his fidelity (and father of Jerry Graves, for many years crier of Clinton County court), built a log hotel, and after him the stream came to be known as Graves' Brook.

Besides these, at the same time pioneer tavern-keepers and pioneer settlers, others came in from time to time, until they were almost as thick as the huckleberries that covered the soil.

But other settlers soon followed, who were brought there for other reasons. Asa Stiles, Samuel Eaton, and Grove Page came in early, and located on the turnpike near together, and engaged in cutting timber and making potash. They remained about four years.

Samuel Couch was an early settler on the turnpike, and attended to the gate.

George Douglass lived at an early day on the original Simeon Wood place. Ezekiel Douglass, his oldest son, served in the war of 1812.

Smith Ripley settled at quite an early day in the southeast part of the town, and engaged in farming. His son Peter is a farmer near the Atwood place.

Stephen Goodspeed and Isaac Marsh settled in town at quite an early day on the turnpike, near West Chazy. Goodspeed erected a red-stone house, which is still standing.

Simeon Goodspeed settled at an early day where William T. Atwood now resides. A daughter married Daniel Bassett.

Apollos Austin settled quite early where Nelson Peryea resides. His son, of the same name, resides in town, and is a pensioner of the war of 1812.

Jeremiah Walker was another early settler on the turnpike. His son Hiram still resides in town.

A family of Smiths also lived at quite an early day on the turnpike, in the Stiles and Page locality. Alpheus Smith was the head of the family.

David Vincent was the first settler on the turnpike in the northwest part of the town. A man by the name of Collins was the first settler in the Sherlock neighborhood. The Dake family lived on the turnpike over a quarter of a century ago.

SHERLOCK'S MILLS.

The pioneer settler at Sherlock's Mills was S. N. Pike, who located on Graves' Brook in 1852, the east line of his farm being also the east line of the town of Ellenburgh and west line of Altona, Graves' Brook crossing this line about two miles south of the point where the same line crosses the Military Turnpike at the old Hammond Hotel, and three miles south of where it crosses the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad at Dannemora Station. A road runs straight on the town-line, with the exception of a few slight *detours* to avoid rough spots, to near the foot of Chazy Lake, and thence to Clinton Prison, and is planked nearly the whole distance. Mr. Pike at first built a log house, this whole country south of the turnpike, and north too, being at that time a dense wilderness, with the exception of a few settlements along the line of the railroad. Graves' Brook then swarmed with trout, and deer were so plenty that they came in large numbers to a "deer-lick" near Mr. Pike's log house, where they fell victims to his rifle. Here he lived until 1856, when the first road to his place was laid out from Hammond's Corners, on the turnpike, two miles north and seven miles south towards Chazy Lake.

A man by the name of Auger was the first settler at Forest, near the close of the last war. James Scott settled there about the same time, and still resides there.

William Graham and Pennfield and Moore built a steam saw-mill and tannery there soon after.

Benjamin Baker was one of the first settlers in the extreme northwest corner of the town. The Wyatt and McGregor families came in about the same time. David Daniels settled early in the same locality.

No settlement was made at Altona before the Ogdensburgh and Champlain Railroad was put through, in 1838.

Northeast of the village an early clearing existed, known as the "Bumfrey clearing." Joseph Brown settled there first. The Smith, Wells, Brockway, and Marsh families located near by before the railroad was finished. Harvey and James Mead built a saw-mill at Altona about the time the railroad was completed, and were among the first settlers at that point.

A mile east of Altona, Ebenezer Wright settled one-half a century ago. He married Matilda K. Wood, daughter of Simeon Wood.

The Barnes, Holmes, Foster, Howard, and other families settled first at Sciota, in this town.

Joseph Vassar was the earliest settler on the road running south from Sciota.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Thus far but a small portion of the town had been settled. Other sections were still a dense wilderness. It was not until the fine water-power of the town began to be utilized, and saw-mills and other branches of industrial enterprise began to multiply, that the rapid settlement and development of the town took place, and it is even yet in a changing and formative state. It has been deemed best, inasmuch as the industrial development and first settlement of some portions of the town are so nearly identical, to treat them both in this connection.

The first saw-mill in town was built by Benjamin Mooers, on Wood's Brook, near its junction with the Chazy River, before the year 1820. Samuel Couch, Simeon Wood, and others operated it afterwards.

The next mill erected was what afterwards became known as the "Old Button-Mill." It was built by Kinner Newcomb, and for a long time operated by him.

Ketcham, Hobart, & Moore next erected a saw-mill on Chazy River, on lot 162, of the Refugee tract, and operated it a great many years. Near Chazy Lake, Meigs & Wead for many years carried on a heavy business cutting the large pines which grew in such numbers in that locality.

Smith Wood erected the next saw-mill, located on Wood Brook, about 1838, and ran it a great many years. It was destroyed by fire in 1854. Ormes, Bailey & Ellis erected

a mill on Wood's Brook, near the turnpike, next, and operated it a great many years. It was also run for a time by steam. It is now run by William Burnham by water again, with a large twenty-foot overshot-wheel.

John Mooers, a seafaring man, and a relative of Gen. Benjamin Mooers, erected a mill where the McGregor mill now stands, at quite an early day. Several mills, operated by Shedden & Reynolds, Kingsbury, Beach & Ross, and others, have been burned on this site.

Harvey and James Mead next erected a mill on the Chazy River, and ran it some time. It has been operated for a long time by Henry N. Lasalle.

John H. Phinney, of Mooers, built the next mill, near Palmer's forge, Altona, and did a large business for several years. It is now Palmer's shingle-mill.

John Bentley first erected the "Mead mill," and ran it three years. Lasalle, Davis & Co., and Wood Brothers followed. It is now operated by James Mead.

William Graham next erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill on lot 110, of the Refugee tract, near Altona. A fine mill is now there.

Dake & Crabtree then erected a small mill in the northwest corner of the town.

In the fall of 1868, J. & R. Sherlock—having acquired possession of a tract of about 5000 acres of land, covered with a dense growth of spruce, hemlock, cedar, balsam, and hard timber, lying in the west part of the town of Altona—commenced the erection of a large lumber-mill on Graves Brook just across the town line from Mr. Pike's farm. During that winter a large force of men and teams was set to work in this primitive wilderness, cutting the first stock of logs, and a dam was built across the stream, and the next spring the first mill was finished and commenced to run. The main saw-mill building was 92 by 98 feet, two stories high, and the shingle-mill 60 by 60 feet, two stories. From that time the mill was run for several years, but was finally destroyed by fire on April 24, 1877.

None of the machinery was got out; there was not even time to save the belts. There was but little wind, and the burning cinders were sent high into the air by the force of the current of heated air, and then fell again slowly in a rain of fire upon the roofs of the houses, barns, etc., of the hamlet, which had in nine years grown up around the mills. Every building in the place was on fire at different times while the mill was burning, but all, excepting the mill, were saved only by the utmost exertions on the part of the men. The whole winter's cut of lumber was also in the pond and on its banks, and this also was only kept from burning by the hardest of work. The mill had just been thoroughly repaired; it contained a 120-horse-power engine, with a boiler capacity of 160 horse-power; the machinery consisted of two gates,—a gang and slabber,—a circular saw-mill, lath-mill, planer, four double-header shingle-machines, stave-cutter, barrel-heading machine, etc., and all was destroyed in an hour. There was a stock of over 5,000,000 feet of logs lying in the yard, besides some 3500 cords of barrel stuff, and 2800 cords of cedar shingle-lumber. Men were immediately dispatched to the woods and set to getting out timber for a new mill-frame, a small water saw-mill about half a mile below which the Sherlocks had only recently acquired possession of, was pressed into the service, and about the 20th of August the new mill was running, every machine being new with the exception of the engine and boiler, which were not seriously damaged. The dimensions of the new saw-mill are 45 by 100 feet, two stories high, with 20-foot posts, and the shingle-mill 60 feet square, and two stories high. The machinery in the new mills consists of a gang, circular, edger, cylinder, planer, one double-header shingle-machine, one Rochester and two Lockport shingle-machines, all of the latest style, the capacity of these four machines being 10,000 shingles in ten hours. This machinery is all in the second story, the logs being drawn up an inclined plane from the pond by steam-power. In the lower story there are two machines for cutting barrel-heads of different diameters from 10 to 22 inches, one small cylinder-planer for planing heading stuff to a uniform thickness, and a heading-jointer. There is also a full set of pail and tub machinery of the most approved pattern, including barrel-saws of four different sizes for cutting staves, consisting of steel cylinders with teeth cut around the edge of the open end, a machine which joints and matches the staves at one operation, lathes for turning the pails, buckets, etc., inside and out, and a machine for cutting bottoms, equalizing saws for cutting tubs, etc., of uniform lengths,—in short, all the machinery for making the first quality of butter- tubs, sap-buckets, pails, etc. There are also a number of kilns for seasoning the lumber.

The present proprietor of the enterprise is R. Sherlock.

Reynold's Forge, Irona.—This enterprise originated in the purchase, by Asa Reynolds, of East Albany, Vt., in 1866, of several thousand acres of land located on and near a small stream, tributary to the North Branch of the Chazy River, known as "Park's Brook," or "Dry Brook." Upon this stream Mr. Reynolds erected a saw-mill mainly designed for cutting long timber.

After operating the saw-mill for two years, Mr. Reynolds, in the spring of 1868, commenced the erection of an iron-forge, which was completed and set to running in the fall of the same year. In the spring of 1875 the forge was burned, but was rebuilt immediately, and put in operation in September of the same year.

Owing to the deficiency in the water-power furnished by the stream, the machinery of the forge is driven, according to the original design of its owner, by steam generated by the waste heat of the forge-fire. It is believed to be the only steam Catalan forge owned by a private corporation in Northern New York. The ore used by the forge was at first transported from Port Henry and Arnold Hill, but that now employed is brought from the vicinity of Lower Chateaugay Lake.

The forge comprises four fires. Ample provision has been made for a good supply of coal, and it is estimated that there is sufficient wood upon the land to run the forge at full blast ten years yet, allowing nothing for the second-growth forests. The track of the railroad runs only half a dozen rods from the forge, and from the main line a branch has been built running close to the forge, on to the saw-mill. The ore, as it is shoveled from

the cars, falls within 30 feet of the nearest fire. J. F. Reynolds is the manager of the enterprise.

Stepen Stackpole had a small forge near the McGregor place about the time of the erection of the Reynolds forge, but, having been destroyed by fire, it was not afterwards rebuilt.

In the winter of 1868 and spring of 1869, Frank Palmer, formerly of Plattsburgh, and latterly of Wood's Falls, located at Altona and erected a four-fire forge, to which he has since added one, making five in all. The ore was at first obtained from Port Henry and Arnold Hill, but a change to the Chateaugay ore-bed was soon made, and from there the ore is now obtained, being brought to the forge by rail in summer and with teams in the winter. The forge uses about 3000 tons of ore yearly. Coal-kilns, to supply the charcoal to the works, are near at hand. Five are located at the forge, and four about three miles distant; eight others are in course of erection farther up the river.

The blooms made are shipped away for steel. G. W. Palmer, of Plattsburgh, is associated in the enterprise.

Besides the industries that have already been mentioned, there have been others of some importance in the town.

Stephen and Frank Dow erected a tannery at Altona about the commencement of the last war and ran it for a number of years. The new one now standing there was built some time after, and is now operated by Clark & Co., of Chateaugay.

Graham & Moore built the tannery at Forest soon after the erection of the saw-mill at that point, and ran it a good while. The engine-room was burned in the summer of 1879.

STORES.

The first store in the town was kept by Lewis Robinson, in connection with his tavern, which has been already mentioned. It only continued for a short time.

William Graham had the first store of consequence, near Altona. John Hanley also had one at the depot for a time. G. W. and Frank Palmer established a store in connection with their forge at Altona in 1869, which is still one of the best in the locality.

Most of the manufacturing establishments have had stores in connection with their several enterprises, such as those of H. N. Lasalle, James Mead, J. F. Reynolds, Robert Sherlock, and James Scott (at Forest). A. B. Angell, of Sciota, has a branch store near Altona. At the latter point Napoleon Trembly is one of the principal traders. Cyrus Myers has a store at Ellenburgh Depot.

The only existing tavern in the town is kept by Charles Howard, on the turnpike, in the old Eleazer Robinson place.

HIGHWAYS.

The earliest road laid out through the town has already been referred to. It was in use for many years in a rough and unsatisfactory condition.

In the *Plattsburgh Republican* of Aug. 30, 1817, may be found the following notice:

"ROAD THROUGH CHATEAUGAY.

"The President of the United States has given orders to have a good road completed from Plattsburgh Village to Chateaugay Four Corners. The troops of the United States are to be employed on this service. A detachment of about 200 of the 6th Regiment marched from this place on Thursday last & have commenced working about 3 miles west of this village."

By these means the road became quite passable, although, owing to the unwillingness of the soldiers to work it properly, the government was obliged to abandon the work before it was completely finished. It became known after 1817 as the "Old Military Road," and later on, when toll-gates were placed across it to raise the revenue necessary to keep it in repair, it was known as the "Old Military Turnpike."

The road leading north to the town of Mooers was in use prior to the war of 1812, and was at first the rude pathway by which the early settlers carried their grist to the pioneer mills of Robert Tripp, at Wood's Falls. In 1814, when the British were expected down the road, the United States government sent Lieut. Peckham and 36 men to watch the road. The headquarters of this harmless military force was at Sim Wood's hotel. During this year the latter removed his wife and children to Shoreham, Vt., but they returned the same day.

The next road laid out in the town was that passing south over Baker Hill. The Sciota road followed next, and then that over "Negro Hill." The others are of more recent erection.

RAILROADS.

The Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad enters the town from Mooers, north of the village of Altona, and, passing through that village, proceeds due west into Ellenburgh, having stations at Irona and Forest.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The territory comprised within the limits of the town of Altona embraces parts of the Refugee tract and Duerville patent, and was originally a part of the town of Chazy. It was made a separate town, under its present name, by virtue of an act of the Legislature passed Dec. 2, 1857.

The minutes of the town-meetings from that date to the year 1867 cannot be found, and those that are obtainable are in a wretched and confused state. The supervisors and town clerks of the town, so far as they could be ascertained, have been as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

Ezekiel Douglass, 1858; William Graham, 1859; Lewis Robinson, 1860–61; William Graham, 1862; Lewis Robinson, 1863; William Graham, 1864; James T. Mead, 1865–66; C. F. Larrabee, 1867; William Graham, 1868–69; Frank Palmer, 1870; John McGregor, 1871; Frank Palmer, 1872–75; William Graham, 1876; Frank Palmer, 1877–79.

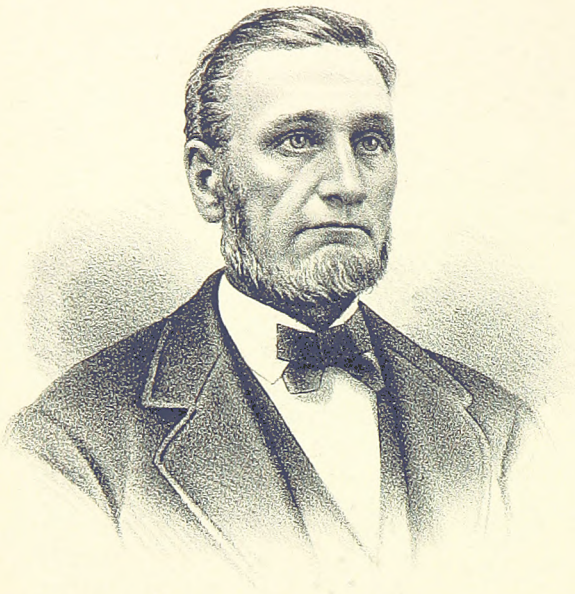
TOWN CLERKS.

1866, O. Taylor; 1867, Royal Mott; 1868, Michael Kennedy; 1869, Fayette Nichols; 1870, Michael Kennedy; 1871, Erskine H. Brace; 1872–73, Arthur McKenny; 1874, Michael Kennedy; 1875, Arthur McKenny; 1876, Simeon A. Wood, Asa D. Hedding; 1877–78, A. D. Hedding; 1879, C. A. Pickett.

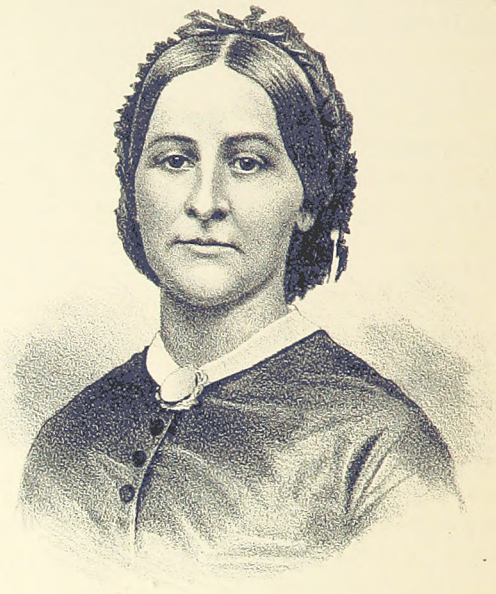
The town officers of 1879 are: Supervisor, Frank Palmer; Town Clerk, C. A. Pickett; Justices, C. D. Meigs, Ira T. Allen; Collector, H. D. Phipps; Overseer Poor, H. Welch; Auditors, R. Brown, Cussan Larrabee; Inspectors of Elections, C. Howard, H. Robinson, A. De Long, Sr., R. Baker, W. S. Lancey, E. H. Brau, George Pike,

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JAS. T. MEAD.



MRS. JAS. T. MEAD.

JAMES T. MEAD,

son of Aaron and Hezadiah (Goodnoe) Mead, was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., Nov. 3, 1829.

His parents were natives of Vermont; his father was a farmer. Their children were: Harriet A., Harvey R., Henry R. (deceased), James T., Mary (deceased), and Sarah.

His father died at the age of sixty in Altona, and his mother at seventy-four in Gardner, Mass.

James T. Mead had few advantages of an educational kind, and even these few he was not permitted to enjoy beyond his tenth year. At this time he left home to work for the neighbors, doing chores, and for seven years he worked for Russel Hyde in a hotel at Bellows Falls. From there he went to Saratoga Springs, remaining one year, and then returned to Bellows Falls, bought a piece of land, and built a house. In the fall of 1850 he came to Clinton Co., N. Y., and settled in the present town of Altona, then Chazy, engaging in the lumber business, building a gang saw-mill on the Big Chazy, buying at that time one lot of timber land of four hundred and twenty acres.

This was one of the first mills built in Altona, which Mr. Mead ran for a few years, and sold to one Adams.

About this time he bought and moved on the farm now owned by David Bradford, and devoted the next few years to farming.

Having sold his farm in Altona, he removed to Chazy, where he lived four years. At the end of that time he purchased his property in Altona, and built thereon his present mill. His lumber business has reached two million feet sawed lumber per annum.

James T. Mead was married Oct. 8, 1856, to Sophia, daughter of Alvin and Eleanor (Townsend) Wood, of Chazy; only one child was born to them: Carrie E., born July 6, 1869. Mrs. Mead died April 17, 1873.

In politics Mr. Mead is a Democrat, and has been elected by his party to various town offices. He was for eight years justice of the peace, and represented his town in the board of supervisors for two years; he was assessor of the town of Chazy while living there, and was again elected justice in his own town two years since, which office he still holds.

Cyrus Myers, M. Bradley; Constables, Charles Lucas, Thomas Oldhand, L. Baker, Thomas Weightman, P. Robedeau; Excise Commissioner, P. Casey.

STATISTICAL.

The census of 1875 gives the number of dwelling-houses in the town at 650; number of acres of improved land, 11,582; of unimproved land, 31,864; the cash value of farm lands, $590,249; and the cash value of farm buildings, $60,988.

VILLAGE AND HAMLETS.

There are no important villages in the town. The three principal points are Altona, Irona, and Forest.

ALTONA is a small village, situated on the Chazy River, northeast of the centre of the town. Here are a Methodist society and a Roman Catholic church, several stores and mills, and the iron-forge of G. W. & F. Palmer. The settlement is yet young, and the dwelling-houses few and unimposing. The post-office at this point was created soon after the Ogdensburgh and Champlain Railroad was put through. Orrin Hough, the first station agent, was also the first postmaster, and held the office about ten years. Patrick Casey and Obed Taylor were the next incumbents of the office, and the widow of the latter, Olive P. Taylor, is the present postmistress.

IRONA is a small settlement in the north part of the town, situated two miles west of Altona, on a small stream known as Park's Brook. It is the site of the manufacturing enterprises of J. F. Reynolds, consisting of a fine iron-forge and saw-mill.

FOREST is a manufacturing village, located on Graves' Brook, in the northwest part of the town, about two miles east of the town of Ellenburgh. Here are several stores, a tannery, saw-mill, and other forms of industrial enterprise. The settlement is young, and still in a formative state. A post-office was created here soon after William Graham and others began to establish their manufacturing enterprises. Thomas Casey was the first postmaster, followed by James Scott, the present postmaster.

JERUSALEM and JERICHO are scriptural names bestowed upon small locations in the southwest and south parts of the town.

SCHOOLS.

Sarah Stockwell, who afterwards became the wife of George McFadden, is said to have taught the first school in the town in 1804. But this is believed to be a mistake, for at that date there were but two or three settlers in the town. Miss Stockwell probably taught over the line, and within the town of Chazy, although that locality too was then sparsely settled.

The first school in town was kept in Jeremiah Walker's log house on the turnpike, early in the century. A small space was partitioned off, and here the "young ideas were taught how to shoot."

The first teacher in this temple of learning was Charles Goodspeed, who taught three months, and was then followed by Sibyl Hicks. The school-house in that neighborhood was erected soon after.

Another early school was established in the Wood tavern about 1817 or 1818, and was first taught by Phœbe Wood, who married Henry McFadden. Maria E. Goodrich, now the wife of Smith Wood, taught there next, soon after the school-house was built. The first teacher in the new school-house was Maria E. Goodrich.

RELIGIOUS.

The earliest religious body that formally existed in the town was the French Baptists, who erected a meeting-house in the northeast part of the town, at Sciota, and flourished for a number of years. The organization is now quite extinct.

The two religious bodies now existing in the town are the Methodists and Catholics. The latter have a church edifice at Altona, but are connected with the church at Mooers' Forks.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—ALTONA.

In the year 1868, through the faithful labors of Rev. D. N. Lewis, a small class was formed in the village of Altona. Bro. Lewis was stationed at Mooers; from there he was appointed to Ellenburgh, and still continued to have charge of this little flock. In the spring of 1874, under the superintendence of Rev. T. A. Griffin, presiding elder, Altona was made a circuit by adding to this town the west end of the town of Mooers to the province line. Rev. E. J. McKernan was the first pastor, who labored very faithfully for two years. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Westcott, a well-known local preacher from near Schuyler Falls, for one year, followed by Rev. L. O. Hathaway, from the town of Jay, Essex Co., who had labored some in the Wesleyan connection. His term was but one year. The charge was next supplied by Rev. C. A. Beaudry, formerly from Ticonderoga, well known in that town as a strong advocate and defender of Roman Catholicism, but who subsequently became a Methodist, and is now on the second year of his charge. The church membership is 64, with 13 probationers; there are 4 Sunday-schools, with 30 teachers and 175 scholars; there are also 4 church classes and 7 preaching appointments.

There is no church property at all in the town save the parsonage furniture. A house for parsonage purposes is furnished free of cost by Frank Palmer, of this village.

At Cannon's Corners, in the town of Mooers, is a neat little church built last year to replace the one burned on the 19th day of May, 1877. It is all complete except the seating, which is extemporized by the seats saved from the basement of the burnt house. Two and a half miles farther north, and one mile from the Province line, is a somewhat smaller chapel, which has been two years in process of building, nearly up to the same degree of completion as the one at the Corners, quite comfortable with the exception of rough plank seats, which are to be exchanged for better ones soon.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest burial-places in the town are those in the southeast part. The one nearest the Chazy line has been in use since the first settlement of the town. About a mile and a half west on the turnpike is the next oldest in point of age. It has also been in use a long time. No others of consequence exist in the town.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The first mail carried through the town was by way of the old turnpike, from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburgh. A man by the name of Buckminster was the first carrier. A Mr. Wood, of Malone, then took the route. The journey was at first performed on foot, then on horseback, and finally in a wagon. For Mr. Wood worked one Jonathan Thompson, who from small beginnings rose to be the proprietor of the line, which he owned for many years. He drove four horses to his stage finally, was very successful, and established a hotel at Malone. It is said that when he died $60,000 in gold was found buried in his cellar. In the early days of the service the carriers performed also the duties of purchasing agents for the residents along their route, and it was not an uncommon thing to see them trudging along the road bearing a broom or a cross-cut saw from Plattsburgh to some thrifty householder.

During the war of 1812, Simeon Wood and a companion were made prisoners by the British while returning to their homes in Altona from Plattsburgh, and made to undergo a strict examination. Sim's excuse for being to Plattsburgh was that he had recently purchased a cow, and, having lost her, he supposed she had returned to Plattsburgh and had gone in search of her. Sim, it seems, was great on cows. Being released by the British, in retaliation, himself and companion, though unarmed, captured a British sentinel on his beat. The prisoner was so mortified at the capture that he begged to be turned in as a prisoner of war, fearing the punishment of his superiors if released. His wish was complied with.

Wolves, bears, and other wild animals were very numerous in the town until a comparatively recent period. Smith Wood, in one season, says that he caught thirty-two full-grown bears, and nearly a score of cubs.

MILITARY.

The military history of the town is quite brief. During the war of 1812 the town contained but a few settlers. Of these Apollos Austin, John and Simeon Wood, Isaac Marsh, Ezekiel Douglass, Gardner Goodspeed, and others took part in the war.

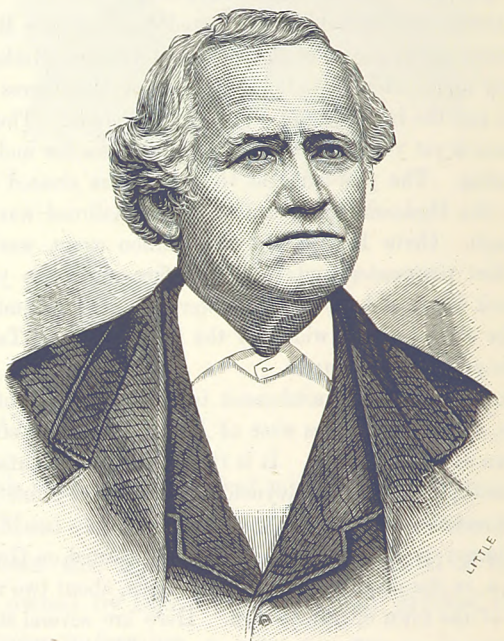
In the support of the national government in the war of 1861–65 the town was prompt and earnest. The following list, compiled by the clerk of the town in 1865, furnishes the names of those who served in the army from the town:

Thomas Finnegan, Joseph Slater, 2d N. Y. Cav.; Curtis Esty, 14th N. Y. Art.; Erastus W. Leavitt, 1st N. Y. Eng.; Henry C. Beach, 5th N. Y. Cav.; Eugene Orms, 14th N. Y. Art.; R. W. Carter, 5th N. Y. Cav.; Christopher Surlia, 1st N. Y. Eng.; Chester Steel, 14th N. Y. Art.; Anselm B. Parsons, 118th N. Y. Inf.; Duncan H. McGregor, 153d N. Y. Vols.; Lafayette Warson, 95th N. Y. Vols.; Edwin P. Palmer, Arthur McKinney, Hiram Pettis, 14th N. Y. Art.; Seth Stark, Russell Cork, 96th N. Y. Inf.; Lewis Trombly, 16th N. Y. Inf.; Mitchel Boree, Levi Rock, 3d N. Y. Cav.; Jos. Peryea, 1st N. Y. Eng.; Alfred Fisher, Francis Borean, 3d N. Y. Cav.; Henry Peryea, 1st N. Y. Eng.; Xavier Bunil, 153d N. Y. Vols.; Vincent Pocket, Peter Trombly, 16th N. Y. Cav.; Hiram Eldred, Joseph F. Baker, Samuel C. White, 91st N. Y. Vols.; Nelson Branch, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; John Hood, 153d N. Y. Vols.; George Brimble, Almon Morsh, 91st N. Y. Vols.; George Staves, 1st N. Y. Eng.; William Smith, 91st N. Y. Vols.; Albert F. Helmes, 3d N. Y. Art.; Charles Herrick, 5th N. Y. Cav.; Elijah G. Vogan, 1st N. Y. Eng.; Joseph Bunell, John Lamountain, Joseph Gardner, 153d N. Y. Vols.; Michael Kelly, D. B. Lezott, 193d N. Y. Vols.; George Ingraham, Napoleon Darceon, Francis Gallarue, William Montgomery, Arthur Douglass, Chas. Hunter, Lewis Sherteus, James Harvey, Napoleon Durnas, Michael Baker, Oliver Bruss, Edward Denacon.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SMITH WOOD.

Smith Wood's father, Simeon Wood, came to Clinton County, from Pittsfield, Mass., about the year 1792. He remained, however, but a short time, going back to Pittsfield, and from thence to Shoreham, Vt., where he remained till the year 1800, when he returned to Plattsburgh, bought a tract of land in the present town of Altona, Clinton Co., N. Y., taking up his residence there, and is believed to have been the first settler in the town.



SMITH WOOD.

He was twice married, his first wife being Phebe Stockwell, of Shoreham, Vt.; his second wife was Sarah Smith, of Altona, and by them he became the father of twenty-one children. Smith Wood, the eldest child of the second marriage, is sixty-eight years of age, and was born at the old homestead, where his entire life has been spent, principally in farming. He was married, April 4, 1847, to Maria Goodrich, youngest child of Anselm and Luna (Bosworth) Goodrich, of Chazy. Their children have been eleven in number, ten of whom are now living, namely: Luna A., Alvah A., Simeon A., S. Eugene, Elijah W., Sarah I., Clifton L., Freddie E., Frankie E., and Charles S. Mr. Wood is one of the largest land-owners in the town of Altona. In politics he is a Democrat.

DAVID BRADFORD.

David Bradford's great-grandfather, Elisha Bradford, was born in the province of Maine about the year 1705; married in 1730, and was the father of five children. He, his wife, and only daughter were killed by Indians; two of his sons, Cornelius and David, were carried into captivity, from which they were afterwards released; Elisha, the youngest,

escaped by hiding under the bed. The depredations were committed in a very short time,—a minute and a half by an officer's watch, an eye-witness from the fort in sight of the house, one mile away. Benjamin, another son, also at the fort, saw the attack on his father's house, but was powerless to render any assistance, so precipitate was the descent of the Indians.

Elisha Bradford, David's grandfather, was born in the province of Maine, Oct. 20, 1755; lived with his Uncle Benjamin until his nineteenth year, when he enlisted in the American army and served during the Revolutionary war.

After the war he settled in Litchfield, Conn., and married, Aug. 10, 1786, Lucy Rosseter, of that place. About this time he removed to Pittsford, Vt., bought a farm, lived there twelve or fourteen years, sold out and removed to Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y., where he bought a farm, on which he lived the remainder of his life. He died Sept. 23, 1835.

The children of Elisha and Lucy (Rosseter) Bradford were Nancy, Cornelius, Joshua, Abigail, Hannah, Rachel, and Elisha, of whom Hannah, living with her husband, Jacob Beckwith, in Wisconsin, and Elisha, living on the homestead, at the age of nearly seventy-four, are the only survivors.

Cornelius Bradford was born in Pittsford, Vt., in 1793; came with his father to Plattsburgh in 1802; was a soldier in the war of 1812-14, and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh. He was married, Jan. 1, 1816, to Miss Polly Comstock, and commenced life as a farmer in Beekmantown, Clinton Co. Here he remained five years, when he bought and moved on a part of his father's farm in Plattsburgh, where he lived until 1836. After various sales and purchases he finally bought and settled on a farm in Franklin, Franklin Co., N. Y., where he died April 20, 1874.

David Bradford's maternal grandparents, Rufus and Mrs. Comstock, were natives of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and came to Clinton County about the year 1800. They lived in Plattsburgh three or four years, then bought and moved on a farm in Beekmantown. Their children were David, Jonathan, Zebulon, William, Polly, Ezekiel, William (2d), Tho, Anna, Stephen, Hannah, Rufus, and Philemon.

Polly Comstock, mother of David Bradford, was born Aug. 12, 1793, and died Feb. 27, 1877. She married, at the age of twenty-three, Cornelius Bradford, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Their children were Benjamin, David, Jonathan, Phebe Ann, Louisa Elizabeth, William, Wallace, and Hannah Maria.

David Bradford was born in Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1818. He was married, Jan. 20, 1847, to Phebe Ann Hildreth, daughter of Alva and Mary Hildreth, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Their children were John De Forest (deceased), Bently S., Mary E., and Annie L.

CHAPTER XLIV.

AUSABLE.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features—Scenography—Early Settlement—Pioneer Life—Reminiscences of Robert Elliott and Alvin Calvin—Public-Houses—Stores—Physicians—Lawyers—Roads and Railroads—Men of Prominence—Land-Patents and Civil Organization—First Town-Meeting—Officers from 1839-79—Villages and Hamlets—Keeseville—Incorporation—Newspapers—Essex County Bank—Keeseville National Bank—Masonic Lodge—Mineral Spring—Clintonville—New Sweden—Ausable—Ferrona—Birmingham—"The Union."

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town forms the southeast corner of Clinton County, and is bounded on the north by the town of Peru, in the same county; on the south and east by Lake Champlain and the Great Ausable River, separating it from Essex County, and on the west by the town of Black Brook, Clinton Co. Its northern and western boundaries are straight, and correspond with the cardinal points. Its southern and eastern are irregular, following the tortuous course of the river. The superficial area of the town is thirty-nine square miles, and the population, as given in the census of 1875, 3203,—a gain of 509 in ten years. That part of the south line of the town from Ausable River to the lake-shore is in latitude 44° 32′ 30″ north.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is quite level in the eastern part, rolling in the centre, and hilly in the western section. The soil is generally a light, sandy loam, moderately fertile in the east and centre, and nearly unfit for cultivation in the west. There are no elevations of special importance in the town; the highest summits are 500 or 600 feet above the level of the lake. Arnold Hill, famous for its rich iron deposits, lies in the northwest corner of the town.

The principal streams are the Great Ausable River, which forms the entire southern and a portion of the eastern border, and furnishes fine water-power at different points to the town; and the Little Ausable River, which flows, in a northeasterly course, through the western part of the town. Iron ore of an excellent quality is found in abundance in the town.

SCENOGRAPHY.

The town boasts some of the finest natural scenery to be found in the world,—one of the most sublime natural curiosities, the Ausable Chasm, the favorite resort of numerous tourists, being situated in its southeastern section. The Great Ausable River, in its impetuous course to the lake, here breaks a passage through the solid Potsdam sandstone, towering many feet above its bed, and follows a rugged and irregular channel for a distance of nearly two miles. At several places the river is compressed to a width of less than 30 feet. The river plunges into the chasm in a succession of beautiful falls of from 60 to 80 feet in height, and struggles through the tortuous channel, foaming and tearing and whirling over its rocky bed as though bent on freeing itself from the thraldom of the gigantic cliffs which overhang it. By means of artificial stairways, galleries, and bridges, erected and owned by a party of Philadelphia gen-

tlemen, and by boats, this stupendous work of nature may be traversed its entire length.

This freak of nature is but one of a system of rents in the earth's surface that extend over the northern portion of the State, the most noticeable of the others being at Chateaugay Falls, on the Opalescent, and higher up on the east and west branches of the Ausable. The walls, that are now from 10 to 50 feet apart, were undoubtedly some time united and solid; projections on the one hand are often faced by corresponding depressions on the other; layers of rock on one side are duplicated on the other. Professor Emmons, State geologist, found here petrified specimens of the lowest or first orders of animal life, and ripple-marks made when the rock was in its plastic state; above these, in successive layers, towers 70 feet of solid rock.

Along the entire length of the chasm occur special points of interest, to which the imagination of the tourist has given various descriptive names.

Birmingham Falls, at the opening of the chasm, has a perpendicular descent of seventy feet, and extends diagonally across the river, almost directly facing the western shore. Horseshoe Falls is nearly opposite the entrance, their circular shape suggesting the name. Rock Island is at the side of Horseshoe Falls, and separated from the main shore by a rivulet, which forms a beautiful little cascade where it joins the main stream below. Pulpit Rock is a rocky projection over the river, a hundred feet below. Split Rock is some distance down the stream. The Devil's Oven is at the right in the wall, which seems to prevent further advance. It is simply a hole in the rock, perhaps twenty feet in diameter at its mouth, and thirty feet deep. Stalactite Cave—minus the stalactites—is just above the Oven. Hell Gate is close by, through which the water dashes angrily, and then whirls quietly in the broken circle of the Devil's Punch-Bowl. Jacob's Ladder is the east buttress of the gateway, climbing heavenward in a grand sweep away from the rushing water. Mystic Gorge is nearly midway between the Oven and Hyde's Cave, and is a *crevasse* leading off at right angles from the main fissure towards the west, and continued on the opposite side by a similar opening. Moses is the name bestowed on a huge rock that towers up over the chasm near by. The Long Gallery extends from Mystic Gorge to stairs leading to Point of Rocks.

Hyde's Cave is one hundred and fifty feet back, and perhaps thirty above the river,—a continuation of one of the grand side-openings of the gorge. This cave was first visited by a venturesome individual named Hyde, who, in 1871, let himself down by a rope from the rocks eighty feet above. A few days afterwards it was reached by Rev. Mr. Moxly, who tried the dangerous experiment of scrambling from rock to rock across the rapids at a time of low water, and came near being imprisoned by a sudden rising of the river from the opening of the mill-gates above.

Bixby's Grotto, named after Dr. G. F. Bixby, of the *Plattsburgh Republican*, is at the extremity of a lateral opening similar to that one leading to Hyde's Cave; it is similar, but not so large as the Oven. Smuggler's Pass is a narrow cleft directly opposite. The Post-Office is a little farther down the stream, on the level above Smuggler's Pass Bridge, where the soft sandstone is full of openings like pigeon-holes. Farther along the galleries and stairs lead over the Hanging-Garden, and down opposite Table Rock, where they end. Here the boat-ride begins. Cathedral Rocks, from above, seem to close over the way. Table Rock extends well out at their base, and is approached by a shoulder from the opposite side, compressing the water in a channel little more than twelve feet across. The Sentinel stands guard at the outer corner of Cathedral Rocks. The Anvil is on Table Rock, and is well named. A niche in the rocks around at the right, facing down the stream, is the Devil's Pulpit. The Grand Flume reaches from Table Rock to the Pool. Here the water runs straight away, shut in by great walls that rise perpendicularly for a hundred feet, and so near together that the sky seems but a narrow ribbon of blue. At the Narrows the rocks are scarcely ten feet apart, and the water said to be sixty feet in depth. The High Bridge, elsewhere described, once crossed the river at this point. The Lower Gateway opens out into the Pool. The Sentry-Box is at the right,—a narrow, perpendicular cut, at right angles with the Flume. The Broken Needle is directly opposite on the north. The Pool is where the waters settle quietly at rest after the passage of the lower gateway, and then hasten away to the left. At this point the tourist ends his journey and climbs aloft, passing from the poetic beauties of the chasm to the stern, practical duties of every-day life. The lessons derived from such a trip are well calculated to impress one with the omnipotence of God and the insignificance of man.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—PIONEER LIFE.

Much of interest relating to this town will be found considered in connection with the settlement of the mother-town of Peru. The full history of the settlement at "The Union," which occurred early in the history of the town, is therein presented.

As early as 1765 the Ausable River had been explored from its mouth up as far as the Ausable Chasm, by William Gilliland, one of the hardy old pioneers who first effected a permanent settlement on the west shore of Lake Champlain. But for many years afterwards the vast resources of the beautiful valley above were unsuspected, or if suspected, no steps were taken towards effecting their development.

John and Jehiel Beardsley came from Massachusetts about 1794, and located east of Clintonville, on the farm now occupied by Edward Keith. Their log cabin was erected in the wilderness, near the burying-ground on the Keith farm. These were the first settlers to locate on the Ausable River. The year following, their two brothers, Beverly and Emanuel, and their father and mother came. Beverly located in Chesterfield, on the farm now owned by Blanchard Weston. Emanuel settled near Clintonville, on the farm now owned by James Sweeney. John Beardsley ultimately settled on the other side of the river, where L. D. Gay now owns. Jehiel remained at the first location. The descendants of the family are still represented in the town.

Norman Bull came soon after, and located on a small piece of ground adjoining the Beardsley tract. George

Shafner (subsequently Shafer) followed soon, and located just above Clintonville, on the Tindall farm.

About the opening of the century James Weston, the Lothrops and Days, came into the locality. Lothrop settled on the premises now occupied by the Goodrich family near Keeseville.

A man by the name of Winters, from Kentucky, located on the Hatch farm and built the first frame house in that section of country,—the same now occupied by John F. Hatch. Josiah Fisk and a Mr. Forsyth came into town soon after and occupied the Hatch farm, which subsequently became the property of Judge Fisk.

John Mace, accompanied by his family, settled near the present residence of James Mace, about 1807 or 1808.

Zimri Carpenter was among the first settlers at Clintonville, and now resides near Ausable Forks.

About the year 1806 or 1807, a man by the name of Thaddeus Mason built a saw-mill at the lower end of the Ausable Chasm, just above the "basin." But it would seem that he was possessed of more pluck and enterprise than wisdom, for the following spring the freshet swept every vestige of the establishment away, and no one has since attempted to carry out his bold design. But a little later, Capt. Jonathan Bigelow, foreseeing that the valley was destined to be settled at no distant day, conceived the design of erecting a saw-mill on the rapids just above the lower bridge in Keeseville, and employed a German by the name of George Shafner to blast the rocks in the river preparatory to erecting a dam. This man built the first house in Keeseville,—a log hut near where the foundry now stands,—where he lived and boarded his help until the dam was completed.

Robert Hoyle, an Englishman, and John W. Anderson bought Bigelow out and built a grist-mill, and carried on a large lumber business. Hoyle sold out his interest to John Keese in 1812. Richard Keese, who lived at "The Union" in Peru, soon joined the enterprise, and made the firm of Keese, Anderson & Keese. In 1815 a rolling-mill company was organized.

The white house in which Widow Hayes now lives, on the west side of the river, was built in 1815 by Keese, Anderson & Keese. In 1815 there was a house where Dr. Tallmadge lives, owned by Briggs Sherman, and another where Richard Farrell lives, owned by Benjamin P. Beach, father of Joseph Beach.

About the same time a few farmers had made openings in the region above, on the Little Ausable, as high as where Penn village now stands, and even farther along on the western slope of that stream, to the vicinity of Arnold Hill, while on the Great Ausable River a few scattered settlers had established themselves as high up as the town of Jay. Among these was a man by the name of George Griswold, who, probably about the year 1810, erected a dam on the Ausable River at what is now known as Clintonville, where the upper dam is now located. Here he built a forge of two fires, and a grist-mill. The ore for this forge was obtained at what is known as the "Winter Ore Bed," situated about a mile and a half west, from which many thousand tons of ore have since been raised, but which is now temporarily abandoned. This forge is believed to have been the first erected on the Ausable River. He was run away with by a span of horses and killed in December, 1820.

The next actor upon the scene at Clintonville was Samuel Bullen, who emigrated from New Hampshire to that locality about the year 1811 or 1812.

Fisk & Peabody bought the property next, and ran the forge a short time, and from them it passed to the old Peru Iron Company.

The first houses built in the village were a store, which is now occupied as a dwelling-house by Mr. Lacy, and a dwelling-house now occupied by Mr. Walker, and a dwelling-house near where the carpenter-shop now stands, for the first two bloomers who ever worked there,—Messrs. Snow and Spinx.

At Birmingham Falls Matthew Adgate settled as early as 1810, and lived where L. W. Page now resides. He was the owner of a patent of land there, and four or five of his sons settled around him.

James Southard entered a rolling-mill about 1816 at the same point.

James Pilling, an Englishman, came there at quite an early day, and lived on the "Page place."

Benjamin Ketchum was in trade there quite early, and Horace Beach, a blacksmith, early plied the hammer at that point.

Along the lake a man by the name of Baker settled near the "dry mill," at an early day. The father of Benjamin Ketchum lived at Peru Landing at an early day.

In the northeast part of the town the Norton family settled early. West of them settled the Morehouse families, and west of them the Arthurs located.

Joseph Levarnway, a Frenchman, settled early where Peter Halleck now resides. West of him Samuel Thomas lived where G. T. Thomas lives.

William Taylor lived quite early where Fletcher Taylor lives. Robert Keese lived there before him. West of that was a farm which was cleared and for a long time occupied by William Keese, who died there a few years ago, aged eighty-nine.

Abednego Ricketson, George Everett, a drummer in the Revolution, and Edward Everett, who commanded a company at the surrender of Burgoyne, lived in the same neighborhood. Richard Keese lived very early on the farm now occupied by Richard P. Keese, a grandson.

At "The Union," on the Ausable side, Edward and George Everett, the Stantons, Richard Keese, Edward Halleck, John and David Osborn, Gilbert, Garret, Theodore, David, and Daniel Harkness, Reuben Baker, Andrew White, John Allen and family were among the earliest settlers.

REMINISCENCES OF ROBERT ELLIOTT.

Robert Elliott, of Clintonville, when a small boy, was under the guardianship of Capt. Wright, who lived two miles south of Birmingham Falls a long time before Keeseville was settled. The first house in Keeseville, he says, was a log shanty, built by George Shafner, a German, "from the Jerseys," who took the contract for the building of a dam for Robert Hoyle for a saw-mill on the site now occupied by the lower dam. Some time previous to that Capt. Wright had built a mill at Birmingham, where he

had been engaged in manufacturing lumber for the Quebec market, probably for several years; and even before that Thaddeus Mason, who afterwards had the privilege of firing a cannon-shot at the Plattsburgh Court-House while it was in the possession of the British, was fool-hardy enough to build a saw-mill at the lower end of the chasm, which, however, was swept away by the next spring's freshet. Elliott, who was a drummer-boy at the siege of Plattsburgh, recollects distinctly the time when the bridge across the Ausable Chasm was first built, and thinks it must have been about the year 1806 or 1807. He remembers that a cedar-tree had fallen across the chasm from the west side, and that the top had lodged a short distance below the highest point, on a shelf or in a fissure, on the east side, and that a man named Capt. Jackson crossed on that tree with an ox-yoke on his shoulders to the opposite side, where were a pair of oxen, with which the string-pieces were hauled across. Capt. Wright, Mr. Manchester, and Mr. Warden helped in this work of getting the string-pieces across, which were six in number, of Norway pine, hewed upon the upper side, and averaging about 20 inches in diameter. He thinks the plank with which they were covered were brought from Jay or Keene. There never were any railings to the bridge, and the width, according to his recollection, was about 13 feet. Over this the main road from Wright's and Hoyle's Mills passed from Keeseville to Peru, and Elliott remembers drawing lumber to Plattsburgh over it, from Hoyle's Mill, which stood where the Keeseville grist-mill now stands.

It is reliably reported that in later years, when the planks had been removed from the fear that the timbers had become too weak to be safe, a man on horseback crossed the chasm on a dark, rainy night on a single timber. Mr. Elliott says that he himself traced the calk-marks made by the horse's shoe the whole length of the timber across the chasm.

REMINISCENCES OF ALVIN COLVIN.

The man who first crossed the Ausable Chasm was Capt. Samuel Jackson. "I feel sure of this, and Deacon Daniel Adgate, of Birmingham, one of the oldest settlers, fully agrees with me. My father moved to Chesterfield about 1803; the first time I saw the bridge across the chasm was about 1805. This bridge was built by the State a few years previously to that time,* and here the State road crossed the Ausable River when that road was first built, by way of Schroon, Elizabethtown, Poke O'Moonshine, Plattsburgh, etc. The first step towards building the bridge was to fell a tree across from the Peru side. There were a pair of oxen on Chesterfield side which were needed to haul the timbers across, but no yoke, except on the Peru side, and the question was how to get the yoke across. So Capt. Samuel Jackson, of Chesterfield, took the yoke on his back and marched across the chasm on the tree. Jackson was captain of the militia in Chesterfield, being succeeded in that office by Capt. Wright. The bridge was about twelve feet wide and had very good railings. It was used till about 1812, when the State road was changed farther west, after which it crossed the Ausable about a mile above Keeseville.

"The High Bridge was the second bridge across the Ausable. The first was the 'Fordway Bridge,' about two miles above Keeseville, near where Mr. Goodrich now lives, and where Jeremiah Hayes first settled. I have no doubt this Fordway Bridge was built some time before the State Road Bridge was built across the chasm. The old State road came out on the present road near what was known as the Dry Mill, situated on a brook which headed on Hallock Hill. This Dry Mill was a grist-mill, and there were two saw-mills above on the same stream, one built by Mr. Keese within a mile of the head of the stream, and another farther down by James Ricketson, which was run by a Mr. Cole about 1803. You think it strange that these mills could be run where there is so little water now, but they were run a good part of the season. The streams of this region are small compared with what they were seventy-five years ago. The Ausable River certainly has not more than half the water it had when I was a boy. This I am positive of. Forty years ago we never had high water till June, but now it comes down with a rush, and is all in the lake within a few hours. I think this Dry Mill was, perhaps, the first grist-mill built in this region; that at Adgate's Falls (Birmingham) was built about the same time. I think the Dry Mill stopped finally about forty years ago. It had a very large overshot wheel, which was outside the mill, on the end of the main shaft, and the water was carried across the road about ten or twelve rods in a flume down to the mill. Now Daniel Adgate (who is a grandson of Matthew Adgate, the first settler) and myself are agreed in saying positively that there have been no string-pieces of the old bridge across the chasm since 1822. A log slide near the lower end of the chasm was built by Martin Adgate, father of Deacon Daniel Adgate. This slide was about thirty rods above the 'basin,' and was on the north or west side of the river. It was about twenty rods long, and was a kind of trough made of long logs and chained to the trees. It stood at a very steep angle, and one end of the log to be slid was hauled to the upper end of the slide, and then the chain was hitched to the rear, and the oxen, pulling alongside the log and nearly parallel to it, would shove the log over and pitch it down the slide. These logs were, most of them, for ship-timber, and frequently seventy or eighty feet long. They were hauled near the bank in the winter, and slid down in the spring during high water, and floated to the lake and rafted to Quebec. The lower end of the slide was about twenty feet from the water, which was so deep that these long timbers would plunge nearly or quite out of sight. This work was discontinued about 1840, I think.

"Right where the wheel-house of the Ausable Horse Nail Company now stands there was once a projecting rock, and about seventy years ago several boys were carrying stone out upon a large loose piece of rock lying over its edge, in order to make it overbalance and fall down the cliff. One of these boys, named Hall, was a little too venturesome, and as he carried out a load of stones toppled it over, and went down with the rock to the bottom of the chasm, about

* The following letter dated Plattsburgh, 29th October, 1793, signed by Nathaniel Platt, throws light upon the date of the building of this first bridge: "This day we compleat the Bridg here ready to Raise; to morow we proceed to Great Sable on where we expect to compleat the brid in a few days."

110 feet; but somehow he miraculously escaped death, and soon came climbing up the rocks again.

"There were formerly numerous salmon in the Ausable. I have been down to the foot of the falls at the head of the chasm many times, and speared them nights by the light of fat-pine fires. We used to fill an iron beetle-ring with fat-pine sticks and carry it lighted on the end of a long pole, by means of which we could see the salmon, which looked like shadows as they lay at the bottom,—in about four feet of water. There was a cleft in the rocks which was called the flume, that used to be full of them. We would wade in barefoot and drive the spear into them, and hold them down to the rock until they were done struggling, and then bring them up, holding them carefully against the current. Sometimes they would struggle so as to almost take me off my feet. The largest I ever speared weighed 16 pounds, and the smallest 3 pounds. No salmon ran up any of the rivers on this side of the lake south of the Ausable. They would commence to run up the Champlain River about the 1st of May; about the 1st of June they would appear in the Saranac, and the first of July in the Ausable. I have seen many of them speared off the bridge in Plattsburgh village. They were never seen south of the Ausable. I never knew of their being caught with hooks. They are a very powerful fish, and could run up any waterfall which did not break. I have seen them jump, one every minute for an hour, six feet out of the water to get up Adgate's Falls, but they could never pass up, and were never known above.

"About 1826, impure water caused by the saw-mills drove them away."

"The first settler in the village of Keeseville, I think, was a man named Joseph B. Coville, a dissolute, drunken character, who built a log house near where the foundry stands. His house, I am sure, was built before George Shafner's (the man who constructed the first dam at Keeseville). He had a wife and two or three children, and afterwards lived near Auger Pond as late as 1836."

In 1820, Earl Pierce and Thomas McLean, of Greenwich, Washington Co., and Isaac Huestis, of the town of Chesterfield, Essex Co., purchased a tract of some three hundred acres of land nine miles above Keeseville, on the Ausable River,—an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Huestis had already settled in the vicinity of Augur Pond, Mr. McLean remained in Washington Co., and Mr. Pierce proceeded to occupy the new possessions on the Ausable, erect mills, and lay the foundation for what was subsequently known as Finchville, and at a later date as New Sweden. There was a wagon-road only about a mile above Clintonville along the line of the river. It then turned to the right, and made a circuitous route on the hills to Ausable Forks. Mr. Pierce reached the site of his future operations, about two miles farther up the river, by means of a foot-path. We believe there was one family on the route, named Shaffer, living in the vicinity of the foot-path, not far from its junction with the main road.

Mr. Pierce erected a saw-mill with two English gates, said to have been the finest mill at that date in this section of country. So sparse was the population that he was obliged to call on Keeseville to aid in raising the mill. As soon as lumber could be sawed, a frame house and store were erected. The name of the firm was McLean, Pierce & Co. They did an extensive lumbering business.

The village of New Sweden, as it was soon called, embraced quite an extensive population for the times, and included many citizens prominently and well known in the business of the Ausable Valley. Among them were Anson Bigelow, Harvey Carter, David Conger, David McKillup, Adolphus Ruggles, Reuben Bromley, Hugh McClerkin, Hiram Estey, James C. Butts, James Caldwell, Daniel D. Deuel, Isaac Williams, and others.

Earl Pierce, Esq., died in 1836 from the effects of a fall. He was attending an auction sale at the barn on the Slocum farm; as he was about to descend a ladder from the hay-loft he fell to the floor, receiving injuries which terminated in his death four days after. Mr. Pierce was a man of no ordinary qualities. He was an efficient supporter of the Presbyterian Church of Clintonville even before his conversion, and was afterwards one of its firmest pillars.

With the exception of one or two years, the homestead has been occupied by some member of the family to the present date. The mill and store were owned and managed by L. W. Pierce till 1848. In May, 1851, he removed to Plattsburgh. B. C. Pierce is now at Ausable Forks; H. B. Pierce is at Troy; Capt. James Pierce at Bloomingdale; Edwin R. Pierce in Minnesota. The widow of Earl Pierce died at the homestead in 1860. The farm is now occupied by W. C. Pierce, late of Saranac.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

John W. Anderson kept a tavern at Keeseville, where Mould's block now is, during the war of 1812. He was a man of generous impulses, suave and popular, and kept a good house. He was a great singer, his chief delight being in singing "John Anderson, my Jo John."

It was a quaint old wooden structure, only one story high, but quite long, with a covered stoop running along its entire front. They called it a "four-story building, with the stories all on the first floor." In one end was a store, next were two bed-rooms, next a kitchen, and lastly a parlor. It was built by Robert Hoyle, just before the war.

About the same time a man by the name of Brown kept a tavern on the former site of the Ausable House, at Keeseville; and Forsyth kept a hotel where the Adirondack Hotel is. James W. Taggett succeeded Forsyth, remodeled the building, and kept it a great many years. It still belongs to the estate, and is occupied by W. F. Bowman, who keeps a popular house.

The Ausable House was built by a company after 1840, and was run as a hotel for many years. It was destroyed by fire in 1877. James Whaling was the first proprietor, and was followed by Frederick Ames.

At "The Union," Nathan Averill, father-in-law to Chancellor Walworth, kept an early inn; and Robert Batty had a tavern and store near there. Augusten Arthur kept one near by.

Jeremiah and Elihu Hayes each kept early inns on the Ausable River.

Abijah Ketchum kept an early public-house on the lake-shore, at Peru Landing.

Asa Derby kept the first tavern at Clintonville, when the Peru Iron Company started.

William Williams had a tavern there for a time. Also Tuckerman, Brockway, and Stephen Reynolds, all on one site. The tavern was burned several years ago.

The Mountain View House, at Clintonville, was built three years ago by Richard McCormick, and is now kept by the McCormick brothers.

John Mace had a tavern along the river, east of Clintonville, in 1827 or 1828.

Other public-houses of some note have existed at different points in the town.

The Lake View House is located three miles from Port Kent, on the Essex side of the Ausable River, at Birmingham. It is four stories high, lighted with gas, and contains accommodations for several hundred guests. The main portion was built in 1874, and added to in 1877 and 1879. It is a place of popular resort for the tourists visiting Ausable Chasm and vicinity, and is under the management of H. H. Vanarnam.

STORES.

The first store at Keeseville was kept by John W. Anderson.

Keese (Richard) & Hurlburt built a stone store on the Clinton side of the river in 1826, and kept it a number of years.

Fisk & Keese (Oliver) built a stone store on the Essex side of the river about the same time.

A man by the name of Prindell built one on the Clinton side some time after.

The most prominent in trade since that time have been Pope & Peabody, James H. Rogers, Thomas S. Harvey, James W. Taggett, —— Singlederry, —— Whitcomb, N. & E. Kingsland, Alfred Baber, George Adgate, Luther Whitney, and others. A large number of excellent stores now exist on the principal streets of Keeseville, and are owned by some of the most enterprising and influential of its citizens.

The first store kept above Keeseville was that by Capt. Samuel Bullen at Clintonville.

The Peru Iron Company had a store soon after, and have had one there most of the time since.

Other stores there have been kept by Matthias Heller, John Hathaway, Bailey, Breckway, Ransom, Fisk.

Robert Batty kept an early store at "The Union."

Elisha E. Winter also had an early store on the Hatch farm.

The only store at Clintonville is kept by Ebenezer Felt.

Those at New Sweden and Birmingham have already been referred to. Joshua Appleyard has been in trade at the latter point for upwards of thirty years.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Silas Goodrich was in practice early near Peru village, and practiced all through the locality. Drs. Handy, Vaughn, and Reuben Jones, were also old practitioners near that point.

Dr. Forsyth was at Keeseville quite early. Dr. Clark practiced early in Chesterfield, near Keeseville.

Dr. Ralph P. Allen settled in Keeseville about 1822, coming from "The Union," and practiced a good many years.

In 1825, Dr. James came and engaged in practice, and was followed soon after by Dr. Jacob Blaisdell.

Drs. Fox and Pollard came soon after, and engaged in practice. Dr. Asa Lawyer was also early in practice.

Dr. H. O. Tallmadge, still a prominent physician and surgeon of the village, engaged in practice about this time.

Dr. Adin Weston, son of Elijah, preceded Dr. Tallmadge, and is still in practice in Keeseville.

Dr. Wm. V. K. McLean removed from New Sweden to Keeseville in 1859, and was a prominent and influential member of society until his death in 1875. Dr. H. A. Houghton, of the homœopathic school, practiced successfully in Keeseville for a great many years. Dr. C. J. Farley has also been in practice, and Dr. A. Weston. Besides those who have been mentioned, Drs. F. M. Hopkins, W. G. Pope, C. B. Barber, and A. P. Hammond are now practicing in Keeseville.

Dr. Clark was the first to engage in the practice of medicine at Clintonville. He was followed by Drs. Haywood, Bullen, and Chase. Others who have practiced at that point have been Drs. Samuel Fitzgerald, Bassett, D'Avignon, and Mosier.

THE KEESEVILLE BAR.

The bar of Keeseville has been especially strong, and by the ability, force, and energy of its members has acquired an enviable reputation in both Clinton and Essex Counties.

Ezra C. Gross was one of its early and influential members, and was a member of the Sixteenth Congress in 1819–21, representing the old Twelfth Congressional District. David McNeil was in partnership with Mr. Gross for a long time, and was a prominent member of the bar. He was subsequently collector of customs at Plattsburgh.

Thomas A. Tomlinson was in successful practice at Keeseville for a long time. He represented the district in the Legislature in the years 1835 and 1836, and was a member of the Twenty-seventh Congress in 1841–43, representing the Thirteenth Congressional District.

George A. Simmons was one of the leaders of the bar at Keeseville for a long time. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1840–42, and represented the Sixteenth District in Congress from 1853 to 1857, inclusive. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House.

Gardner Stow was also in practice at Keeseville for some time, where he maintained a prominent position. He subsequently removed to Troy, N. Y., and was appointed attorney-general of the State in 1853; succeeded Levi S. Chatfield, of Otsego County, who resigned Nov. 25, 1853.

Lemuel Stetson was one of the lights of the Keeseville bar for many years. He was elected district attorney of Clinton County Jan. 1, 1838, and county judge of the same county in 1847. In 1835, 1836, 1842, and 1862 he represented the county in the State Legislature, and was a member of the National Congress from 1843 to 1845.

Charles F. Taber, still in practice, is another honored member, and the last of the old line, all those that have been mentioned having now departed from the scenes of life.

Martin Finch has practiced for a long time at Keese-

ville, and represented the Essex District in the State Legislature in 1860 and 1861. He was district attorney of Essex County from 1864 to 1867.

SAMUEL AMES, now deceased, was also in practice at Keeseville for a number of years.

CAMPBELL MCLEAN, son of Dr. W. V. K. McLean, practiced at Keeseville for some time, and, removing to Fond du Lac, Wis., became county judge.

H. M. CHASE was a promising member of the Keeseville bar, but died young. Other prominent members of this bar have been IRA S. SEWILL, HENRY G. HEWITT (of the present firm of Hewitt & Kinney), and WINSLOW C. WATSON, JR., elected judge of Clinton County in November, 1875, and who still holds the office.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

The earliest roads laid out within the present limits of the town will be found referred to in the history of the town of Peru. The principal roads now existing in the town are the State road, which enters Clinton County at Keeseville and passes up into Peru; Beckwith Street, running from Morrisonville through Schuyler Falls, passing west of Peru village, through the Quaker settlement called "The Union," to Keeseville; the plank-road from Port Kent, through Birmingham, to Keeseville; and the Ausable plank-road, which runs from Clintonville to Ausable Forks.

The New York and Canada Railroad passes along the lake, through the extreme eastern part of the town. The Ausable branch passes from Plattsburgh southwesterly through the town, having stations at Ferrona and Ausable.

MEN OF PROMINENCE.

A large number of these have already been mentioned in connection with other sketches of the town.

Asa Adgate was for many years a prominent and influential man, both in Essex and Clinton Counties. He represented Clinton County in the State Legislature in 1798–99, and Essex County in 1823. He was also a member of the national Congress in 1815–17.

Richard and Oliver Keese were also early and prominently identified with the industrial, mercantile, and political history of the town. The former is still a resident of Keeseville, and although he has attained an advanced age, his mind still maintains the vigor and force for which he was noted in earlier days. Mr. Keese represented the old Nineteenth District in Congress in 1827–29, and his recollection of James K. Polk, Henry Clay, and other of his colleagues and intimate friends is still quite vivid.

Josiah Fisk was another of the leading men of Keeseville and vicinity, and did much to develop the resources of the country and assure its material prosperity. He represented his district in the Legislature in 1825–26, and was a member of the State Senate in 1832–35, representing the old Fourth District.

Elisha J. Winter was also one of the strong men of the earlier days of the town, and the former owner of the "Winter Ore Bed." Besides aiding much in developing the resources of the town, he participated to some extent in politics, and was a member of the Thirteenth Congress, representing the Twelfth District in 1813–15.

Samuel Ames, of Keeseville, represented the Sixteenth District in the State Senate in 1872–73, and is favorably known in the district; and in 1872, Edmund Kingsland (2d), of the same place, represented the Clinton District in the Legislature.

Among the prominent and influential business men of Keeseville, both past and present, especial mention should be made of James W. Taggett, Thomas S. Harvey, George Adgate, Gordon T. Thomas, —— Singlederry, —— Whitcomb, Solomon and Jacob D. Kingsland, Daniel Dodge, Nelson and Edmund Kingsland, Alfred Baber, Luther Whitney, Willis Mould, William Lansing, the veteran editor, Heman O. Matthews, Rufus Prescott, N. C. Boynton, and Daniel D. Dodge. Gordon T. Thomas represented Clinton County in the Legislature in 1850, George Adgate in 1863, and Daniel D. Dodge in 1870. Nathaniel C. Boynton represented the Essex District in 1855.

LAND-PATENTS AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The greatest portion of the town of Ausable is included in the twelve-hundred-acre location granted to Zephaniah Platt. Watson's Patent comprises the northwest corner.

The town was formerly included in the territory of the old town of Peru. The act dividing that town into three is set forth at length in the history of the town of Black Brook. It was passed March 29, 1839, and by its provisions the town of Ausable was created a distinct civil division of Clinton County. The town was named after the river which has proved the basis of so much of its wealth —*Ausable* (pronounced *au*-saw-ble), signifying "river of sand."

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Alvin Hayes on April 30, 1839, when the following officers were chosen: William Buott, Supervisor; Melchior F. Hoffnagle, Clerk; John Fitzpratds and Bethuel Jones, Justices of the Peace; Melancton W. Blinn, Assessor; William H. Williams and Elisha Allen, Commissioners of Highways; James Mace and Silas M. Taylor, Overseers of the Poor; William H. Brockway and Ahas Hayes, Commissioners of Common Schools; Isaac Hyde, Inspector of Common Schools; Orval B. Van Dusen, David C. Skiff, Constables; Jesse Potter, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

March, 1849.—*Voted* that geese shall not be allowed to run at large on the public highways of this town, at any season of the year, under a penalty of fifty cents for each goose so running at large for each and every transgression.

Since the incorporation of the town the following persons have filled its principal offices:

SUPERVISORS.

1839, William Burt; 1840, Elisha Allen; 1841–42, Jerome B. Bailey; 1843–44, Henry F. Granger; 1845–46, Jacob D. Kingsland; 1847, John Fitzgerald; 1848, G. Southwick; 1849, Jacob D. Kingsland; 1850–53, George Adgate; 1854, Henry Green; 1855–56, James Mace; 1857, John Fitzgerald; 1858, James Mace; 1859, A. B. Kingsland; 1860–61, Jacob D. Kingsland; 1862, William H. Cuyler; 1863, Dr. H. A. Houghton; 1864–70, J. L. M. Taylor; 1871, V. R. Goodrich; 1872, George Adgate; 1873, Edmund Kingsland (2d); 1874–77, George Adgate; 1878, Edmund Kingsland (2d); 1879, George Adgate, Edmund K. Baber.

TOWN CLERKS.

1839–44, Melchior S. Hoffnagle; 1845, William H. Williams; 1846, Judah M. Lawrence; 1847, Sylvanus Clifford; 1848, Frederick

W. Ames; 1849, William J. Whaling; 1850, Frederick W. Ames; 1851–53, Henry Brockway; 1854, Dexter G. Tracy; 1855, Daniel M. Arnold; 1856, Charles Thomas; 1857, Stephen H. Macomber; 1858–60, Charles Thomas; 1861, H. M. Heller; 1862, William H. Cuyler; 1863, Samuel Y. Fitzgerald; 1864–66, Winslow C. Watson, Jr.; 1867–68, Darius B. Stranahan; 1869, Winslow C. Watson, Jr.; 1870, Edmund K. Baber; 1871, Samuel T. Fitzgerald; 1872, G. C. Wilkinson; 1873–74, Edward J. Marks; 1875, Moses C. Ferguson; 1876, Cyrenus P. Cobb; 1878, Horace S. Blinn; 1879, Cyrenus P. Cobb, Albert D. Cobb.

The town officers for 1879 were as follows: Edmund K. Baber, Supervisor; Albert D. Cobb, Town Clerk; Ahiva Beach, Justice of the Peace; Joseph L. Bearsley, Assessor; Elkanah W. Arthur, Commissioner of Highways; Bartlett McNiff, Overseer of the Poor, District No. 1; Edward H. Keith, Overseer of Poor, District No. 2; Erwin S. Weston, Collector; Cepha Clark, Charles W. Weston, Inspectors of Election District No. 1; Samuel J. Gaskill, Robert Chatterton, Inspectors of Election District No. 2; Daniel Dodge, Elihu Hoag, J. Warren Harkness (appointed), Auditors; Erwin S. Weston, Horace S. Blinn, Constables District No. 1; Samuel J. Gaskill, Joseph Naylor, Marshall Bresett, Jr., Constables District No. 2; Michael Rafter, Coal Measurer.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The principal village in the town is KEESEVILLE, named after the Keese family, who were among the early settlers and principal proprietors. It lies on both sides of the Great Ausable River, partly in Clinton and partly in Essex County, and being one corporate body, it has been deemed advisable to consider it as though situated entirely in the former county. It is distant five miles from the lake, and has a population of nearly 3000 persons. The two sections of the village are connected by three bridges,—a stone bridge, near the lower dam, erected in 1856, having a single span of 110 feet, a model of beauty and durability; an iron bridge, just above the upper dam, erected in 1878; and a small foot-bridge between the two.

The soil upon which the village is built, and that of the surrounding country, is a yellowish light sand, and is not very well adapted for cultivation. The village is distinctively a manufacturing settlement, and to the fine water-power which it enjoys it is largely owing for whatever of material prosperity it has enjoyed. Here are the works of the Ausable Horse-Nail Company, one of the largest manufactories of its kind in the country, the furniture-manufactory of Rufus Prescott, a large foundry, mechanic-shops, planing- and grist-mills, and other branches of mechanical and industrial development. Besides these, there are six churches,—a Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic (Irish) on the Essex side, and a Congregational and French Catholic church on the Clinton side; an excellent high school, good hotel, a bank, a newspaper, three cemeteries, a large number of fine stores, and a great many residences, some of them of the latest style of architecture and finish. The streets are regularly laid out, and lined with handsome shade-trees. The inhabitants are cultivated, intelligent, and industrious, and a good moral tone pervades society. It also boasts of excellent physicians and lawyers.

Stage-lines run from Keeseville to Port Kent, on the lake-shore, and from Keeseville to Ausable Forks, by way of Clintonville.

KEESEVILLE VILLAGE was incorporated under the general laws in May, 1878, and the first election for the choice of village officers was held on the 18th day of June following. The officers chosen were: President, Daniel Dodge; Trustees, Heman O. Matthews, Rufus Prescott, and Willis Mould; Collector, Charles M. Hopkins; Treasurer, George Adgate.

On June 27, 1878, Edmund K. Baber was appointed clerk of the village.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The village fire department was organized on July 31, 1878. Henry M. Mould was appointed Chief Engineer, W. G. Pope, First Assistant Engineer, and George H. Smith Second Assistant Engineer. Hose and hook-and-ladder companies were organized at the same time, the former with 17 members, and the latter with 15 members. The officers of the hose company subsequently chosen were: Foreman, W. H. Beckwith; First Assistant Engineer, H. F. Gaines; Second Assistant Engineer, J. D. Cord; Secretary, N. L. Nollette; Treasurer, H. R. Moon.

On April 29, 1875, an act of the Legislature was passed "to furnish pure and wholesome water to the inhabitants thereof." The board of water commissioners was organized with Heman O. Matthews as President, and Rufus Prescott as Secretary and Treasurer.

The second annual election of the village was held on March 18, 1879, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: Charles F. Tabor, President; Willis Mould, Rufus Prescott, and Heman O. Matthews, Trustees; George Adgate, Treasurer; William T. Ames, Collector. Edmund K. Baber was reappointed clerk.

On June 23, 1879, owing to the death of Mr. Adgate, George H. Cleaves was appointed treasurer of the village.

THE ESSEX COUNTY BANK

was erected in 1832, and was established under the old State laws, with a capital of $100,000.

Judge Fisk, Oliver and Richard Keese, were prominent in its organization. The former was the first president, and Andrew Thompson was cashier. It failed to prove a paying venture and was given up in 1862. Silas Arnold was its last president, and Samuel Ames cashier.

THE KEESEVILLE NATIONAL BANK

was organized in the fall of 1870 with its present capital, $100,000. The directors at the time of organization were Nelson Kingsland, Edmund Kingsland, Richard Hoag, Willis Mould, Winslow C. Watson, Jr., Daniel Dodge, and Samuel Ames. The building now occupied by the bank was erected soon after its organization. The present board of directors are Edmund Kingsland, Dr. H. O. Tallmadge, Willis Mould, Edmund K. Baber, James R. Romeyn, Daniel Dodge, and George H. Cleaves. The officers are, President, Edmund Kingsland; Vice-President, Willis Mould; Cashier, George H. Cleaves; Assistant Cashier, Edmund K. Baber.

The condition of the bank on July 26, 1879, was as follows: circulation, $90,000; deposits, $86,726.99; bonds deposited for circulation, $100,000; bills discounted, $119,-

000; amount due from agents, $19,600; cash on hand, $5786.40; United States bonds, $27,600; town bonds, $4100.

MASONIC.

Ausable River Lodge, No. 149, *A. F. and A. M.*, was organized in March, 1849. The present officers are, W. M., G. C. Wilkinson; S. W., D. B. Hayes; J. W., Dr. W. G. Pope; Secretary, H. M. Mould; Treasurer, Willis Mould; S. D., Dr. C. B. Barber; J. D., M. A. Thomas; Tyler, Peter Lang.

THE KEESEVILLE MINERAL SPRING,

within the confines of the village, was discovered in 1824. It is chalybeate in character, brackish in taste, and contains a large weight of mineral matter in solution. It is owned by John Wills, and neatly covered by a pavilion.

The post-office at Keeseville was established in 1816. The first postmaster was Oliver Keese, who kept the office in the store of Fisk & Keese, and filled the position for many years.

The principal incumbents of the office since have been Gordon T. Thomas, Arthur C. Nelson, Oliver Peabody, Carlisle D. Beaumont, Melchior S. Hoffnagle, George Adgate, Joseph Reynolds, and Ira Smith. The present postmaster is Henry Stevens.

THE PRESS.

The Keeseville Herald was established in 1825, by F. P. Allen, and soon after passed into the hands of Anson H. Allen, by whom its publication was continued, with a few interruptions, until 1841.

The Keeseville Argus, edited by Adonijah Emmons, was begun about 1831, and continued five or six years.

The Essex County Republican was started the first week in September, 1839, by W. Lansing. In 1843 it went into the hands of John C. Osburn. Subsequently Milliken & Morgan became proprietors, then Morgan; after him came Gen. Tarbell, and in 1854, James Dickinson; the same year Joseph W. Reynolds, who ran it successfully into war times, and after his death Hon. N. C. Boynton took it and published it till November, 1867, when the office was destroyed by fire. Jan. 1, 1868, Mr. Lansing returned from Plattsburgh, and has issued the paper, in an enlarged form, to this present time, adding largely to its popularity by giving weekly from five to seven columns to the local news of the county. It was a consistent Whig paper to the end of that organization, and since 1857 earnestly Republican. The *Republican* has never failed to advocate protection to the material interests of the county by means of a judicious tariff on certain classes of foreign articles and production.

The Ausable River Gazette was started at Keeseville about 1847, by D. Truair, and its publication continued five or six years.

The Old Settler was commenced at Keeseville by A. H. Allen in 1849, and was published for a number of years, when it was removed to Saratoga Springs.

The Northern Gazette was established at Keeseville in 1851, and continued several years.

The Northern Standard was started at Keeseville in 1854, by W. Lansing, and its publication continued six years.

The latest addition to the family of newspapers is *The Keeseville News*, neutral in politics, published by the Keeseville Publishing Company. The first number was issued Aug. 2, 1879.

CLINTONVILLE is a village situated on the Great Ausable River, in the western part of the town. It is the site of the Peru Steel and Iron Company's Works, and has been a point of some importance. In former times trade and manufacture here were very brisk, and the village was prosperous. It was regularly incorporated on April 11, 1825, but the municipal organization is not now kept up. Since the failure of the Peru Steel and Iron Company, the blighting hand of financial paralysis has left a painful impress upon its once beautiful and thriving appearance. But little life now remains there. The two churches—Methodist and Catholic—testify to the poverty of the people. A single store administers to their temporal necessities. The manufacturing company, in the hands of a receiver, is doing but little. The chief evidence of life, and the principal interest in the village, is the Mountain View House, run by the enterprising McCormick Brothers. The water-power at this point is excellent, and it is to be hoped that some measure of prosperity will return to the place.

The post-office at Clintonville was established about the time of the establishment of the Peru Steel and Iron Company. Some of the postmasters at that point have been —— Brockway and Stephen McComber. The present incumbent is Mortimer McComber, who has held it, with his brother, a good many years.

NEW SWEDEN is a hamlet situated on the Great Ausable River, a few miles west of Clintonville. It was formerly an active, enterprising, and prosperous manufacturing village, but has fallen into a decline. The freshet of 1856, added to the failure of the manufacturing firm of McLean & Fitzgerald, swept away all vestige of its former prosperity and enterprise, and to-day it is numbered almost with the things that were.

A short distance beyond New Sweden, and at what may be considered the western extremity of the town, is AUSABLE, the southern terminus of the Ausable branch of the New York and Canada Railroad.

FERRONA is the very appropriate name bestowed upon a small mining hamlet, located in the northwest part of the town, on the Ausable Branch Railroad. It is the site of important mining operations.

BIRMINGHAM, at the head of Ausable Chasm, in the southeast part of the town, is a small manufacturing village situated on both sides of the Great Ausable River, and lying partly in Clinton and partly in Essex County. It is the site of important nail-works, a paper-mill, starch-factory, and sash-factory, all on the Essex side, and contains one store. The Lake View House, already referred to, is located at this point. The water-power is unsurpassed. The falls at this point have a perpendicular descent of seventy feet, and are very beautiful.

The post-office at Birmingham was established two or three years ago. Joshua Appleyard is the first postmaster.

THE UNION is a hamlet on the line of Peru, and the site of an early and important Quaker settlement, from which went forth much of the genius, enterprise, and public spirit that served to develop the rich resources of the country around, and to utilize the rare mechanical advantages of its rivers and streams. Two ancient Quaker meeting-houses mark the site of the former prosperous village, and by their modest appearance bear witness to the simple religious habits of their builders and owners.

CHAPTER XLV.

AUSABLE—(Continued).

Schools — Keeseville Academy — Religious — Keeseville Churches—Baptist—Presbyterian—Methodist—Episcopal—Roman Catholic—Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Clintonville—Burial-Places—Freshet of 1856—Conflagrations—Industrial Pursuits—Arnold Iron Mine—Peru Steel and Iron Company—New Sweden—Keeseville—Ausable Horse-Nail Company—Prescott's Furniture Establishment — Birmingham — Adgate's Paper-Mill — Ausable Chasm Horse-Nail Works—Military History—Soldiers, 1861-65.

SCHOOLS.

THE first school of any importance in the town was at "The Union," by Benjamin Earl. Benjamin Sherman was a prominent teacher for a good while in the same locality. Chauncey Stoddard was also an early teacher there.

The first school of note at the village of Keeseville stood on the hill, and occupied the site of the present school-house near the old cemetery. It was taught at quite an early date by Ira D. Knowles. Here many of the old boys of the present generation received their first educational impulses.

KEESEVILLE ACADEMY.

This institution was originally incorporated by virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed May 4, 1835. The trustees named in the act were John Whitcomb, Richard Keese, Richard H. Peabody, George A. Simmons, Andrew Thompson, Reuben Jones, Ralph P. Allen, Joseph Lapham, and Henry F. Granger. Josiah Fisk and Martin Pope were also prominent in the organization and establishment of the academy.

The institution was established under the auspices of a stock concern, and the original stockholders, together with the number of shares each held, were: (those marked with a star are dead) Caleb D. Barton,* 6; Oliver Keese* (2d), 12; Elias A. Hurlburt,* 5; A. Thompson,* 5; H. F. Granger,* 3; Josiah Fisk,* 6; William H. Safford,* 1; John Mattocks,* 5; W. W. Kingsland, 2; Henry Prescott, 1; Horace Matthew, 1; G. T. Thomas,* 1; Henry Green, 1; William J. Whaling, 3; E. & J. D. Kingsland, 6; T. A. Tomlinson,* 3; James McGuire,* 1; J. Nelson McComber, 2; Goulding* & Peabody, 2; J. W. Stearns, 1; Peter Keese,* 6; Nehemiah Harkness,* 1; Charles M. Watson,* 1; Justinia Holden,* 1; Anderson Keese, 2; James Hinds, 1; Jesse Potter,* 1; R. E. Keese, 1; J. W. Haggard,* 1; Major Powers,* 2; Stephen F. Spencer,* 1; Morris J. Whitney,* 1; W. C. Watson, 1; Charles F. Tabor, 1; F. L. Seely, 1; Silas Arnold,* 8; R. H. Peabody,* 4; Samuel C. Beach,* 1; A. Pollard, 1; A. S. Arthur,* 1; J. Appleyard & Co., 1; Asa Sawyer,* 1; Myron Ticknor,* 1; George Adgate,* 1; Allen Comstock, 1; John Whitcomb,* 1; William Stranahan,* 1; Nelson Kingsland, 1; Lathrop Pope, 1; Jonathan Davis, 1; Mumford Bissell, 1; Alvin Hayes,* 1; Ahaz Hayes,* 1; Mrs. Beach,* 1; John Fitzgerald,* 1; Richard Keese, 4; A. Weston, 1; F. C. Putnam, 1.

The sessions of the academy were originally held in what was known as the "old academy building," that stood on the site of the present one. A new academy building of brick, 40 by 60 feet, was erected in 1845, and is the one now in use. The report of the academy to the State Regents of that year was: Value of academy lot and buildings, $3500; library, 219 volumes, $290.73; philosophical apparatus, $412.25; other property, $400; value of whole, $4602.98; whole number of students, Jan. 31, 1845, 105.

On June 13, 1870, the use of the property of the academy was transferred by the trustees to the Union Free School for ten years, which now occupies the building.

The first principal of the academy was Jonathan Lamb, who, though possessed of some oddities, was a successful instructor. Other teachers of note have been Messrs. Smith, Gregory, Gilbert Thayer, W. F. Bascom, Seaton, Armock, Lewis, Wm. H. Landon, and E. F. Bullard. The present principal of the Free School is W. M. Phelps. The school is in a prosperous condition, with an average attendance of 100 scholars and 4 teachers.

The report of the school to the State Regents, made Aug. 28, 1878, is as follows: Value of lot and building, $3600; library, $250; philosophical apparatus, $400; value of all property, $4550; number of scholars, 138; average daily attendance, 36.9.

The school is under the supervision of a special committee of three of the members of the board. Of the trustees, Edmund K. Baber is President; Martin Finch, Vice-President; Edmund Kingsland, Treasurer; Frank M. Hopkins, Secretary.

The district system prevails throughout the town, which comprises a number of excellent schools presided over by competent teachers.

RELIGIOUS.

THE KEESEVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

For the history of the Baptist Church of Keeseville, from its origin to 1851, we are indebted to the following interesting narrative extracted from the manuscript of Rev. J. W. Eaton's historical discourse, delivered Nov. 9, 1851, on the occasion of the last public service held at the old white meeting-house on the hill:

"In giving a history of the Baptist Church in Keeseville, I am obliged to depend for information concerning the first thirteen years of its existence on the testimony of living witnesses, of whom there are very few remaining. It has no records extending farther back than March, 1804. As blank-books at the time of the church's organization were rare and costly, and money scarce, it is probable the minutes of its doings at that early day were committed to fragmentary slips of paper, which have been destroyed. This is much to be regretted, and, but for the event in

Providence which has led me at this juncture to undertake this service, the loss would have been irreparable. To Mr. Joshua Wells,* who is almost ninety years of age, and who, though of the Methodist denomination, was present at the organization of this church; and to Mr. William Finch, who will be seventy-five years old next June, and who has been a member fifty-eight years, I am mainly indebted for a knowledge of its unwritten annals.

"In 1787, Mr. Isaac Finch, from Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., who with his wife was a member of the Baptist Church in Dover, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Gano, visited this region on an exploring expedition. He sailed from Whitehall in a small sloop, and disembarked at Peru Landing; at that time the country was an almost unbroken wilderness. There were only six inhabitants in the town, viz.: Robert Cochran and Nathaniel Mallory on the lake-shore, Moses Dickson, Jabez Allen, John and Lott Ellmore, between the two rivers, and Edward Everett and John Stanton at The Union. Having concluded to settle in this place, Mr. Finch returned in the following year with his family, among whom was his son William, then a lad of twelve years old. It was a season of great scarcity. Having located on a spot about one mile west of Peru Landing, a part of which is now used as a burying-ground, he immediately commenced holding prayer-meetings. He shortly after succeeded in inducing the Rev. Solomon Brown, of Granville, Washington Co., to remove to Peru.

"*The Church of* 1791.—The church was constituted about 1791, in a log house, then occupied by Uriah Palmer, on the farm now owned by Joshua Reynolds. Its constituent members were Edward Everett and wife, Kinner Newcomb, Robert Cochran, Stephen Reynolds, Lucretia Reynolds, Sarah Palmer, Noble Averill, Polly Averill, John Cochran, Isaac Finch, Abigail Finch, John Finch, Sarah Finch, Simeon Barber, Catherine Barber, and Uriah Palmer, in all 10 males and 7 females, some of whom resided in Plattsburgh and elsewhere. Noble Averill was chosen clerk. At that time, Mr. Brown was the only minister, and this was the *only church of any denomination in this region.* Their articles of faith and practice, a copy of which is still extant, are very full, thorough, and evangelical. Two items are worthy of a special notice, inasmuch as the one shows they regarded it as their duty to supply the wants of the destitute among them, and the other, that they were at that early day thoroughly anti-slavery in spirit. The 15th article reads thus:

"'We believe it is not only the duty of the church cheerfully to support the gospel, but the indispensable duty thereof likewise to lay by in store for the maintenance of the poor. Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of Christ in him? Wherefore we believe we ought to look out men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost, and of wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business.'

"The 18th article reads thus:

"'We believe, to steal, buy, or sell any of our fellow-creatures as slaves is contrary to reason, justice, and nature; to the principles of good law and government; to the whole doctrine of the gospel and the revealed will of God, which enforce upon us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and to do unto all men as we would that they should do unto us; to have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.'

"One of their number, John Cochran, is commended as an example worthy of imitation for his regularity in attending meeting, having rode to the place of worship every Sabbath, unless prevented by bad weather, until his death, which occurred when he was ninety years old.

"Soon after the settlement of Mr. Brown, they bought 50 acres of land (now owned by Mr. Rider), cleared it, built a log house on it containing two rooms, then the best tenement in the vicinity, and presented it to their pastor. He had a large frame, excellent mental abilities, and a good education for the times. According to the usages of the day he kept school; though having a weak voice, he was an effective speaker. Under his preaching there was a revival of religion. In fulfillment to the promise made to those who love God and keep his commandments, as a reward for Mr. Finch's fidelity, all his children, both sons and daughters, with their partners in life, became Christians; and all but one, Mrs. Robert Anson, now living, ninety years of age, joined the church.

"Mr. Daniel Chapman, a son-in-law, a strong athletic man, over six feet high, having provided himself with a club, declared, as he went to the water's side, he would knock Mr. Brown down the moment he touched his wife to baptize her. But his heart failed him. He was seen by those who watched him to turn aside into a field, move along apparently in a thoughtful mood, fall upon the ground like Saul of Tarsus, rise and go to the river, where he related his experience and publicly professed the name of Christ in the way of his appointment. After two years, Mr. Brown sold his farm, and removed to Jay.

"Their next pastor was the Rev. Parker Reynolds, who came from Granville, Washington Co., to Peru when about forty years of age. He was six feet high. In early life he was thin and spare, but when more advanced he became portly. He possessed excellent natural abilities, and, though self-taught, had a good education for that day. He was accustomed to say he never went to school but one forenoon, and because the master punished him he would attend no more. He was warm-hearted, generous, noble-minded, and decidedly pious. Like his predecessor, he kept school, and was a first-rate teacher. If he had any fault it was as disciplinarian. However great the virtues of the fathers, the children need restraint. He was ordained in the house then occupied by Mr. David Irish,—now inhabited by Mr. Moon,—at Moon's Corners. He was deficient in business talents. The church were obliged to manage his worldly concerns for him. He was an old-fashioned, experimental preacher. Though lacking in system, his sermons were evangelical. Under his ministry there was a powerful revival of religion. He was one of those pioneers whose labors, eminently adapted to the state of things then existing, were exceedingly serviceable, and should be held in high estimation. In two years he removed to Jonesburgh. In 1818 he again became pastor of

* Joshua Wells died in 1855, aged ninety-four years. He had ten children, and they are all dead. The sons were Joshua, Asa, George, Henry, William, Theodorus, and Lucius. The daughters, Emma married Thomas Burgess; Phebe married a Heywood, of New Hampshire; Lovinna married Bronson Merritt.—Ed.

the church, which office he sustained three years. In 1826 he removed to a place at or near Canton, where he died.

"For the first twenty-six years of their existence as a church they met in different places,—sometimes in Peru and sometimes in Chesterfield, sometimes in one and sometimes in another part of these towns,—as most conveniently accommodated the members. At one time they regularly assembled at Peru village, at another at Uriah Palmer's, at another at Robert Anson's, at another at the block-house. From the beginning of 1818 they met in the school-house at Adgate's Falls, now Birmingham, until July, 1823, when they began to assemble in the school-house in Keeseville. From their organization to 1824, even when destitute of a pastor, they regularly maintained divine worship. When not supplied by traveling ministers who itinerated through this region, they conducted the exercises themselves. So important was the performance of this duty deemed that it was embodied in one of their articles of faith. Shortly after their constitution we find an entry in their records to this effect, that two or three brethren be appointed to take the lead of divine worship, provided no other brother steps forward for this purpose, not meaning thereby to shut the door against the improvement of any gift in the church.

"In 1824, Mr. Ebenezer Mott, from Crown Point, was invited to settle with the church. He was decidedly pious, and though not a great he was a good preacher. He was ordained in the 'yellow school-house,' March 2, 1826. The Rev. Samuel Churchill, of Elizabethtown, preached the sermon; Rev. Ephraim Smith, of Chateaugay, offered the consecrating prayer; Rev. Jeremy H. Dwyer, of Westport, gave the charge; Rev. Stephen Wise, of Jay, gave the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Mott closed his labors in this place Jan. 27, 1827. During his ministry of two years and three months, 24 were added to the church,—11 by baptism, 13 by letter; 3 were dismised; 4 excluded; net gain, 17. Of a naturally feeble constitution, he subsequently died of consumption.

"*The First Meeting-House.*—In 1824 the congregations on the Sabbath having become too large to be accommodated in the school-house, the subject was started of building a meeting-house. It was to belong to proprietors, and to be for the use of that denomination whose members should contribute the most for the object. Mr. Mott was appointed by the church, Aug. 28, 1824, to circulate a subscription-paper among the brethren. Having given the largest sum, the Baptists obtained the house. It was dedicated October, 1826. The Rev. John A. Dodge, then of Ferrisburgh, preached the sermon on the occasion. It was a day of exultation and joy. Of all situations in the village the hill was thought the most desirable for the purpose. The structure was ample, commodious, and tasteful. Compared with their former places of worship, it was indeed a temple. Its erection cost much self-denial and sacrifice. Great credit is due to Deacon William Taylor, who traveled to obtain funds to pay for it. It was then generally believed that the adjacent fields would ere long be covered with dwellings. What would have been said had our fathers been told that in twenty-five years the building would be abandoned because of its unfavorable site?

"For twenty-one months after the dismission of Mr. Mott the church was destitute of a pastor. Attempts were made to supply the deficiency, but in vain until October, 1828, when Mr. Conant Sawyer—then a young man only twenty-two years of age—commenced preaching among them. His labors were very acceptable. He was ordained as an evangelist, by his own request, Dec. 30, 1829. Rev. John A. Dodge, of Ferrisburgh, Vt., preached the sermon; Rev. Isaac Sawyer, of Westport, father of the candidate, offered the prayer; Rev. Jeremy H. Dwyer, of Moriah, gave the charge; Rev. Samuel H. Story, of Plattsburgh, gave the right hand of fellowship. In the following year there was a powerful revival of religion. Mr. Sawyer administered the ordinance of baptism every month for twelve consecutive months. In the midst of this glorious work of grace the anti-Masonic difficulty raged, speedily terminating a connection which promised to be both long and useful. He closed his labors Oct. 30, 1830. During the two years of his ministry 41 were baptized, 20 received by letter, 2 dismissed, 3 excluded,—net gain, 56.

"In May, 1831, Robert Bryant, an Englishman, and a member of the Fifth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, by the invitation of Deacon William Taylor, who was begging funds at that time in that city to liquidate the debt on the meeting-house, visited Keeseville. On the 11th of June, Mr. Bryant was elected pastor of this church. On his return home he was ordained in Philadelphia, by the request of his brethren in this place, and entered upon his duties here early in July. In this and the following year protracted meetings were held, each of which were followed by a revival of religion, the first being much the most powerful. He was a sound though not a brilliant preacher. At the expiration of a year and eight months he resigned his charge. His ministry, considering its brevity, was the most successful of all that preceded, and of all that have as yet succeeded it, 57 having been baptized, 10 received by letter, 19 dismissed, and 4 excluded, showing a net gain of 54.

"In November, 1833, the church gave Mr. Robert C. Brisbane, of Fabius, N. Y., an invitation to settle with them. Though not a systematic preacher, he was a fluent and captivating speaker. In July, 1834, a council sat to ordain him; but on examining him they refused to proceed to the work for which they had been called.

"In consequence of difficulties growing out of the anti-Masonic movement in 1829 and 1830, and the attempt to settle Mr. Brisbane, the church in March, 1835, invited Rev. Henry Green, of Cornwall, Vt., to spend the ensuing summer with them. He was an able preacher and a great peace-maker. He immediately commenced his labors, and such was his success that harmony was soon restored. Being an old gentleman, neither he nor the brethren expected he would become pastor. Having finished his work, he left in the fall. I understand he has died within a year in Parishville, St. Lawrence County.

"In November, 1835, the Rev. Hiram Safford, of Covington, removed to Keeseville. He was a free, social, practical man, a fair preacher, and an excellent pastor. Under his ministry of nearly five years, the longest of any previous or since, the church was very prosperous. There were two revivals of religion, each of which was preceded by a protracted meeting,—the one in 1836, the other in 1839.

While he labored among them, 74 were baptized, 37 added by letter, 27 dismissed, 9 excluded, 9 restored,—net gain, 84. He left in August, 1840. Many parted with him with the greatest reluctance. He died in Burlington, Vt., in July, 1844. His memory is blessed.

"In September, 1840, the Rev. Conant Sawyer again became pastor of the church. In this office he continued three years and seven months. In 1842 another protracted meeting was held, which was followed by a revival of religion. Soon after, the anti-slavery movement commenced, which led Mr. Sawyer to resign his office in 1844. During his ministry 40 were baptized, 36 received by letter, 57 dismissed, 14 excluded, 5 restored,—net gain, 10.

"Their next pastor was Rev. Charles Nichols. He commenced his ministry March, 1845, which continued a little more than two years. It was a dark, stormy, disastrous period in the history of the church. The unhappy effects of the contention, previously commenced, then developed themselves. Let it be remembered only as a warning against the evils of strife, no matter how good the motive or the object that leads to it. Mr. Nichols left in April, 1847. While he preached in this place, 1 was baptized, 18 received by letter, 33 dismissed, 13 excluded,—net loss, 27.

"In October, 1847, the Rev. L. Fletcher became pastor of the church. He sustained this relation not quite one year, during which time 1 was baptized, 2 received by letter, 2 dismissed, 2 restored; net gain, 3.

"In September, 1849, the Rev. Washington Kingsley entered upon his labors as pastor of the church, which relation he sustained only about seven months. During this brief period 3 were baptized, 5 received by letter, 6 dismissed, 1 excluded,—net gain, 1."

This closes Mr. Eaton's sketch.

Recent History.—Distracted by the anti-Masonic and anti-slavery agitation, discommoded by the inconvenient location of the church, and embarrassed from other causes, following the removal of Mr. Kingsley there came a season of discouragement and the church saw the darkest days of its history,—for some time without a pastor or even a Sabbath-school.

In 1850, Mr. Alfred Baber, a member of the Oliver St. Baptist Church in New York City, came to Keeseville, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. The energy which he carried into business he also took with him into his Christian life. From New York he brought a supply of Bibles, hymn and Sunday-school books. The first Sabbath he was with the church he saw their need, and, like a man of business who brings all things to practical account, he proceeded to talk things up, told them they must have a Sabbath-school, that they must have a minister, and making the cause of the church identical with his own interests, he encouraged and helped the brethren to go forward.

Attention was soon directed to Rev. J. W. Eaton, a pastor of fine qualities. The record of the call extended to J. W. Eaton bears date March 23, 1851. His reply of acceptance is dated April 18th, and the services of recognition took place on the 6th of August, following. The church meanwhile had taken measures for the erection of a new house of worship, the one on the "hill" being inconveniently located.

On Front Street a desirable location was secured. An architect in New York who was interested in the Baptist cause gave them drafts and plans, which being followed, resulted in the construction of a plain but almost perfect church edifice. Its acoustic properties are all that any speaker can desire. The fresco is in good taste, and in those neutral tints so pleasing and restful to the eye. The vestry in the rear of the main audience-room is as perfect for its use as is the large room. With the new church was introduced the modern improvement,—the baptistery,—an arrangement under the desk, the existence of which would not be known from external appearances. The desk, carpets, and furniture are readily removed when occasion requires.

A valuable present was made the church by Mr. Joseph Pilling, consisting of an organ, then valued at $1000, but if new it would now be well worth $2000. It is a superior instrument.

Towards the building of this house the church and society all assisted nobly. But we would make especial mention of the labor and self-sacrifice of those two well-known business men, Edmund and Jacob Kingsland. Though not members of the church, so long as there is a Baptist Church in Keeseville will these two men be remembered with affection and esteem for their devotion to its interest, and especially their devotion to the work of giving the church a proper house of worship.

The old white church on the hill was sold to the French Catholics.

Mr. Eaton's pastorate was a prosperous one; the material interests of the church were improved and its spiritual welfare was promoted. He was permitted to baptize a large number. His labors were continued until June 18, 1855, at which time his resignation was accepted.

It was but a short vacancy of the pastoral office which now succeeded, for on the 26th of September, 1855, a call was extended to Rev. John E. Chesshire, of Wickford, R. I., who entered upon his labors immediately. During this pastorate, also, covering as it did the period of the great awakening of 1857 and 1858, the church received numerous additions. Brother Chesshire resigned his pastoral connection March 30, 1859.

November, 1859, Rev. J. F. Bigelow, D.D., having been invited to visit the church, commenced his labors among them.

The labors of Dr. Bigelow extended over a period of about five years, when he accepted a call from the Baptist Church in St. Albans, Vt.

Then there came more *dark days;* for three years they were without a pastor, much of the time the house was closed, and there was no Sabbath-school.

Business revived, and in February of 1868 a call was extended to Rev. S. D. Moxley to become their pastor. He began his labors the second week in March of that year, and remained with them until 1876.

In the summer of 1874, Deacon Daniel Dodge and Mr. Edmund Kingsland became so impressed with the need of a suitable house for the pastor that they built jointly for the pastor, on Liberty Street, a handsome two-story house, warmed with a furnace and fitted with other modern conveniences.

Concerning the Sunday-school, we are not able to give a complete history, or even a list of superintendents.

At the present time the school is in a flourishing condition, under the efficient superintendency of Hon. N. C. Boynton.

This church has sent out several ministers from its membership. We have the names of Mr. Ambler, Justice Taylor, Stephen Taylor, C. H. Fuller, Reuel Arnold, now pastor of the Baptist Church of Ripon, Wis.; W. C. McAllister, now pastor of the Baptist Church of Moriah; and B. G. Boardman, at present pursuing a course of study at Madison University.

DEACONS.

Within the century the church has appointed ten deacons. Uriah Palmer was elected March 6, 1806; Mr. Taylor, Oct. 4, 1810; Milo Fuller and Luther Rowe, April, 1830; Pascal P. Spear and James Hinds, December, 1840; Humphrey Taylor and John Tennant, September, 1845; Levi S. Scribner and Daniel Dodge, August, 1861.

CLERKS.

The church has had in all 10 clerks,—Noble Avery, chosen 1791; Eben Conant, 1804; Uriah Palmer, 1807; William Taylor, 1812; Silas M. Taylor, 1830; Humphrey Taylor, 1844; Levi S. Scribner, 1855; Daniel Dodge, 1857; C. Rowe, and the present clerk, Luther Rowe.

Nine associational sessions have been held with this church, viz.: in 1805, 1814, 1821, 1827, 1841, 1847, 1854, and 1862. In 1805 the assembly was convened in Eben Conant's barn, one mile from Peru. "The Friday evening prayer-meeting" was instituted fifty-six years ago, and was regularly observed until 1872, since which time the meetings have been held on Wednesday evenings.

The present pastor is Rev. John Matthews, who assumed the position about three years ago.

The membership of the church is 90; average attendance upon Sabbath-school, 75; library, about 200 volumes. The church officers are, Deacons, James Hinds and Daniel Dodge; Clerk, Luther Rowe. The society officers are, Trustees, E. Kingsland, James Hinds, Daniel Dodge, Edmund K. Baber, N. C. Boynton, C. W. Rowe; President, E. Kingsland; Secretary, N. C. Boynton; Treasurer, E. K. Baber.

The following is a copy of the original record of the organization of the church as filed in the clerk's office of Clinton County:

"We, William Taylor and Ebenezer Mott, do hereby certify that at a meeting of the male persons of full age of the Baptist Church or Society of the Town of Peru, held pursuant to Public notice (as required by the statute for the purpose of organizing an incorporation under the statute) at the school-house, in the village of Keeseville (the stated place of worship of said society), on the sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, We, William Taylor and Ebenezer Mott, being members of said church, in the absence of Elders and Church Wardens, were chosen to preside at the elections for trustees of said church, receive the votes of the election, and be the judges of the Qualifications of the electors to the Offices; to return the names of the persons who were chosen trustees. In pursuance whereof, we, the said William Taylor and Ebenezer Mott, do hereby certify and declare that we presided at such election, and that at such election William Taylor, Richard Keese, Horace Beach, Isaac Lake, Nathan Wardner, and Rodman Brown were duly chosen and elected by plurality of voices to serve as trustees for the Keeseville Baptist Society, by which name and title the said trustees or their successors are forever hereafter to be called and known.

"All of which we do hereby certify. In Witness Whereof, we have herewith set our hands and seals this sixteenth day of February, A.D. 1826," etc.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KEESEVILLE.*

It is doubtless due to the fact that so many of the early settlers of this village came from New England that a Congregational Church was early established within the limits of that region of which Keeseville afterwards became the centre. The simple modes of worship, the Calvinistic creed, the intense devotion to the principle of individual liberty which characterized that church were such as to cling to the beliefs and habits of those whose early life had received them. Unbelievers in either a king for the state or a bishop for the church, trained both in civil and political matters to express their opinion and give their vote as they pleased, it is no wonder that they took these elements into their religious life, and gave their adhesion to that form of church government in which the idea of individual liberty is most largely expressed. And trained, also, to rigorous habits of thought, accustomed to large and thorough ideas of duty and conscience and law, it is no wonder the Calvinistic system of doctrine appealed to their intellect, and fixed their creed upon such a firm foundation that no matter where they went to find their homes they should take with them the church of their early faith to be their own church so long as they should live.

I wish it were possible to go back with somewhat of imaginary power to that day when the eleven founders of this church met at the dwelling-house of Samuel Whitney, then and there to pledge mutual fidelity to each other and eternal loyalty to Jesus Christ, their master. In the quaint language of the record they caused to be made we read something of the earnest purpose and reverent faith with which they laid the foundation of this church.

"Let it be remembered," they say, "and the glory be the Lord's, that on the Fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, according to a previous appointment made for the purpose, the following persons, namely, Matthew Adgate, Erastus Strong, David Wright, Samuel Whitney, Martha Strong, Eunice Adgate, Hannah Adgate, Nabby W. Strong, Anna Adgate, Theodocia Arthur, and Ruhamah Leavitt, together with the Rev. Jno. Hovey, pastor of the Church of Christ in Waterbury, Vt., and the Rev. Jno. Hovey, Jr., pastor of the Church of Christ at Weybridge, Vt., both of the State of Vermont, did meet at the dwelling-house of Samuel Whitney, in Chesterfield, with a view and for the purpose of forming a visible Church of Christ in the said town of Chesterfield. That after a joint supplication to the throne of grace for light and divine guidance, the said Matthew Adgate, Erastus Strong, David Wright, Samuel Whitney, Martha Strong, Eunice Adgate, Hannah Adgate, Nabby W. Strong, Anna Adgate, Theodocia Arthur, and Ruhamah Leavitt did severally for themselves and publicly agree and sign in the presence of each other a confession of their faith and belief of the Christian Doctrine and scheme of

* From a sketch by Rev. Henry E. Butler, pastor.

Salvation, as contained in the Old and New Testaments or Sacred Scriptures of truth, and did likewise at the same time and place, and in the presence of each other, and said Rev. Jonathan Hovey, and the Rev. Jonathan Hovey, Jr., agree and sign a covenant to regulate their lives, watch, and care of each other, as a visible Church of Christ in the world."

Those early settlers could not be long content at their new home until the church of their first love was regularly established. Indeed, it was only four years after the town of Chesterfield was incorporated, and only a very few years after the first permanent settlement was begun.

About the year 1792, Matthew Adgate having had a large tract of land granted him for services during the Revolutionary war, came to what is now called Birmingham and located. Settlements were begun about this time or a little later on the hill overlooking the lake near Port Douglass. Keeseville—not with its present name, however—came into notice a little later, the first bridge across Ausable and the first saw-mill being built in 1802, the same year the town of Chesterfield was separated from Willsboro'. Until that time the whole territory now comprising Essex and Clinton Counties was divided into four towns, and in 1785 only contained 624 legal voters.

The church was formed in a log house which stood near the house now occupied by Mrs. Conger. Undedicated by formal rites, it became a true temple of God's praise. Without pomp or vain show of authority never possessed by any, it became a spiritual temple in which living hearts have served on earth, and out of which they have gone to the rewards above. For many years they depended on their own resources to maintain regular worship. For they believed, as do their descendants after them, that it is the church that makes the minister, and not the minister the church, and hence their own voice in calling Judge Matthew Adgate to preside at their meetings, or along with Deacon Samuel Whitney to lead in a religious service, was valid and regular, though neither had been specially ordained. Occasionally a missionary from the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society would venture into the New York wilderness, and gather the people, whenever convenient, for religious worship. Among those thus laboring were the Rev. Cyrus Comstock, Rev. Chester Armstrong, and Rev. James Gilbert. The first of those named was a man of no ordinary attainments. He was born in the year 1765, in Connecticut, and apprenticed, according to the customs of the times, to learn a trade, and that trade was shoemaking. But he had a call to go higher. He studied, taught school, and finally entered the ministry as an evangelist, and continued in this from choice until age had made him too feeble for the duties demanded. One* who knew him as a teacher speaks of his sleeping in the rude log cabins of the mountain region where it was his delight to labor, and finding in the morning his bed whitened by the snow which the wintry wind had driven through the crevices.

One simple rule of conduct was his guide. It was to follow the will of God as expressed in the Bible and in His providence. One† who knew him in his old age says, "I could not fail to be impressed with the simplicity and purity alike of his life, his thoughts, and his language, the absoluteness of his faith, and the essential saintliness of his character." During the last years of his life he resided on a farm in the town of Lewis, and died there on the 8th of January, 1853. Upon a plain marble tablet which marks his grave are these words, "He was the father of the Congregational churches in this county, most of which were gathered by him as a missionary. A faithful minister, he exemplified all the Christian graces in a long and useful life. He has gone to his reward."

The Rev. James Gilbert labored here but a little while, and lived afterwards at Fairhaven, Vt., where it is supposed he died.

Meetings were held by these ministers in the house of Deacon Whitney, in the school-house at Port Douglass, the school-house south, on what was then called Norton's Hill, and in School District No. 3, near the present residence of J. W. Davis. And sometimes in the summer, when the house was too small for those who came together, Deacon Whitney's barn became the tabernacle whence ascended as true a sacrifice to God as was ever offered by worshiping hearts.

The earliest record of the church, in the handwriting of Matthew Adgate, dates back to the year 1809.

We sometimes fear that the present has vastly degenerated from the virtues of those days.

It is very evident from those old records that irregularities of Christian conduct were not unknown in the early life of the church, but it is also evident that whenever it did occur there were bold men who felt it their duty to expose the wrong and rebuke the offender. There seems to have been a special temptation to violate the Sabbath. But the old Pilgrim regard for the holy day had not ceased, and the violator was quite sure in due time to find Deacon Adgate, or Whitney, or Barnes knocking at his door with an "admonition," or a "citation" from his brethren of the church.

During this missionary period, this tent life of the church, Samuel Whitney, Matthew Adgate, and after 1811, Marcus Barnes, officiated as deacons.

It was at first doubtful where the village interests would cluster. Birmingham possessed some advantages, and seemed for a time to vie with Keeseville in its attractions. But Keeseville continued to gain in importance, and in 1828 the place of stated meeting of the Congregational Church was moved to the "Old Yellow School-House" in this village.

In the year 1829 the Rev. Solomon Lyman became the pastor of the church, and continued as such until 1834, five years. His ministry was fruitful in good works, and in 1830–32 and '33, series of "protracted meetings" were held which resulted in large additions to the church. It was during his ministry, in the year 1830, that the church, having been carrying their tabernacle from place to place during twenty-four years, determined to arise and build. It was on Saturday, the 15th of July, 1830, that the corner-stone was laid.

The Keeseville *Herald* (first printed in 1825), of the date of July 18, 1830, gives account of the event as follows:

* Prof. Taylor Lewis, LL.D. † Hon. Robert S. Hale.

"On Saturday last the corner-stone was laid of the First Congregational Church in this village. The building is to be of the Gothic order, of stone, 50 by 70 feet. An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Lyman, which he has consented to put into our hands for publication." In that address Mr. Lyman says, "It is but a few years that this place was regarded by the passing traveler as too forbidding in appearance to be selected for human residence. But now a numerous population call for those means, civil, literary, and religious, which adorn and bless society elsewhere."

The Methodist and Baptist societies had each of them erected houses of worship two or three years before this.

Mr. Lyman died in 1871, in Northampton, Mass., aged seventy-one years.

But when the church edifice was completed only four of the original eleven were alive to enter it. The first deacon, and for a long time moderator and sermon-reader, Matthew Adgate, had gone to his rest in 1817, thirteen years before. Deacon Whitney remained and continued until 1839, when he was called to come up higher. And of all the large number who joined during the five years of Mr. Lyman's ministry only six are with us at this time.

The first church was erected under the superintendence of Martin Pope, John Brigham, Henry H. Mather, Joshua Aiken, and Joseph P. Reynolds. The pews were sold on the 9th of July, 1831.

The society had been organized under the laws of the State only two years. The record of organization mentions Joshua Aiken, Joseph P. Reynolds, and William R. Peters as first elected trustees, and the first meeting of the society as being held "at Peru, village of Keeseville, this 12th day of October, 1829." Percival Morse was the first clerk of the society. Samuel W. Moore was collector, and John Brigham treasurer. The salary of the first pastor was fixed at $500.

Just after Mr. Lyman closed his labors at Keeseville, the Rev. A. D. Brinkerhoff was invited to supply the pulpit. He accepted the call, and continued in the pastorate until January, 1838. During his ministry there were large additions to the church, 70 having united with it in one year. After he left, the church was for a time supplied with preaching by different ministers, among them the Rev. H. D. Kitchell, who afterwards became the president of Middlebury College.

In October of 1838, "it was voted unanimously to give the Rev. John Mattocks a call to become our pastor." At that time Justinian Holden was clerk both of the church and society, and Deacon J. P. Reynolds chairman of the meetings, by which a call was extended to him. Mr. Mattocks was then but twenty-four years of age. He was just through his studies and began his work here with all the ardor of a youthful heart, and with all the skill derived from a liberal education, and from natural powers of mind that fitted him at once to command the respect of those to whom he was thus called to minister. He was ordained on the 15th of January, 1839, the sermon on the occasion being preached by his predecessor, the Rev. A. D. Brinkerhoff. He continued in the pastoral relation, with only a little intervening time caused by ill-health, till the fall of 1856, when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of St. Paul, Minn. There he remained doing faithful, earnest work for Christ just as he did here, until God called him to come up higher.

During Mr. Mattocks' ministry the church edifice, having been found too small for the wants of the congregation, was taken down, and the present one built in its place. The building committee were J. N. Macomber, John Mattocks, Joseph Goulding, N. Kingsland, O. D. Peabody, Abram Kingsland, Charles Morris, W. W. Kingsland, and S. F. Spencer. The work was thoroughly and efficiently done under the superintendence of Nelson Kingsland, and the building was dedicated on the 19th of February, 1852.

After Mr. Mattocks left, until the next July, the church was supplied by different ministers. At that time the Rev. John R. Young began his labors here, and continued until the latter part of the next year. During his ministry a marked religious interest was awakened, and during the year 1858, 85 were added to the church.

He was followed in December, 1858, by the Rev. Selden Haynes, who was installed, and continued with the church until October, 1860. In December of that year the Rev. A. Hemenway began to supply the pulpit. He finished his work on the first of May, 1864. In July, 1864, the Rev. Henry E. Butler, who had just finished his theological studies at Princeton Seminary, began his ministry. On the 12th of January, 1865, he was ordained by Champlain Presbytery, the Rev. J. R. Herrick, of Malone, preaching the sermon. At the expiration of his first year he was given a formal call to become the pastor of the church. This he accepted, and was installed as such by the Presbytery on the 20th of September, 1865, the Rev. M. H. Buckham, of Burlington, preaching the sermon. In that work he still continues at this date.

In the fall of 1871 the vestry of the church edifice was thoroughly remodeled, under the direction of E. H. Garfield, who was treasurer and one of the trustees of the society, at an expense of $700. In September of 1874 the church was closed for extensive repairs on the audience-room. This work was carefully done under the care of Mr. Nelson Kingsland, and it was reopened in its present condition on the 29th of the succeeding November,—$3500 being expended in the work. During this last pastorate the Spirit of the Lord has been poured out at times upon the congregation with special power. In the year 1867, 53 were joined to its membership; in 1872, 27 were added, and in all the years some have connected themselves with the visible church. In the year 1868 the congregation were put to a severe test as to their affection for their pastor. He was taken suddenly ill in June of that year, and did not begin regular work again until the next May. During this time his salary was increased, he was given rest till the next May, and the services of the Sabbath faithfully continued by the reading of sermons.

In 1867 a parsonage—having been purchased the previous year—was thoroughly refitted and occupied by the pastor. The church was organized as a Congregational Church, and was for many years connected with the Essex County Consociation. In 1845 it became connected with the Presbytery of Champlain, and has so remained.

At the time of its formation, in 1806, Judge Matthew Adgate and Samuel Whitney were elected deacons. They continued to serve until their death, the first in 1817, the second in 1839. Marcus Barnes was elected deacon about 1814, and for sixty-two years has continued in office, though for the past few years the infirmities of age have prevented him from discharging its active duties. He is the oldest member of the church, and the date of his connection takes us back to not more than six years from its beginning. Meetings were frequently held in the house of Deacon Barnes, and at one time the Rev. James Gilbert lived in his chambers. This aged pilgrim still lingers with us, waiting for the morning to dawn.

Joseph P. Reynolds was elected deacon in 1830, and served till 1858, when suddenly, as he was walking in his garden, "he was not, for God took him."

Curtiss Woodruff was elected in 1834, served until 1840, when he left the place. Myron Ticknor held the office from 1840 to 1854. Daniel Adgate was elected in 1842, Jonathan Davis in 1853, and Charles Morris, also, who died in 1875, lamented and mourned for his saintly qualities. Jonas Olmstead was elected in 1854, and was taken home in 1858. Cyrus Andrews was elected in 1864, and James H. Deeming in 1875.

The church has maintained a Sabbath-school from a very early date. Its early records are, however, lost.

Though the Sabbath day was crowded fuller than it now is, the disciples of those days were able to endure somewhat more than a fashionable half-day of service. If the old-time zeal which prompted Deacon Barnes to come five miles in the morning to the "Old Yellow School-House," and listen to two sermons, with a Sabbath-school during the intermission, and then get back to his own district for another Sabbath-school, and then home as he says, "at early candle-light," were to continue, we should hear no more talk of one service as being enough for strong Christians to endure.

A great company have since the church began been connected with it. Almost a thousand names are recorded on the record books, which have been preserved to us, of those who have publicly connected themselves with the church. But of all this number how many have gone to their final reward! The names of 197 are recorded as being buried here. Of the original 11, one lingered until 1850, the others passed away long before. Of all who joined from 1806 to 1828, only 4 remain. Of 65 who joined in the next three years, only 2 remain. Of 186 who became members in the first twenty-five years, only 7 are now with us. They have gone, as Father Place with poetic imagery used to say, and their bodies "Lay by in the bosom of the earth, like a weary pilot in some well-sheltered creek, till the storms of life are past over and gone." There is one man whose life spans the whole history of the church. When the church was organized by the two Hoveys, father and son, Norman Whitney, then a little child, was brought by his parents and presented for baptism. He was old enough to remember the large company which was gathered, the place where the service was held, and many circumstances connected with it. Baptized at the birth of the church, afterwards connected with it by profession, he binds to-day with the 5th of November, 1806, as no other man living.

THE KEESEVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Circumstances prove beyond a doubt that in the adjoining neighborhoods meetings were held long before Keeseville became a station. Perhaps the earliest was the Macomber neighborhood, about two and a half miles southeast of Keeseville. Some years previous to 1800, John Macomber, father of J. N. Macomber, of Keeseville, and his two brothers, Jeremiah and Benjamin, settled there. Also, Elihu Briggs, father of Buel Briggs, of Keeseville, William Tripp, and others. Widow Tripp, a daughter-in-law of William Tripp, still resides in the neighborhood, eighty-three years of age, and probably the oldest member of the church living. The home of John Macomber was a sort of general resort for ministers, not only Methodists, but Baptists and Presbyterian. Father Comstock, the Presbyterian evangelist, and Lebbeus Armstrong, the pioneer of temperance in America, made Mr. Macomber's a resort. J. N. Macomber, of Keeseville, has vivid recollections of those events, as it devolved on him to act as hostler, and being called out at all hours, night and day, often in the cold, rain, or snow, to groom the horses of evangelists and circuit-riders, in his estimation got to be an intolerable burden, and rather cast a shadow over his boyhood recollections.

Till about 1812 meetings were held in dwellings, when the school-house, now standing, and known as the Willis school-house, was built, where meetings were afterwards held.

The North school-house, located in what is now known as the Moore, Davis, or Irish neighborhood, about midway between Keeseville and Port Kent, was built the same time, and marked another religious centre of old times. The houses were built in the popular style of school-house architecture of that era, the roof terminating at a point in the centre.

The valley of the Ausable, between Keeseville and the vicinity of what is now Clintonville, was known as the Fordway, as the river was fordable at many points. There were many early settlers in this vicinity. Elihu Hayes, father of Boliver Hayes, was one of the leading Methodists, and services were held at his house, and in the summer in a barn near the river. The Bigelows, Westons, and others worshiped here.

Old settlers are quite positive that Rev. Richard Jacobs, whose sad fate we record, visited this section; but the first Methodist minister of whom we have any definite knowledge is Rev. Samuel Draper. He was a cousin of Elihu Briggs, of whom we have spoken, and resided near Whitehall. The Conference records report him first upon his circuit in 1807. "Parks' Miscellany" says he entered the ministry in 1801, and it is believed that he visited and preached here about that time. He was very eccentric and humorous, and all of the old settlers have had some funny story handed down to them about "Sammy Draper." Parks, in his memoirs, remarks, "He was laborious and useful, though perhaps not always as *grave* and *serious* as becomes the Christian minister." It is said that once when about to baptize, by immersion, a lady near Keeseville, whose dress was extremely dirty and greasy, he told her that he could not baptize her in that dress, as the water would slip right off, and she would backslide in less than a

week. After marrying a couple near the Fordway, and being asked to take his pay in dried apples, he accepted them cheerfully, remarking that it would be a big job to carry those dried apples clear to Whitehall, but he would do the best he could.

In 1823 the Methodists joined in holding union services in a yellow school-house on Academy Hill, where the brick school-house now stands. They soon after crossed the river and met in a school-house on the brow of Catholic Hill, nearly on the opposite side of the road from the site of the Irish Catholic church. Keeseville, in those days, was known as Anderson's Falls.

The First Meeting-House.—About 1825 it was decided to build a meeting-house at Keeseville, but whether to locate on a hill or not was a matter of almost unpleasant controversy. John Macomber opposed building on a hill, and warned them that in a few years they would change their minds,—a prediction which proved true. The society decided to build on a hill, and, being overruled, Mr. Macomber contributed the most liberally towards its construction, but told them they must not ask him to help tear it down.

It is a noticeable fact that each place of Protestant worship was first located on a hill,—perhaps that its light might better penetrate the surrounding darkness. Be that as it may, they now all "nestle in the valley."

This church, a frame, unpainted building, was located on the summit of Port Douglass Hill, fronting west, and overlooking the valley, while in the rear, on about the spot now occupied by Peter Lang, and extending back as far as the land owned by Ezra Bliss, was the burying-ground. The path running up the hill in the rear of the Mills place is still known as Church Alley.

Keeseville Station.—The fire that had been kindled on so many hearthstones had increased so rapidly that in 1827, Keeseville (or, as the Conference records have it, Keysville) became a station, with a settled pastor. The early records of the church, if any were kept, are lost, the first records being in 1828, when the following appear as the stewards: David S. Eggleston, Chauncey G. Moon, Samuel Southard, Reuben Wescott. Josiah Fisk, E. F. Barber, John Whitcomb, Elihu Hayes, Wesson Macomber, Heman Sprague, Rufus Hartwell, Jeremiah Hayes, Abel Chamberlain, and James Garrett are among the early members.

The Stone Church.—As predicted, the society soon became dissatisfied with their house upon the sand (hill), and in 1830 the corner-stone was laid for the stone church edifice on Front Street, still occupied, in good repair, and surrounded by stately elms. We are told that the elms were set out by Rev. Charles Clark. The church was built by Townsend & Chamberlin, architects and builders. It was dedicated in 1831, by Rev. Truman Seymour, assisted by other clergymen. Much credit was given Rev. Mr. Bates, the preacher in charge, for securing the erection of this new church.

A session of the Troy Conference was held here in 1838, and again in 1846. The church had then reached the large membership of 332. The following were the officers: Leaders, John Pierce, E. Barber, Trustum Searl, Joseph Beach, W. Macomber, C. Clark, Solomon Cleaves, Truman Tuttle, and Stephen Lake; Stewards, Elihu Hayes, J. Whitcomb, H. Sprague, A. Macomber, D. Pitkin, P. B. Alcott; Local Deacon and Exhorter, Elias Sheldon.

In 1844 the membership was 352, which is the largest membership of which there is any record, and probably included a large number of probationers, which are not counted in the estimate of 1875.

The Wesleyan Movement.—During the height of the Anti-Slavery excitement, the Methodist Episcopal church of Keeseville suffered a great depletion from the withdrawal of members to join the society of Wesleyan Methodists, organized in 1843.

The following is a complete list of preachers located in Keeseville since it became a station: 1827–28, Elijah Crane; 1829–30, Parmelee Chamberlain; 1831, Merritt Bates; 1832–33, Truman Seymour; 1834–35, John Pegg; 1836–37, Charles P. Clark; 1838–39, Friend W. Smith; 1840, Merritt Bates; 1841–42, W. Chipp; 1843–44, H. Meeker; 1845–46, Z. Phillips; 1847–48, James Rawson; 1849–50, W. P. Gray; 1851–52, W. Griffin; 1853–54, G. C. Wells; 1855–56, C. F. Burdick; 1857–58, Samuel Meredith; 1859, H. T. Johns; 1860–61, A. Canoll; 1862–63, T. A. Griffin; 1864–65, S. McChesney; 1866–67, James M. Edgerton; 1868–69, B. B. Loomis; 1870–71, Robert Fox; 1872, M. A. Wicker; 1873, W. P. Rulison; 1874, M. A. Wicker; 1875, W. H. Rawson; 1877, J. J. Noe, the present pastor.

The Preacher's Allowance.—Preachers' salaries were estimated somewhat differently from the present mode, superiority of intellect not being called into question, but the size of the family governing the amount. Himself and wife were allowed $80 apiece, children over sixteen years of age $24 apiece, under sixteen, $15, with additional traveling expenses. Table expenses were estimated by a committee appointed annually for that purpose. This, with the monthly collections from the classes, constituted the "preacher's salary."

Revivals.—Among the numerous revivals, perhaps the most extensive was during the second pastorate of Merritt Bates, in 1840.

Baptism by Immersion.—In early times many Methodists were quite as strenuous about being baptized by immersion as the Baptists are now. In the winter of 1836, six candidates for church membership at Keeseville desired this form of baptism. The river was covered with ice, and the minister in charge, being quite delicate in health, did not think it safe to undertake to immerse them. Rev. Abraham Haff, now the venerable Methodist of Peru, was sent for, a hole was cut through the ice, and Mr. Haff performed the ordinance, and, as he remarked, "suffered no discomfort, except the loss of the morning love-feast."

Ministerial Benefactor.—In 1852 and 1853, Rev. William Griffin was stationed at Keeseville, and immediately after was appointed presiding elder of this district. Though in energy, indomitable perseverance, and devotion to the material as well as the spiritual welfare of the district he could hardly excel the Elder T. A. Griffin, who now presides, he had the advantage of most ministers, as he was *rich*, or his wife was, which in this case amounted to about the same thing. They spent their money freely for the spread of the gospel, and for the support of the church. The

church edifices of the district underwent a general repair, largely through their munificence.

A Christmas Present.—In 1857, Mrs. Griffin loaned the Methodist Society of Keeseville $300 for the purpose of repairing their church, for security of which the trustees gave a contract for a deed to be executed on demand, covering a portion of the parsonage lot. Neither principal nor interest has been paid, and the debt would now amount to about $700, on simple interest. One of the trustees who executed the contract was Solomon Cleaves. Pasted in the record book, at the parsonage, we find the original document, on which is the following inscription: "This bond was given up by Dr. and Mrs. Griffin, and was sent to Brother Cleaves as a *Christmas present*, December, 1875."

The Sabbath-School.—The Sabbath-school has been a great success from the first. It now numbers 150 scholars, with an average attendance of 93, and 20 officers and teachers. It has a library of 500 volumes, and it is claimed that it has raised more missionary money than any other school in the two counties. We append a list of superintendents, as near as ascertained, and in about the order in which they have served: Josiah Fisk, Elijah F. Barber, Gilbert Thayer, Amasa Macomber, C. D. Beaumont, Samuel E. Keeler, Joseph Beach, Charles Cheeney, Rufus Prescott, Henry S. Fletcher, Hurlbut Keese, Wendell Lansing.

Judge Fisk was undoubtedly the first superintendent, and held the office a long time. Samuel Keeler was also in the office long terms of years.

The First Camp-Meeting.—The first camp-meeting held in the Plattsburgh District was on the grounds of Amos Day, in the town of Peru, 1807, at which the eccentric and world-known Lorenzo Dow preached.

The records show a present membership of 200. Though not numerically as strong as at some periods of its former history, the church is in a healthy condition. The roll contains only those in full membership. The church property is valued at $9000, and there are no debts, unless small ones during the current year. The attendance at the Sabbath services and evening meetings is large.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The first Catholic that settled in or near Keeseville was Michael Keenan, who lived on the farm now owned by Jehial Fletcher. Rev. Father Barber came to the locality in 1822, and remained for two weeks, holding services in the Methodist church that stood where Ezra Bliss now lives, and at Keenan's house. The congregation did not number more than 20. The next clergyman that came was Father McGilligan, who was located at Plattsburgh. The first clergyman that was stationed at Keeseville was Rev. Father Rodgers. He was followed by Father Rooney, who was succeeded by Father McDonald, who remained in charge until 1851. Next came Father McLaughlin, in 1851, and remained one year, and was followed the same year by Rev. James Keveny, who continued in charge until 1861. That year Rev. Philip Keveny, a brother of the preceding pastor, assumed charge, and remained until 1863. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Carroll, on Aug. 16, 1863, who was joined, in 1864, by Rev. Father Driscoll as associate; Fathers Carroll and Driscoll until 1866, when Rev. John McDonald took charge of the parish. In 1870 he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Tobias Glenn.

The parish includes Peru, Clintonville (church given by Peru Iron and Steel Company to Catholics, 1868), and Essex (church built by Father Shields, in 1873). In Keeseville there are 160 families, 600 souls; at Patent, 25 families, 100 souls; Clintonville, 40 families, 160 souls; Essex, 50 families, 400 souls. Property at Clintonville, $3000, parsonage, $1000; Clintonville, $1500; Essex church, $2000; Peru church, $1000.

The cemetery was laid out early, and contains about three acres.

ST. JEAN LE BAPTISTE, KEESEVILLE—FRENCH CATHOLIC.

The Catholics at Keeseville worshiped together in the early days of Catholicism in that section. The first recorded act of the French Catholics as a distinct body was on Oct. 23, 1853, when the bell of the church was formally blessed. The first priest was Father Neyron. The church building was purchased of the Baptists, but it has undergone much modification, and is now a comely structure.

In 1856, Father F. M. Ruiz assumed charge of the parish. On Jan. 6, 1858, Father A. Lebaubanchon became the regular pastor. He remained in that office until May, 1865, when he was succeeded, in March, 1866, by Father Legrand, who remained until January, 1869. Six months later the present pastor, Father Fabiere Barnabé, took charge of the parish. The latter comprises 300 families, with an average of four to each family. The society owns a neat parsonage besides the church building. The cemetery connected with the church comprises some five or six acres of land.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized Jan. 31, 1853, with the following members: Andrew Thompson, Lucretia Thompson, Catharine Tallmadge, Cornelia Hasbrouck, Oliver Keese, Sr., Josiah Keese, L. Keese, Caleb D. Barton, Francis Barton, Elizabeth Q. Ames, Jane Granger, Mary Ellen Ames, William Twilger, Caroline Twilger, Robert Shelden, Sophia Shelden, John G. S. Moore, Ellen Moore, Harvy Granger, Kate Rogers, Mary Rogers, Francis Wills, Charles M. Watson, Elizabeth Watson, Caroline Forsyth, Mary Tabor, Julia O. Putnam, Susan Rogers.

The first officers were as follows: Oliver Keese, Sr., Andrew Thompson, Wardens; Caleb D. Barton, James Rogers, Charles M. Watson, Joseph Parks, I. O. Hasbruck, Samuel Ames, Shakespeare Allen, Charles Allen, Vestrymen.

The first minister was Rev. F. C. Putnam. The present church building was consecrated by William Croswell Doane, S.T.D., Bishop of Albany, July 28, 1874. The land upon which the church stands was donated by Oliver Keese, Sr., and A. Thompson.

The following rectors have officiated for this church: F. C. Putnam, R. C. Trivette, W. H. Cook, Charles A. Bragdon, William L. Bull, present rector.

The present officers are as follows: Dr. A. P. Hammond, H. L. Coppin, Wardens; Charles F. Tabor, Dr. H. O. Tall-

madge, W. B. Parkill, F. G. Parks, W. H. Cottrill, W. T. Ames, H. H. Knapp, Edward Dundas, Jr., Vestrymen.

The church is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 126.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CLINTONVILLE.

Among all the sights of a decayed country village there is none more sad than the weather-beaten hulk once dedicated to the worship of God as a church.

The house of worship once occupied by the Presbyterian Church at Clintonville cannot be considered altogether a ruin, for it has passed into the hands of those who will keep it in tolerable repair. But the living body which once dwelt in it, which clustered around it, which called it *home*, has departed this life; and to those who remember its associations and revere its memory it is now as if the inscription *Memento Mori* were written high upon its front.

The Presbyterian Church at Clintonville was organized on the 26th of January, 1828, by the Rev. H. Slater, of Jay, and Rev. S. L. Crosby, of Fort Covington. The original members were 15 in number, as follows: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Govan, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Ransom, Mr. and Mrs J. Armstrong, Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Betsy Hooker, Mrs. Stone, Mr. D. Hooker, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Betsey Lyman, Mrs. Clark.

L. N. Ransom and Cornelius Lyman were elected as ruling elders. Mr. Lyman was elected deacon, and Mr. Ransom clerk. On the 27th of January the church held its first communion, when the elders elected were ordained, and the full service of the church was begun.

At the succeeding meeting of Champlain Presbytery, held in Fort Covington, the church was regularly received under care of Presbytery.

Before this date there had been occasional preaching by Rev. Mr. Lyman, and by other Presbyterian ministers in the vicinity. The meetings were held in the upper part of the Peru Iron Company's store.

After the settlement was started at New Sweden, and when the business interests began to increase there, they were accustomed to hold alternate meetings of the society at Clintonville and New Sweden, and at such points in both places as the church could provide for, previous to the erection of the church edifice at Clintonville. Subsequently the minister at Clintonville held meetings at New Sweden occasionally, in the school-house.

The meeting-house was built in 1825–26, the lot upon which it stands being given for that purpose by the Peru Iron Company, as also that on which a parsonage was afterwards erected.

Unfortunately, however, for the interest of the society, there was either no formal deed to the society, or a clause conveying only its use as long as desired for a Presbyterian church, and so after the final extinction of the church their meeting-house and parsonage, into the building of which was put so much labor and prayer, and even tears, was claimed and passed over to the possession of the Peru Iron Company, who finally sold or gave it to the Roman Catholics.

After the organization of the church, Rev. Mr. Slater, of Jay, used to preach once in four weeks. He is spoken of as a *godly man*, full of love, zeal, and faith in the work of saving souls. He died some years afterwards in Jay.

Then a young man, Timothy Hopkins, from Auburn Seminary, labored with them for a while. He taught school at the same time. Here he preached his first sermon.

Rev. F. B. Reed was engaged as stated supply some time during the year 1830. His labors were attended with success. Quite a revival was enjoyed during the years 1829 and 1830, and many were converted and united with the church at Clintonville. Among the number were Earl Pierce and wife, L. W. Pierce, and other members of the family. Mr. Reed continued with the church for a while, but was induced to leave not long after. So much beloved, however, was he that in 1838 he was recalled and settled with them, on the salary of $400 and a parsonage. His second pastorate continued till the 25th of April, 1841.

In the year 1834, Rev. Marshall Shedd, who died a few years since at Willsborough, supplied the pulpit. After him, or from May 12, 1835, to July 8, 1838, Rev. Charles Doolittle, now living somewhere in the West, we believe.

During those years large numbers joined the church. The record shows prosperity to a marked degree, and in looking it over it seems surprising that a church once so large and strong should ever become weak and die. But with those familiar with the business history of this locality the problem is easily solved. New Sweden, from which the church membership was largely drawn, has become extinct as a business centre. Clintonville, once one of the most thriving manufacturing and mercantile centres, has steadily declined, till it possesses comparatively little importance outside of the business of the Peru Iron Company. The old and influential citizens that supported and gave life to the church have mostly died or moved away, and their descendants have sought other and more promising fields for business enterprise.

About 1839, Rev. Jedediah Burchard, the evangelist, labored some two or three weeks in Clintonville, with great success. Large numbers were converted, and united with the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. Among the number were Messrs. J. B. Bailey and Loring Ellis, now of Plattsburgh, Calvin Durand, and other prominent business men.

In the year 1839 a church was established at Ausable Forks, and several members of the Clintonville Church were dismissed to join that.

On the 17th of August, 1841, Rev. R. T. Conant, now of Ogdensburgh, became their pastor. He remained only one year, and was succeeded by Rev. A. Bronson, who continued three years. Mr. Bronson is remembered as a man of much theological power, ready at all times to defend the faith he professed, or to advance boldly upon all forms of what he held to be error.

From 1845 to 1848, Rev. H. Herrick was pastor. These with the previous years from the pastorate of Rev. Charles Doolittle through that of Mr. Herrick, were the strong years of the church.

Its blood was warm, its heart was true; it had zeal for the faith, and energy to pursue the good.

But business depressions occurred soon after; removals

by and by became frequent; and after the Rev. P. J. Myers and Rev. E. Coleman had finished their labors, the record of the First Presbyterian Church of Clintonville ends.

During its life and growth all the institutions clustering round a faithful church were maintained.

A Sunday-school was early begun, and maintained with regularity and success. There is no record of the Sunday-school to be found, but Mr. E. J. Fish, now of Kalamazoo, Mich., was at one time superintendent; also J. W. Flack, John Crawford, and Dr. W. V. K. McLean.

The subject of temperance seems from the record to have occupied special prominence, and we apprehend that those members who were addicted to the use of liquor must have found it hard work to keep their place in the church and continue its use. It is said that the venerable Rev. Moses Chase delivered the first temperance lecture in the village, in the year 1832.

With this church have been associated many names prominent in all the interests of the Ausable Valley. Among these may be mentioned with special interest that of Dr. W. V. K. McLean, who up the last hours of his life retained an affectionate love for the church with which he was associated during the larger part of his business life. It was with him, as with many others who had given strength, and prayer, and money, so far as they could, to this church, a sad regret that it should have been permitted to die, and its property finally pass over into the hands of another church, so entirely different in its faith.

Dr. McLean, John Fitzgerald, Jonathan McAllester, John Crawford, E. W. Parker, James W. Flack, and Dr. Ira Haywood were prominent in its history, and served as elders at different periods during its life.

But the church written dead on earth has largely been gathered on the other side. The last record here is by the hand of Deacon Crawford, August, 1855. That band of elders has been carried home,—their wives are with them, save one. The ministers who have served in that desk are most of them gone along with their congregation, and now in the graveyards of Clintonville and Ausable Forks, in other graveyards far and near, are the names of those who have once listened to the gospel within the walls of that church on the hill. "But walking in the light of God" are the sainted men and women who once gave it name, power, and repute while on earth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CLINTONVILLE.

The first Methodist meetings at Clintonville were held in the school-house on the hill, near the present school-house, in the year 1829, by the circuit preachers of the Jay circuit, who held service about once in four weeks.

The present society is an outgrowth of a class that met at what was called the "Fordway," below Clintonville, and which had met there at a very early day.

After the advent of the iron enterprise at Clintonville, the "Fordway" class drifted to that point.

The first Methodist preacher to settle at Clintonville was Barnes M. Hall, about the year 1833, and about that period the society was formally organized.

The meeting-house was also erected about the same time, and stood originally back of where it now stands. A basement has since been put under it, and it has undergone other changes.

Some of the pastors since that time have been Rev. Messrs. —— Stewart, Stephen D. Brown, —— Belknap, Richard Brown, Ezra Sayre, —— Witherspoon, —— Morgan, Aaron Hall, —— Perkins, —— Jacobs, —— Dunn, —— Blanchard, William Meeker, and others.

The pastors since 1871 have been: 1871–72, J. G. Gooding; 1873–74, D. N. Lewis; 1875–76, Julius H. Stewart; 1877, C. H. Richmond; 1878, C. B. Armstrong, the present pastor.

West Peru is connected with the church. Membership, 180, of whom 40 belong to West Peru. The Sabbath-school at Clintonville has an average attendance of 70; Superintendent, L. D. Gay.

BURIAL-PLACES.

Of these there are quite a number within the limits of the town. There are two at Clintonville, of which one is quite ancient.

The old Quaker cemetery at the Union is still discernible, although for many years no headstones marked the quiet and peaceful graves of a number of the earliest settlers of the town, whose remains are interred beneath its sod. A few humble slabs are the more recent innovations.

There are also two small cemeteries in the northwest part of the town. Another neat one is located at Birmingham, on the Clinton side of the river.

At Keeseville there are four public cemeteries, but one of which, the Irish Catholic, is on the Essex side of the river. The others are the "Old Grave-Yard," Evergreen Cemetery, and the French Catholic cemetery.

Evergreen Cemetery is by far the handsomest and most important in the town. It is beautifully laid out in lots, walks, and shady plots, and is under the control of a regularly organized cemetery association. Many handsome monuments and tombstones are erected there.

A walk through the "Old Burying-Ground" discloses the tombstones of many of those who were prominent in the early history of the village and locality. It is a sad reflection on their memory that the yard is in such poor condition, and that a rank growth of grass, weeds, and bushes should be permitted wellnigh to conceal their last resting-places. Among the inscriptions in the yard are to be seen the following:

"Josiah Fisk, born Sept. 8, 1781, died Aug. 12, 1844."

"In memory of Elah, Jr., son of Elah and Sally Beach, who was drowned by the fall of the Suspension Bridge, Sept. 13, 1842, aged 16 years."

"In memory of John Brown, who died July 16, 1834, in the 66th year of his age."

"Olive, wife of John Brown, died Dec. 6, 1851, aged 83 years."

"In memory of Justus Jock, who was drowned in the Ausable River, Sept. 13, 1842, in the 23d year of his age."

FRESHET OF 1856.

A number of severe freshets have occurred in the Ausable River, the most destructive of which was that known as the "great freshet of 1856." It occurred at the close of the month of September, and was occasioned not only by a heavy rain that occurred, but by the breaking away of the dam which had been erected by the State at the outlet of

Lower Ausable Pond, for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of the large tracts of valuable lumber in that locality to the markets.

A tremendous volume of water came sweeping down the river, carrying all before it, and causing immense damage.

At Ausable Forks nine dwelling-houses were carried away, in one of which, Rogers' boarding-house, were six persons. Two of these were subsequently saved, but the rest were drowned. The Catholic church at this point was also carried away, and the immense dam completely demolished. Forty thousand bushels of coal, the aqueduct bridge and pier, a large quantity of patterns for the foundry, and a house in which hay was stored, were also swept away.

At Clintonville, the Peru Iron Company lost the upper dam, saw-mill, part of the nail-factory, a stave-mill, part of the rolling-mill, besides having the lower dam and a large quantity of other property destroyed.

At Keeseville the saw-mill was carried away, six water-wheels of the grist-mill, and the mill-stones. The nail-factory was nearly destroyed, two gas-furnaces and forge-pipes were partly destroyed, the forge-building, bellows-house, blacksmith-shop, and rolling-mill were greatly damaged; also a large stone machine-shop on the upper dam, which was swept away and machinery much damaged.

All the bridges on the east branch of the Ausable River, above Ausable Forks, ten in all, were carried away, and every one below, except the two at Keeseville.

The destruction on the other side of the river was correspondingly heavy.

One hundred and twenty-three separate claims for damage, amounting to considerably over $200,000, were presented to the State, but the claims were disallowed, on the ground that the damage was not wholly caused by the breaking away of the dam, but largely by the unprecedented violence of the rain.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Keeseville has been visited by a number of serious fires, the most important and disastrous of which occurred in 1876 and 1878.

At three o'clock on the morning of March 24th of the latter year, flames were seen bursting from the carpenter-shop of Prescott & Weston, near the river, called by old residents of Keeseville the "old yellow shop," and once owned by Jesse Potter. The flames spread to the old grist-mill on the north, and on to the plaster-mill, and, rapidly extending its fiery grasp, soon enveloped building after building. It raged with great fury for many anxious hours, and, in the absence of an organized fire department, was only suppressed by the most vigorous exertions on the part of the citizens of the village. The burnt district extended, on the river, from the grist-mill on the north to William Lansing's house on the south, and the fire destroyed all the buildings on Clinton Street between the suspension bridge and Front Street, besides grain and lumber store-houses, and a dwelling-house and barn adjacent.

Among other things destroyed were the sash-, blind-, and furniture-factory of Prescott & Weston, and the brick office, machinery, and store-house, two frame furniture store-houses and sheds, two lumber store-house sheds, paint-shop, stable, material, stock, and lumber belonging to the same firm; the dwelling-house and furniture of Rufus Prescott; the Methodist Episcopal church, suspension bridge, and a school-house. The total loss amounted to about $60,000, of which but half was covered by insurance.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

These are mainly of a mechanical and manufacturing character; although a large number of the inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, this is not the chief pursuit.

ARNOLD IRON MINE.

This prominent industry is situated about one mile from Ferrona, in this town, and is now owned and worked by the Hussey & Howe Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., who own a tract of land about two miles long from east to west, and one mile wide from north to south, and includes the mine formerly known as the "Cook Ore Bed."

This mine was discovered in 1806 by Samuel Baker, who, in traveling over this tract, saw a piece of the clear, blue iron ore, which had become uncovered beneath the roots of a pine tree that had been blown over. He took it with him to Jay, where he was bound, and smelted it in a blacksmith's forge, making a small bar of iron of excellent quality. The lots were 190 and 200 of Maul's patent, containing about 407 acres, and the tract was owned by Judge Winters, of New York City. Baker was a poor man, and could do but little towards purchasing the land himself; so he took into his confidence John W. Southmayd, of Jay, and Dr. Eliphalet Stickney, who was boarding with Mr. Southmayd. But little was done, however, until a year later, when they disclosed the secret to Elisha Arnold, of Peru. A mutual agreement was entered into between the four to buy the land if possible, each to own one-quarter. Mr. Arnold went to New York, and the result of a long negotiation was that the land was purchased of Judge Winters for $800.

The company was formed according to agreement, and operations were immediately commenced, and continued until 1812, when Baker sold out to the other three, Arnold, Stickney, and Southmayd, they and their heirs remaining in possession until March 3, 1864, when it was purchased by the present owners, C. G. Hussey and Thomas M. Howe. Up to the time of the purchase the total amount of ore raised was not far from 154,000 tons, the total value of which was about $700,000.

Since the present company came into possession the work of mining has been pushed vigorously. About sixty miners are employed, and about 1600 tons of ore are raised each month.

The mine is a fissure mine, the only one of its class which has been worked to any extent in this locality. At Port Henry and Palmer Hill the iron lies in masses, and is separated by veins of rock. Here the veins are iron and the separating masses are rock. In the former the process is simply quarrying; here it requires the nicest judgment and skill to trace the veins, look after the drainage and ventilation, and lay out work to the best advantage.

There are three veins which are now being worked, the "New Blue," situated farthest east, which varies in thickness from three to fourteen feet; the "Old Blue," farthest to the west, which varies from one and a half to six feet thick; and the "Black," situated between the two, and of about the same thickness as the "Old Blue." The different ores have long been celebrated for their excellent quality. They are easy to reduce, the iron is tough and soft, and has nearly the same qualities as the best red specular ores of Lake Superior, and it is claimed to be the only ore known in which are united the qualities of the magnetic and specular ores. It is well adapted to the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. Three separate analyses of the ores have been made: the first, from choice specimens, showed 67.14 per cent. of metallic iron and no sulphur, while in the other two were found 19 per cent. of sulphur, or less than one-fifth of 1 per cent., while of metallic iron there was 62.82 and 62.29 per cent. The deposit is apparently inexhaustible.

At Clintonville the great water-power formed by the Ausable River was occupied by forges early in the first quarter of the century.

The initial efforts made at this point have already been considered in connection with the first settlement of the village. Joshua Aiken came into possession of the property on Nov. 11, 1824, when the Peru Iron Company was organized with a capital of $200,000, and Mr. Aiken was made president, in which office he seems to have continued until 1826.

On the 11th and 14th of July of that year we find the record of meetings of the directors or trustees of the Peru Iron Company, at which a resolution was passed "that J. Aikin and E. Williams be authorized in their joint discretion to contract for the purchase of any lands in which (ore) beds may have been discovered, to any amount not exceeding $1000." At the same meeting it was voted that Williams be allowed to erect a dwelling-house, either of brick or stone, at an expense not to exceed $800.

It was also resolved "that $300 be applied to paying balance due for building church, and that Messrs. Aikin and Williams receive conveyances of pews to that amount in behalf of the company."

This was a Presbyterian church, and was probably the first one built on the Ausable River. But it seems that one good act of this company only led to another, they appearing to have given the lie direct at the very start to the old proverb, "Corporations have no souls," for the next resolution authorized the appropriation of "one hundred dollars per annum towards supporting a minister of the gospel to do stated duty in the meeting-house;" and this was followed by still another, "that one hundred dollars be appropriated towards erecting a suitable building for a school-house on the ground of the company, provided the residue be first subscribed by the people of the vicinity to complete and paint; and that the president be authorized to execute a permanent lease of sufficient ground for its erection."

From this same ancient record we get some idea of the magnitude of the establishment which had already grown up at this point.

Francis Saltus, of New York City, was president, and the names of Nathaniel Behrends and Benjamin E. Swan appear a year or two later, they probably having been trustees. At the same meeting in July, 1826, it was resolved that the roof of the rolling-mill and forges should be tinned, which indicates that those works had already been erected. The forges at that time stood on the site of the original one, on the east bank, which has since been washed away up nearly to a rocky bluff, so that it would seem to be impossible that there could ever have been room here for works of this character. An earth-slide marks the spot now, and high above on the bank are the remains of the old coal-yard, the coal having been dumped down to the forges below; while some little distance below on the bank of the river are the remains of an ancient brick-yard.

At the same meeting Joshua Aiken, who it seems was intrusted with the chief management of the works, was "authorized to construct a bulk-head at Port Douglass, running along the shore north of the present pier at right angles with it, 200 feet in length and of sufficient width to have 4 feet of water outside of it; and also to construct a shed on said bulk-head in front of the present store-house, running out 60 feet in length parallel with the bulk-head about 18 feet in width . . . calculated as a deposit for iron."

The fact that lumbering had already begun to be carried on to a considerable extent on the river is indicated by a provision of the company for "booms to prevent the recurrence of injury from running logs;" while the age of the nail-factory is shown by the authorization of Mr. Aikin "to arrange with Mr. Spear for the erection of works in grist-mill *now building* for the manufacture of cut nails." A resolution also occurs warmly commending the plan of building the Port Kent and Hopkinton Turnpike, a work which was subsequently carried out, and which resulted in the diversion of an immense amount of traffic from what was then the "Far West," a region which extended through the wilderness even as far as Watertown.

The land was taxed on each side of this turnpike for a width of three miles, and after completion it was no uncommon thing to see a line of wagons a mile long bringing farm produce into Keeseville down over the turnpike, which passed through Clintonville and thence across the country to Franklin Falls. Plattsburgh was hardly known then as an important commercial point compared with Keeseville and Clintonville.

At this time the supply of ore seems to have been derived from the Arnold and Winter ore-beds, of which the company had obtained the lease. The average wages paid to miners were about $12 per month, and on the 7th of August, 1826, a contract was made with Jacob Billings for coal at 5 cents per bushel; one-half in goods and one-half in cash. August 22, 1826, Wheeler & Hodgson agreed to furnish the stone necessary for the foundation of the engine-house at Arnold ore-bed, the ore having probably been raised previously to this by horse-power with a "whinsey." On the 5th of October, 1826, we find that "New Stack was put in blast this day," and that "the old one continues blowing, having commenced on the 26th of April last," or April 26, 1826. From this we learn when the two blast-furnaces were finished and set to running. What their

capacity was there seems to be no means of determining, but it is known that they were charged with wood and charcoal, and blown by a cold blast, of course, for such a thing as a hot blast had not then been thought of, and that hollow and other iron-ware was cast here as well as pig-iron, the castings having been made direct from the furnaces. These furnaces stood between the present rolling-mill and the foundry. On the 28th of January, 1828, a cable-factory was ordered to be built, and an anchor-forge had also already been some time in operation. Here the largest ship-anchors and iron-cables were manufactured of the Arnold Hill iron, which seems to have been well adapted to the purpose. Some time in 1829 the nail-factory was erected, and during the same or the following year a freshet swept the forges away on the east side of the river, whereupon the company built the lower dam, together with the present canal, which is nearly half a mile in length, by which they get a fall of about 15 feet at the lower end. Here, at the lower end of the canal, they built a large forge, the building being of wood. This stood until Sunday, July 31, 1836, when it was burned to the ground. But the same season the forge now standing was erected,—a massive stone building about 200 by 75 feet, with 16 fires,—undoubtedly one of the finest bloomer-forges on the continent to-day.

About this time a great change seems to have been made. The lease of the Arnold ore-bed having expired, it was found necessary to look elsewhere for ore. Previously to this time a considerable quantity had been obtained from the Palmer Hill mine, probably for the forges, while it is presumed that used in the blast-furnaces was taken from Arnold Hill, as was also, doubtless, some for the forges,—this being so rich that it needed no separating. Previously to about this time such a thing as separating ore by water was unknown in this section; but at Palmer Hill a magnetic separator had for a long time been in operation. The company's first separator was built on the brook which runs off from Palmer Hill. The sieves were worked by hand for the first year or two, and many men are living who can recollect working at this laborious employment, jogging the sieves up and down. But in 1837 the present separator was built at Clintonville, on the canal already mentioned, about halfway from the lower dam to the forge below, and here improvements were soon afterwards made by which hand labor was to a great extent dispensed with. This period, from 1826 to 1836, and perhaps later, was probably the most prosperous one which the Ausable Valley has ever seen. At Black Brook the Rogerses had commenced making iron in 1832, and five years later at Ausable Forks. There was a large iron-manufactory at New Sweden, two miles above Clintonville; there were forges at Wilmington, on Lake Placid, and other points above; near the Arnold ore-bed there was the Batty forge of two fires, and a short distance above was Batty's upper forge and separator, while on the place now owned by Elisha Allen, on the west slope of the Little Ausable, was the Etna blast-furnace, which was built in 1826 by Ketchum, Hart & French, under the name of the "Peru Smelting Company;" and a short distance farther north was another blast-furnace, which had been built in 1822 by Watson & Drury.

Closely connected with the interests of the Peru Iron Company from a very early date stands Palmer Hill. Among the earliest settlers in this region was a man by the name of Palmer, who, with his son, Zephaniah, located somewhere in the vicinity of Ausable Forks, some time previously to the year 1825. Zephaniah Palmer was a surveyor, and in some of his rambles about the country he discovered indications of iron-ore on the bold, uninviting summit which was subsequently by common consent named after him, of which he soon afterwards obtained possession. This hill is situated on what was known as the Slocum tract of the eighth division of Livingston's patent, lot No. 15. In 1825, Mr. Palmer began to raise ore from this mine, selling it mainly at first to the Peru Iron Company, and Aug. 22, 1826, we find a memorandum to the effect that "Palmer & Lee are to furnish ore (raise it) at the same rate as Z. Palmer has raised it heretofore, and each to share equally in the sum paid by the Peru Iron Company." The ore at that time was taken from near the surface, at the north end of the tract now occupied by the works of the company. But as the Arnold ore was much richer and cheaper, and the difference in quality had probably not been discovered, this was used mainly in preference to the Palmer Hill ore. The lean quality of the latter, together with the heavy cost of separating by magnets, made it much more expensive,—the former being so abundant that the ore which required separating was not used at all. At this time teams were simply backed down into the Palmer Hill mine and loaded up, no hoisting or pumping apparatus being required.

Somewhere about the year 1828 or 1829, Palmer sold or mortgaged three-eighths of the hill to the Peru Iron Company, while Aiken was manager, and there is a tradition that the dissatisfaction which the company felt in consequence of this move was one of the causes which led to Aiken's removal soon afterwards. But the property steadily increased in value as the excellence of the ore and the extent of the deposit became known, and whatever regrets were felt at the time have probably long since disappeared. About the same time, or perhaps a little later, Palmer sold or mortgaged the remainder of the property to different parties; litigations sprang up in consequence of the great desire by different individuals to get hold of a portion of the property, and the final consequence was that Palmer found himself dispossessed of his property by sharper parties, and was driven to the necessity of laboring by the day in his old age upon this very hill and for the very men who had become enriched by his fortunate discovery. He left several sons, one of whom is ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, and it is said he died and was buried near the mouth of the Ausable River, about fifteen years ago, while the body of his father lies in a neglected spot under a pine-tree in or near the village of Ausable Forks.

Palmer Hill is now in the joint, undivided possession of the Messrs. J. & J. Rogers Co., of Ausable Forks, and of the Peru Steel and Iron Company, of Clintonville, the former company working the opening on the south side, and the latter that on the east or northeast side. The works at Clintonville remained under the management of the old Peru Iron Company until 1865, when the present company was organized under the name of the Peru Steel and Iron Company. Francis Saltus, the old president, had died

several years before this, and the business had during the latter portion of this period been managed by his sons, of whom he had four, Theodore having been the one who made the transfer of the property.

The president of the present company is Charles Bliven; Francis J. Dominick is vice-president and secretary; and Edward Dodge is treasurer. The trustees are H. A. Harley, Wm. Henry Gunther, and Mr. Hurlbut, all these officers having other business of various kinds in New York City. The present resident manager is D. Cady, who has filled this office since the fall of 1872. At the upper dam are a saw-mill, grist-mill, rolling-mill, with three trains of rolls, besides a slitting-machine, foundry, wheelwright-shop, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, etc.

Half a mile below is the lower dam, and from here the water which drives the forge and separator below is taken into a canal about half a mile in length. About midway on this canal are the separator and roasting-kilns. The separator is after the usual style, the ore being first roasted and stamped, and afterwards sifted under water, and ample provision is also made for saving the fine particles of ore, which in the ordinary separators are carried off by the stream and wasted. About a quarter of a mile still farther below is the forge, which has 16 fires and 4 hammers.

The new iron truss-bridge between the two dams was constructed a few years since at an expense of $18,000, and on the street of the village, which runs along a bluff some fifty feet above the rolling-mill, we find the company's barn, one of the finest in this whole section, together with a handsome store and office, the latter containing a large vault in which is stored away the books and papers of the present and former owners, which cover a period of almost three-quarters of a century.

The company owns the dam at Lake Placid, by far the largest reservoir on the river, with the exclusive privilege of using it at will, in this possession having a decided advantage over all rival corporations on the river. They also own land in all directions within a circuit of fourteen miles, from which are drawn their immense supplies of charcoal, of which they use about 5000 bushels per day when in full operation. They have 11 lots in the southwest corner of Peru, on which is a deposit of plumbago; about 30 lots in Lewis, where there is another rich vein of plumbago, from which some 600 tons have been raised; about 40 lots in Chesterfield, and many in other localities. On their tract in Peru are 3 square brick coal-kilns; near Poke O'Moonshine are 3 kilns of the bee-hive pattern; in Black Brook, 4, square; in Ausable are 2, bee-hive; in Jay, 3, bee-hive; in Lewis, 13, square; in Chesterfield, the Wrisly kiln; 2 bee-hive kilns at Trout Pond; and at Auger Pond, 2 bee-hive kilns. These kilns are all within a distance of fourteen miles, and the cutting of wood and manufacture of charcoal in them furnish employment to a small army of men, as it has done for over forty years. The Winter ore-bed, named for its former owner, Judge Winter, of New York, which probably determined the location of the works at Clintonville, it being within a short distance, is on lot 210, Maule's patent. An immense quantity of ore has been taken out from this bed, which is probably the oldest iron-mine in this part of the country. A tunnel 100 feet in length has been constructed here into the side of the mountain, which greatly facilitates the raising of the ore, as well as pumping out the water. The quantity of this ore is about the same as that of the Arnold ore-bed. Although abandoned for the present, it is not improbable that it will be again worked extensively, as the ore is far from being exhausted in it.

The past and recent present of the Peru Iron and Steel Company have thus been viewed in detail on account of their importance as an industry of the town. The present status of affairs at Clintonville is certainly deplorable. Compared with its past, it is as a thing that has passed away. Financial reverses have visited the company and paralyzed all its enterprises. But few men are employed, and but little is doing. The affairs of the company have been under the control of Francis J. Dominick, as receiver, since February, 1879. There is, however, a prospect of reorganization, and the hope is entertained that the further prosecution of the enterprises of the company will be resumed at an early day.

Some reference has already been made to the commencement of industrial life at New Sweden.

In 1822, McLean, Pierce & Co. formed a partnership with Maj. Isaac Finch for the manufacture of iron. A good two-fired forge was erected, ore was procured from the Arnold bed, and the business was pushed briskly. Mr. Finch appears to have been at the head of the iron business, from whom the name of Finchville was derived. Mr. Finch was formerly a major in the United States army, and was wounded in one of the battles in the war of 1812.

In 1830, citizens concluded that the place ought to have a name more in keeping with its importance as a manufacturing centre. A liberty-pole having been erected for the celebration of the 4th of July, a new flag was thrown to the breeze, on which was inscribed in large letters "New Sweden." And it was afterwards more generally known by that name.

Mr. McLean having died, his interest in the property passed through the hands of a brother to a nephew, Dr. William V. K. McLean, who came on from Washington County, and entered the business in 1832. In 1835, Mr. Pierce sold out his interest in the mill and forge on the north side of the river, which passed into the hands of Dr. McLean and Mr. John Fitzgerald. For a period of twenty years from that date, the firm of McLean & Fitzgerald was a household word through the valley of the Ausable. These and other manufacturing and mercantile industries made New Sweden one of the most thriving and promising villages in the Ausable Valley, outside of Keeseville. Another two-fired forge was built on the south side of the river by Philip Brewster, in 1838, afterwards owned by John Hathaway, Mr. Brockway, and others, and run almost continually till the great freshet of 1856. A saw-mill was also built on the south side by Pope & Ball, and subsequently purchased by L. W. Pierce and B. C. Pierce, by whom it was run for two years, in connection with the store and the old homestead farm. The property then passed into the hands of L. W. Pierce, by whom it was managed for many years.

But little or nothing now remains to tell of New Swe-

den's former prosperity and importance. The lumber business on the lower Ausable dwindled into insignificance many years ago. The depression in the iron business in 1856 forced McLean & Fitzgerald into bankruptcy, and, to put a final end to all manufacturing enterprises at New Sweden, the memorable freshet of 1856 carried everything away. Forges, saw-mills, coal-houses, blacksmith-shops, the dam, the bridge, and even the earth on which they stood were swept down the Ausable. Barren and jagged rocks and deep gullies in the sand are now all that is to be seen where these once thrifty manufactories stood. It is even difficult to mark the exact spot where some of them were located. Many of the houses have been torn down or have tumbled down, and the locality wears a desolate appearance. But few people reside there, and New Sweden is wellnigh one of the things that were.

John Fitzgerald died in 1865. A son is living, Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald, now of Black Brook, and a daughter, Mrs. Fairbanks, of Ausable Forks. Dr. William V. K. McLean, well known and respected for his character, ability, and influence, died a few years ago at a good old age. He was one of the principal supporters of the Presbyterian Church at Clintonville. His sons living are Judge Campbell McLean, of Fond du Lac, Wis., P. V. N. McLean, of Keeseville; and daughters living, Mrs. Elisha Arnold, of Keeseville, and Mrs. W. W. Hartwell and Mrs. C. H. Foote, of Plattsburgh.

The immense hydraulic power afforded by the Ausable River, at Keeseville, was early utilized, and some reference has been made to its early industrial life.

The first iron manufactory, a rolling-mill, was constructed in 1815, and operations commenced in 1816, by the Keeseville Rolling and Slitting Mill Company. Two principal members of the firm were Richard and Oliver Keese, brothers, the former the father of our informant, and of Oliver Keese, 2d, who died a few years since. The other members of the firm were John W. Anderson, Rodman and Caleb Brown, and last, but not *least*, Joseph Call, the great wrestler, perhaps the strongest man of his age. Richard Keese was immediately succeeded by his son, then Richard Keese, Jr.

The old rolling-mill of 1815 manufactured nail-plate principally, and the "slitting" process, which the name of the firm indicates, was one which is now superseded. They then slit the wide plates up into horse-nail rods, whereas they now roll them out. The old mill did something at making boiler-plate, and had the honor of making the plate of the old steamer "Congress," on Lake Champlain.

The lumber business on the Ausable River at that early period was immense. Large saw-mills were constructed at Keeseville, and at frequent intervals up the river, and this was the general outlet and trading centre for this large business. Seth and Martin Pope built a large mill on the Chesterfield side of the river, at the upper bridge, in 1821, and Fisk & Keese (Oliver 2d) soon after built a gang-mill on the Ausable side.

In 1816, the Keeseville Rolling and Slitting Mill Company put in a machine, run by water, for cutting straight, headless nails. These nails all had to go through the slow process of being headed, which required ten machines run by hand. Such was the stage of nail-manufacturing no longer ago than 1815.

In 1824 or 1825, Joshua Aiken and Pascal P. Spear (many of our readers will remember the latter) introduced nail-machines run by water and cutting nails with heads, very much like the nail-machines now in use.

In 1820, Richard Keese built the upper dam and put in a two-fired forge on the Ausable side of the river. The ore was from the Arnold mine, and the iron was worked right up by the rolling-mill. Elias A. Hurlburt soon after became an equal partner. In 1826, Mr. Keese was elected to Congress, and sold out his entire interest in the forge to Hurlburt, Aiken & Prindle.

In 1832 this company was formed, and consolidated the entire iron business of Keeseville, except the extensive furnace of which we shall speak elsewhere. The company was a strong one, much of the stock being taken in Troy. They did a heavy business for many years. The old forge at the upper dam was abandoned about 1840. They built a new one of four fires at the lower works, and used the escape heat for heating iron in the rolling-mill, an economical process which worked well.

In 1840, Edmund and Jacob D. Kingsland, who had formerly been doing business at Bouquet Falls, built a forge of six fires at the lower dam, or Birmingham, where the rolling-mill now stands. The firm was E. Kingsland and J. D. Kingsland.

In 1847 the firm of E. & J. D. Kingsland & Co. was formed, which bought out the Keeseville Manufacturing Company, and consolidated the business with the works at Birmingham. They did an immense business, not only in manufacturing, but in buying up all the surplus iron in the country and sending it to market. They rebuilt the rolling-mill and nail-factory at Keeseville, with all the latest improvements, putting in about 50 cut-nail machines, turning out about 60 tons of cut-nails a week. In 1852 they built a rolling-mill at Birmingham. Their rolling-mill turned out about 4000 tons of iron a year,—3000 tons into plates for cut-nails, and 1000 tons into merchant iron. The firm struggled hard and manfully against the general depression in the iron business, and not till 1862 did they even temporarily abandon the field. In that year the entire machinery of the rolling-mills and nail-factory was sold to the Burlington Manufacturing Company, and the Keeseville works were effectually dismantled.

Then followed an area of business stagnation in Keeseville which was never before witnessed. The events of the the war gave it some signs of life, but in other respects it seemed a perpetual Sunday. One could stand on the principal street, on a week-day, without being able to see a single person from one end of the street to the other. Not until about 1865 did Keeseville begin to resume its wonted liveliness and thrift. But during its years of depression a business cloud no bigger at first than a man's hand was accumulating its forces, until it at last poured out upon the village a copious and continuous shower of prosperity.

The foundry business has always been an important branch of industry in Keeseville. The first foundry was built by Joseph Goulding in 1829, and in 1832 the co-partnership of Goulding & Peabody was formed.

In 1842 the old wooden building constructed by Goulding was taken down, and the more substantial one now used for a foundry was erected. For many years it was the only foundry on this side of Lake Champlain. They did a large business, employing about sixty men, casting the principal machinery for all the forges, saw-mills, grist-mills, etc., in the valleys of the Ausable and Saranac, and even extended the business into Canada, and filling orders from California and the South. They did considerable at making steam-engines. They used the Port Henry and Salisbury pig-iron.

In 1848, Mr. Peabody sold out to Albert Conro, and Henry Green was taken into the copartnership, called Goulding, Green & Conro. Mr. Goulding died in about 1854, and the firm was changed to Green & Conro, and immediately after to A. W. Kingsland & Co., who conducted the business till 1860. In 1860 the establishment went into the hands of Burton & Noyes, of Burlington, and for one year was under the management of E. K. Baber, of Keeseville. In 1865 the property was bought by Nelson Kingsland.

In 1870, Hon. E. Kingsland (2d), son of Nelson Kingsland, purchased a half interest in the foundry, and remained in partnership with his father until 1878, when he removed to Chicago, where he is engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. The enterprise is now under the sole charge of Nelson Kingsland, and is in successful operation. The buildings and machinery are of the finest character for the purpose, and the foundry is capable of turning out from 3000 to 4000 tons of castings per year.

Previous to 1860, E. & J. D. Kingsland leased the old woolen-factory, and started a machine-shop for the manufacture of drawing-knives, axes, chisels, etc. They did quite a large business at it for a while, but it did not prove a success in all particulars, and they finally concluded they would not meddle any more with edge-tools.

About 1860, Mr. Levi Scribner commenced the manufacture of axle-trees, and did quite a brisk business at manufacturing wrought axle-trees. The machinery was moved to Chicago in 1862.

In June, 1870, the manufacture of wire was commenced in the basement of the old factory building, and was continued till the spring of 1873, when, the lease of the building running out, the business was abandoned. Over 500 tons of wire were manufactured.

NAIL MANUFACTURE.

Many persons will remember when such a thing as a horse-nail made by machinery was not known. We well recollect when old blacksmiths and farmers, on being told that Daniel Dodge, of Keeseville, was trying to invent a machine for making hammered horse-nails, shook their heads in derision. They admitted that this was a great age for improvement, but there was a knack about making a good horse-nail that could never be acquired by machinery. Nothing but the direct application of human intellect and human muscle could ever produce a good horse-nail. But to-day a horse-nail made by hand is almost a thing unknown, in the enlightened portions of the United States at least. Machine nails have entirely superseded them, and are now as much a commodity as board-nails, and are as uniformly quoted in the market. All blacksmiths use them.

Mr. Dodge commenced studying on this subject in 1848. Various attempts had previously been made by others to invent a machine for manufacturing forged horse-nails, but all were unsuccessful. Machines were made producing an inferior article of cut horse-nails, but they never became popular. Mr. Dodge had labored seven years at the blacksmith trade during his minority, and had a familiar acquaintance with the laborious process of making nails by hand. In later years he devoted much study to the general principles of mechanism and mechanical movements, which peculiarly fitted him to attempt an invention of this kind.

After experimenting for four years, he secured a patent in 1852, and put nails into the market. But they were greatly inferior to the nails now made, did not give entire satisfaction, and he finally got up a new patent on entirely new principles, in 1856, to which he added two other patents in 1859, and another in 1864.

Some machines were run in Keeseville from 1857 to 1862 with the successive improvements, but the machine was not settled upon as a complete thing till 1862. The machines were then put upon the market. Mr. Dodge has retained the exclusive right to manufacture these machines, selling them at from $400 to $500 each, and receiving a yearly royalty from each machine. Mr. Dodge has thereby realized a handsome property, with a constantly-increasing annual income, as a reward for his years of anxious study, being more fortunate than the majority of inventors.

The fundamental principle which distinguishes it from all other horse-nail machines is that it *forges* the nails,—hammers them out as effectually as is done by the blacksmith's hammer. Each nail receives just 18 distinct blows, 9 from a roller and 9 from a hammer, no more and no less, and all this is done in the space of one and a half seconds. By the side of the machine is a little furnace, in which a number of small iron rods are heated. The operator, usually a boy, or young man, takes out one of these rods and places the heated end in the machine. You hear a r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-rat, just one and a half seconds long, and out comes a complete horse-nail, more perfect than can be made by hand. You hear 45 of these rats, or 810 strokes of the roller and hammer, in a minute, and see as a product 45 perfect horse-nails. As one iron grows cold it is replaced by a hot one from the furnace, and it is interesting to see with what skill this is done,—done so quickly that not a "rat" is lost. Ten pounds of nails is a good day's work by hand for a skilled workman. A boy of sixteen years can make 200 pounds a day with one of these machines. The nails are perfect and all alike. The pressure and hammering which they get while passing through the machine renders them very firm and tough. The best Norway iron is used, and no other.

There are but two establishments of importance for the manufacture of this kind of nails in the United States. One is located at Keeseville and the other in Chicago. There are other horse-nail manufactories, but the nails are not forged. In 1862, Mr. Dodge sold to J. D. Kingsland, at Chicago, twenty-five of these machines. A joint stock

company was soon after formed, called the Northwestern Horse-Nail Company; A. B. Kingsland, son of J. D. Kingsland, is secretary of this company, and a large stockholder.

These machines are manufactured and used in Canada, the patent laws having no force there. But the duties are so heavy that there is no competition. There are several large manufactories at and near Montreal. Mr. Woodford, Mr. Mooney, and perhaps others from Keeseville, are engaged in the business. A few machines have been shipped to England, Austria, and Prussia. They are in operation at Vienna and Berlin.

DANIEL DODGE

was born in 1820, at Monkton, Vt. He removed with his father to Essex Co., N. Y., in 1838. His father, Rev. John A. Dodge, was the son of Rev. Jordan Dodge, of English descent, who resided in New England.

The subject of this sketch at an early age manifested a predilection for mechanics, an aptitude for comprehending the action of machinery. During his minority he worked at blacksmithing, confining himself chiefly to ironing of harness hames.

In 1845, Mr. Dodge entered Madison University, but from feeble health resigned his connection therewith before graduation, returning to his home at Taylor Hill, a few miles west of Keeseville, Clinton Co , N. Y., where his father then resided. At this time he deliberately sought to economize labor by the invention of a mechanical device. In this pursuit he exhibited one of his peculiar characteristics, viz., a power of reflection, a careful study of the ways and means by which a certain desirable result was to be secured.

He one day observed a man making horseshoe-nails by hand-labor. He here recognized his opportunity; here was a useful article of general necessity; the reduction of its cost by the aid of machinery was at once desirable and important. In the progress of his experiments he was never granted a vision in his sleeping hours of the desired combination; the form of his mind forbade it. All his reasoning powers and skill in comparison of methods were called into exercise. The result was exhibited in his first working-model, made by his own hands, of iron and steel, at his father's house on Taylor Hill. This model machine made nails of small size of copper or lead.

This same year (1848) he finished a full-sized machine, after the plan of his model. When tested it made full-sized iron nails; but it was practically a failure. It was so expensive to keep in repair that all profits were absorbed. This machine was patented in 1852. For the next four years a series of experiments were tried with great persistence and patience; but no success was reached until Mr. Dodge had abandoned the theory and methods pursued heretofore, and, commencing *de novo*, he sought an entirely different and original method, which was crowned with success in 1856, when was produced the first successful machine for making forged horseshoe-nails in the United States. This improved machine, with added inventions which have since been patented, is *the machine* now in successful use by the "Ausable Horse-Nail Company," at Keeseville, at Chicago, Ill., and at Abington, Mass.

From the royalties paid by these several companies and firms, Mr. Dodge has reaped a liberal compensation for his years of persistent and thoughtful labor.

To Keeseville Mr. Dodge has been its greatest benefactor. Two hundred persons find employment in the works of Ausable Nail Company, while a number of families have been enriched from the profits of this industry. The citizens cheerfully admit that Mr. Dodge has made Keeseville what it is,—a thriving industrial village. Like other successful business men, Mr. Dodge has had many calls to fill public office, but has declined, except in one instance. He became the first president of the town organization, and filled the office one year, giving to this work the benefit of his sound judgment and intelligent direction.

With a strong bias towards intellectual pursuits, he has ever shown a preference for quiet retirement, and finds in his well-stocked library more satisfaction than in the hurry of business or strife of political life. He is regarded by those who know him best as a man of clear and comprehensive thought, possessing a wide range of culture and sound judgment. He possesses a fine sense of justice, is kindly and considerate in his bearing towards others, faithful to duty in all his relations.

As a member of the Baptist Church for thirty-five years, he has for many years filled the office of deacon. He is also a trustee of the society, and has brought his prompt and practical methods to be adopted in all the financial business of the society.

Mr. Dodge's attractive home is beautifully located on rising ground overlooking the village. It commands a beautiful and extended view. It is filled with the modern appliances of comfort and luxury. No citizen possesses more fully the respect and kind regards of the community in which he lives and which he has labored so much to benefit.

THE AUSABLE HORSE-NAIL COMPANY.

The Ausable Horse-Nail Company was formed in October, 1863, with a capital of $40,000. The stock was increased in 1865 to $80,000. They commenced with ten machines, and sold during the first year only about 100 tons of horse-nails.

The business has been superintended during the whole time (ten years) by Edmund Kingsland, one of the members of the old firm of E. & J. D. Kingsland & Co. The company does a cash business.

Their nail-works are located upon three dams, two of which are in the village of Keeseville, and one about a mile and a half below where the rolling-mill is located. The iron used by the company comes from Norway, in bars one and one-eighth inches square, and at the rolling-mill the bars are rolled into nail-rods. At the lower dam is a factory containing 10 machines. On the middle dam stands the original factory, which contains 35 nail-machines and 30 pointing machines, and on the upper dam is another factory in which are 9 machines, making 54 all told. On this dam also is a saw-mill, by which the material for making packing boxes is cut from the log, and these are made in a factory on the same dam.

The company gives constant employment to about 200 hands, and the average yearly product is about 1000 tons of finished nails. To accommodate this immense business



Engraved by Samuel Sartain, Philada

Daniel Dodge

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ten separate buildings are required, which cover an aggregate of nearly two acres.

The nails are of the finest quality, and find a ready sale in all parts of the United States. About 1000 tons of hard or anthracite and 1000 tons of bituminous coal are used annually. The nails are put up in boxes containing 25 pounds each, made on the spot.

The officers of the Horse-Nail Company are as follows: Edmund Kingsland, President and Superintendent; Nelson Kingsland, Vice-President; J. R. Romeyn, of Keeseville, A. Bussing, of New York, Secretaries; Edmund K. Baber, Treasurer.

RUFUS PRESCOTT'S FURNITURE-, SASH-, DOOR-, AND BLIND-MANUFACTORY, KEESEVILLE.

This establishment is situated in the village of Keeseville, on the Essex County side of the Ausable River, a short distance above the stone bridge.

Mr. Prescott commenced the business in 1864, buying the property, which had formerly belonged to Potter & Richardson, of the Kingsland family. He continued the business until 1868, when a partner, Mr. Weston, came into the business, and remained until November, 1878, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Prescott, who is now the sole proprietor. The firm engaged largely in the building of bridges, houses, and other structures, in addition to the manufacture of all grades of furniture and house-fitting work.

On March 24, 1878, a disastrous fire destroyed the entire property of the firm; but business was shortly after resumed in the Thomas factory, up the river. The "old woolen-mill," built in 1836, was then fitted up for their use, and is now occupied by Rufus Prescott, who is carrying on a successful and prosperous business.

The furniture-establishment is as complete a one as can be found. There is an abundance of water-power at nearly every season of the year, and they have all the improvements in the way of machinery that are usually found in such establishments. The upholstery department is under the supervision of competent and experienced workmen.

Besides these prominent industries at Keeseville, various others of different kinds have existed there. Kingsland, Houghton & Co. commenced the manufacture, and for a time carried it on, of twine, carpet-warp, and wicking, and the Messrs. Boynton engaged in the fabrication of cotton hosiery. Flouring-, plaster-, and planing-mills have been in continual operation, some carriages and sleighs have been manufactured, and other branches of mechanical art have received attention.

At the village of Birmingham the immense water-power was early utilized. The privilege at that point is now occupied by a paper-mill, two starch-factories, a grist-mill, and a large nail-factory.

ADGATE'S PAPER-MILL, BIRMINGHAM.

This mill was erected in the year 1842 by Messrs. Goldwin & Parks, who placed in it the machinery which it still contains. The enterprise subsequently became financially embarrassed, and business was suspended until 1863, when Messrs. Adgate & Spencer purchased the property.

It was then carried on by George Adgate. He formerly manufactured wall-paper principally, but later on made almost exclusively brown wrapping-paper. Mr. Adgate died in the year 1879, and the enterprise is now carried on by his administrator. The materials used were straw, cotton or woolen rags, fragments of old roping, and an inferior quality of wool. Rye straw is considered the best, the fibre being tougher than that of wheat or oat straw, the quality of the two latter being about equal. The process of manufacture is rather a mechanical than a historical subject, and is clearly understood by all. Two qualities of paper are made here,—the "straw wrapping," which is made from straw alone, and the "straw packing," in which the cotton, woolen, or hemp fibre is mixed. The latter is the superior article. From 100 to 125 tons of paper are annually manufactured here, and, on an average, 3 hands are employed. The excellent quality of paper manufactured by Mr. Adgate has secured for it a good reputation, and he finds a ready market for all he can turn off.

The water-power here is fine, and the location is not excelled in natural advantages by any other upon the Ausable River.

THE AUSABLE CHASM HORSE-NAIL WORKS

are on the Essex side of the river, near the Birmingham Falls. They were erected in 1876–77, and are owned by W. M. Mooney & Co. The main structure is two stories high, 100 by 50 feet inside, with wing 30 by 30 feet, and is built of the beautiful sandstone quarried from the foundation on which it stands. The power is unlimited, and the works capable of producing many thousand pounds of finished nails per day. Workmen are pledged to secrecy, and the works are closed to all visitors. The wheel-house is 106 feet in height and 16 feet square inside; the walls are 5½ feet thick at its base and for 18 feet above, from which point they gradually taper to 18 inches at the top. It is of the same stone as the other buildings.

MILITARY.

The military history of the town is highly creditable. During the war of 1812 the territory of the town was included in that of Peru, where many incidents of interest regarding that conflict will be found.

In the suppression of the Rebellion of 1861–65 the town took an active part, and by the prompt and liberal payment of bounties filled her quota of men with alacrity.

The following list of the persons who performed active service in the army from or in behalf of the town* is compiled from a collection of loose papers in the town clerk's office:

Between July 9, 1863, *and Oct.* 10, 1863.—Nelson Bruyer, Thomas Barker, Oliver Brown, John Donnigan, James Henry, Elbridge Olcutt, Thomas O'Neal, Samuel H. Ranson, William Bonville, Serael La Modge, William Teroy, 2d Vet. Cav.; James I. Reed, Joseph Ashton, 16th N. Y. Cav.

Between Dec. 11, 1863, *and Dec.* 21, 1863.—William Ells, Frederick Sueley, Jos. Ritchie, Alanson Call, James P. Gove, Malcom E. Colby, James Wolf, Eli T. Arnold, Horatio N. Sheen, Michael Floyd, Samuel H. Brady, Henry Huntington, William Fitzgerald, Leslie W. Beardsley, Thomas Hawkitt, Charles Webb, Frank Culver, Joseph W. Mooney, George W. Fisher.

Mustered in Jan. 19, 1865.—Nelson Tromblè, John Bailey, Hiram Daby, Charles Ormsbee, Otis Dow, Henry Akie, Edward Hawley, Napoleon Fredet,

* A portion of them may have belonged on the other side of the river, and some repetitions necessarily occur.

Charles Anderson, Charles Kavanaugh, John Callapy, Ethan A. Valentine, Amasa Thompson, John Eyott, Bartlett Wilson, Hiram Shute, Jr., Franklin Guyott, Frank Gordon, John B. Martin, Newell Abare.

Census Enumeration List, District No. 1.—Horatio S. Thomas, Calvin L. Norton, Nathan Maxfield, Ezbon W. Hindes, Andrew Colvin, Josephus F. Arnold, Erastus L. Carpenter, Patrick Chine, Valentine R. Goodrich, Jr., Adolphus Bonville, James P. Gove, J. Howard, John Clodgo, Elbridge S. Olcutt, Fitzgreene Hallock, Joseph Shortstaves, Jr., Frank Lamar, Louis Besyo, Francis Sabrake, Nelson Bruzette, Mitchell Bruzette, Henry Perry, Geo. Ansell, Philip V. N. McLean, H. J. Northrup, Mitchell Gardner, Francis Dupris, Henry M. Mould, Martin Murray, Abner Sheldon, Milton Sheldon, Joseph McDonald, James Foy, Louis Rando, Louis Frazier, Jos. Robear, Edward Laflut, John Frazier, Joseph, William, and Thomas Ashton, Alexander Labare, Edward Frazier, Wm. Tromblè, Mata Twine, Gregory Bosaley, John D. Wilkinson, Joseph Dragoon, Franklin C. Morey, James O'Neal, Joseph Hall, John Frazier, Wm. Langwell, Oliver D. Peabody, Joshua Barber, William Toro, Charles Frechette, Henry C. Collins.

Census Enumeration List, District No. 2.—Andrew J. Brown, Joseph Wood, Wm. B. Hodgson, Thomas Keese, John Keese, Daniel McDonough, Henry L. Allen, Thomas Healy, John Corrigan, Thomas Corrigan, Owen Marvin, Albert Vosburgh, John H. Thwaits, Thomas McDonough, John Lehan, James Booth, Joseph Bigwood, Alexander Johntree, George Elliot, Minor Henry, Richard McAuliff, John Brisett, Hugh Dougherty, Ransom Kennedy, Jos. Blackbird, James and Wynn Richardson, William Goodnow, Oliver Bowen, Charles Cota, Ashael White, Jarael Gaskill, Wm. Edwards, Edwin B. Bullis, Edwards Elbridge, Edgar L. Gaskill, Wallace O. Gaskill, Richard Sanders, Robert Ames, Warren Docum, Robert Chatterton, Leslie Beardsley, Seth M. (or Thomas) Beardsley, David Bean, George W. Kinney, Moses Saltmarsh, Allen (or Thomas E.) Beardsley, Louis Gravel, Hiram Havens, Philo Strong, John Macomber, Harry J. Arnold, Joseph Strong, Martin Grandy, Joseph Baker, James and Jerome Baker, John D. Baker, Gilbert A. Calkins, Albert Shatzel, Casper W. and Benj. F. Baker, Wilson Allen, Jr., Charles Demarer, Thomas O'Neal, David Allen, John Donnegan, John Charade, Richard Charade, Wm. H. Bowen, George White, Henry Beardsley, George W. Kenny, Erastus Beardsley, Jeremiah Buckley, Samuel Baxter.

Additional Names (some repeated).—Gorton T. Thomas, capt., 22d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 6, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. Sept. 3, 1862; wounded and died.

Pembroke Datnau, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died in camp.

Nicholas Datnau, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died at home, May 10, 1864.

Myron A. Arnold, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died May 16, 1864, at battle of Drury's Bluff.

Felix Gatchell, 153d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Winchester, Sept. 3, 1864.

S. B. Arnold, 153d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died at home May 8, 1864.

William Otis, 153d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died at West Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8, 1864.

Henry Shortsleeves, 153d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; died in Louisiana, July 24, 1864.

Israel Paro, 153d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.

John Ashton, 12th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, July 8, 1863.

Alexander Lafleur, 46th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1864; killed at Petersburg, March 29, 1865.

Henry Arnold, Henry Aikin, Charles Anderson, Newell Abare, Joseph Ashton, Joseph Armstrong, Eli F. Arnold, John Bailey, James Booth, China Beach, Nelson Bruyer, Thomas Barker, Oliver Brown, Henry Bombard, Thomas Booth, Samuel H. Bailey, Leslie W. Beardsley, Napoleon Benedict, John Brown, Charles Berry, Thomas Bondy, Charles Cavanagh, John Callapy, Lewis Cross, John Clodgo, Alanson Call, Malcom E. Colby, Frank Calver, Isaac N. Collins, Hiram Daby, Otis Dow, Joseph Detour, James Donnegan, Philip H. Denal, John Eyott, William Ells, Henry C. Earl, Napoleon Frett, Michael Floyd, William Fitzgerald, George W. Fisher, Franklin Guyott, Frank Gordon, Aaron Guiness, Charles Golan, Louis Gonyer, John Gebo, Jas. P. Gove, Dennis Gravel, Edward Hawley, James H. Hart, De Byron Hayes, James Henry, Henry Huntingdon, Thomas Haley, Gilbert Jesse, Ransom Kennedy, Charles Lamkin, Wm. Lafountain, Warren Lyon, Peter Lavaly, Henry Louis, Isaac Lyon, Alfred Lyon, Serael Lamodge, Thomas Lamar, John Lehan, John B. Martin, Richard McCormick, Joseph Mooney, William D. Merrill, Henry Minor, Michael Maldoon, Samuel S. Norcross, Charles Ormsby, John O'Brien, Joseph Parody, Edward Powers, Stephen Passino, Felix Rielle, James Ichabod Reed, Joseph Ritchie, Hiram Shute, Jr., Frederick Sweeley, Horatio N. Sheen, Albert Shelley, Nelson Tromblee, Amasa Thomson, William Teraw, John Tague, Alexander Turnbull, Bartlett Wilson, John C. Walker, Truman P. Wallace, James Wolff, Charles Webb, Samuel Washer, Ethan A. Valentine, Nelson Tromblee, John Bailey, Hiram Daby, Charles Ormsbee, Otis Dow, Henry Aikie, Edward Hawley, Napoleon Fredet, Charles Anderson, Charles Cavanaugh, John Callapy, Ethan A. Valentine, Amasa Thompson, John Eyott, Bartlette Wilson, Hiram Shute, Jr., Franklin Guyot, Frank Gordon, John B. Martin, Newell Abare, Aaron Guinness, James Booth, Rauson Kennedy, Charles Lamkins, James H. Hart, De Byron Hayes, Edward Laflut, Charles Golen, Louis Gonga, John C. Walker, Felix Reille, Warren Lyon, Samuel S. Norcross, Louis Cross, Peter Lavaly, Richard McCormick, Owen Marror, China Beach, Henry Lewis, John Gebo, Gilbert Jesse, Isaac Lyon, Alfred Lyon, Edward Powers, Truman P. Wallace, John Clodgo, Nelson Bruyer, Thomas Barker, Oliver Brown, John Donnegan, James Henry, Elbridge Olcott, Thomas O'Neal, Samuel H. Ranson, William Bonville, Serael Lamodge, William Tero, James I. Reed, Joseph Ashton, Henry Bombard, Joseph Detour, Joseph Armstrong, Thomas Boos, John O'Brien, John Tague, William Ells, Frederick Sweeley, Joseph Ritchie, Alanson Call, James P. Gove, Malcolm E. Colby, James Wolf, Eli F. Arnold, Horatio N. Sheen, Michael Floyd, Samuel H. Brady, Henry Huntington, William Fitzgerald, Leslie W. Beardsley, Thos. Hawkett, Charles Webb, Frank Culver, Joseph W. Mooney, George W. Fisher, Stephen Passino, Isaac N. Collins, William B. Merrill, James Donnegan, Henry Minor, Alexander Turnbull, Napoleon Benedict, Thos. Lamar, Samuel Washer, John Lehan, John Brown, Alexander Johntree, Albert Shelley, Charles Berry, Thomas Bondrio, Michael Maldoon, Philip H. Denal, Benjamin F. Baker, Henry C. Earl, Dennis Gravel, Thomas Haley, Samuel Baxter.

118TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Company K.

Flavius J. Arnold, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
Henry M. Mould, 2d lieut., enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Philip V. N. McLean, 5th sergt., enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut.
Stuteley B. Arnold, 3d corp., enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
Myron A. Arnold, 6th corp., enl. Aug. 2, 1862; pro. to lieut. in another regt.
Wilson Allen, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Casper W. Baker, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
John D. Baker, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Rathbone V. Goodrich, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Joseph Gooseberry, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
Nicholas Gootran, enl. July 30, 1862.
John Macomber, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Charles M. Newton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
Ezra Paro, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
Lawrence Segoin, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
Joseph Wood, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

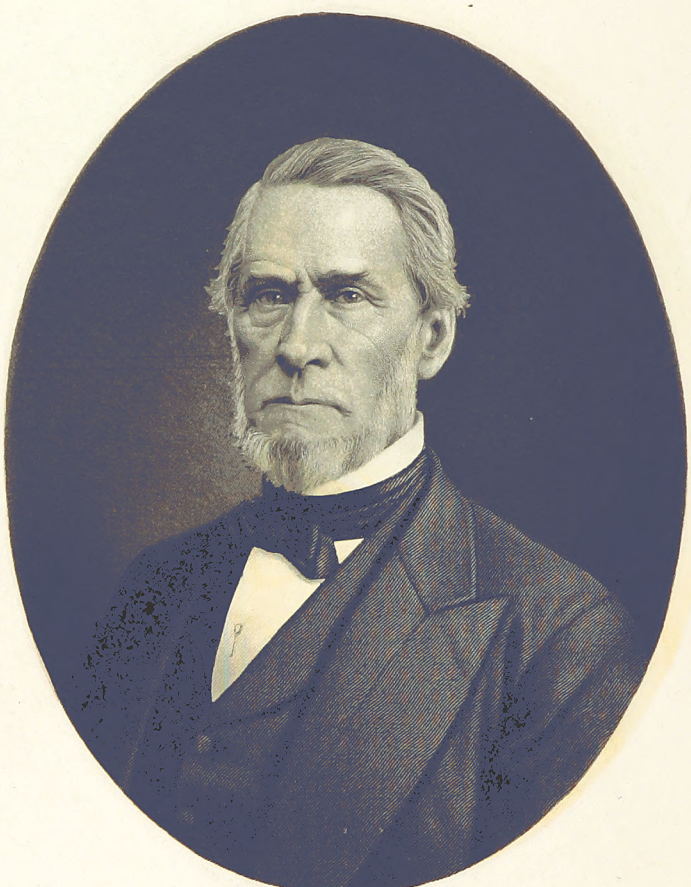
EDMUND KINGSLAND.

Among the leading business men of Keeseville, perhaps no one has more thoroughly identified himself with the industrial and social development of the place than has Edmund Kingsland, and no name stands higher in that community than his. For nearly half a century he has been associated with its growth, and the place has felt in every department of its development the strong impress of his energy, tact, and business ability.

His parents, John and Lucy Kingsland, were natives of New Jersey, and in the year 1802 settled in New York City, where they remained four years, and in 1806 removed to Addison Co., Vt. Two years later they took up their residence at Fair Haven, Rutland Co., in the same State.

Edmund was born in New York City Jan. 22, 1804. His early opportunities were limited, and his best educational advantages those that the common schools of his day afforded. At the age of fourteen he went to reside with his uncle, Jacob Davey, of Fair Haven, Vt., who was an iron-manufacturer and manufactured cut-nails, besides engaging in other branches of business. He was first employed as clerk, and finally rose to be the confidential adviser of his uncle, and at times had the entire management of his affairs. When he had attained the age of twenty-three years, Mr. Kingsland, being then ambitious and possessing the self-confidence and hopefulness of youth, established himself in the mercantile business in partnership with Wm. B. Colbern, and remained in trade two years. He then formed a copartnership with his brother, Jacob D. Kingsland, and Jonathan Cohen, and, purchasing his uncle's

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Edmund Kingsland



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N. Kingsland

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mills and store, carried on a large business until 1830, and then purchased and conducted the enterprise alone for two years.

In the year 1832, Mr. Kingsland disposed of his business interests at Fair Haven, and, removing to Keeseville, N. Y., formed a partnership with his brother Nelson, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of wagons and sleighs until 1838, when he became possessed of a desire to go West, and, gratifying the inclination, disposed of his business in Keeseville, and during the year 1839 traveled extensively through the West on a prospecting tour. Not finding any point in that section that suited him better than that which he had left as a manufacturing place, he returned home, and at once leased the iron-works at Bouquet, Essex Co., of Wm. D. Ross, for the purpose of manufacturing cut-nails. This he did until 1847. He then again established himself at Keeseville, and formed a copartnership with his brother, Jacob D. Kingsland, and Edmund and John S. Bussing. The firm was known as E. & J. D. Kingsland & Co. They purchased the entire works of the Keeseville Manufacturing Company, enlarged them, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of cut-nails and merchant rolled iron, as well as in the manufacture of iron from the ore. A large mercantile business was also carried on by the firm. This state of affairs continued until 1859, when, owing to the failure of his health, Mr. Kingsland sold his interest in the business to Abraham W. Kingsland.

In 1863 the Ausable Horse-Nail Company was formed with a capital of $80,000, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Kingsland. A great impulse was given to the business of this company by the adoption and use upon royalty of the machines for making horse-shoe nails invented, after years of toil, failure, and self-denial, by Daniel Dodge, of Keeseville. The measure of prosperity which this company at once attained, and the high standing that it at present enjoys in business circles, are elsewhere treated. For the last decade Mr. Kingsland has been the president and controlling business head of the enterprise, and still maintains the position, though advanced in years, and is daily in his place in the counting-room of the company. Besides being at the head of this enterprise, Mr. Kingsland has also been president of the Keeseville National Bank for the past six years. He owns a handsome residence in Keeseville and several fine stores on Front Street.

In the midst of his exacting business duties, Mr. Kingsland has still found leisure to attend to the various social and benevolent enterprises around him. He was a liberal contributor to the stock of the old Keeseville Academy, and has been a liberal supporter of school and church interests, identifying himself chiefly with the Baptist Church, of which he is one of the "paying members." In political convictions he was early identified with the old Whig party, and has since been as firm a member of its natural successor, the Republican party. Political office has had no charms for him.

Mr. Kingsland was united in marriage, on May 6, 1829, to Susan, daughter of James Y. Watson, of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. The golden celebration of fifty years of connubial life was fitly observed by the venerable couple in May, 1879.

NELSON KINGSLAND

was born at Fair Haven, Rutland Co., Vt., Jan. 22, 1810. His parents were John and Lucy Kingsland, natives of the State of New Jersey, and he is one of a family of several sons, who worked their way up by arduous toil and self-denial from lowly positions, to become the most successful and wealthy business men in the several localities in which they established themselves.

The first fifteen years of Mr. Kingsland's life were passed at home, and his education was derived at the district school of Fair Haven, and in attendance upon a private school taught by Rev. Mr. Cushman.

At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carriage-maker, in which he passed six years, the last three with O. Eaton, of Troy, N. Y. At the close of that period he located at Keeseville and established a carriage-factory, which he carried on with great success for twenty-eight years.

In the year 1860 he removed to Titusville, Pa., where he remained for four years, extensively engaged in the mercantile and lumber business. He purchased a large tract of timber-land, which he cleared off, manufacturing the timber into lumber.

In February, 1865, Mr. Kingsland returned to Keeseville and purchased the old foundry and machine-shops formerly owned by Goulding & Peabody. This enterprise Mr. Kingsland, either alone or in connection with his son, Edmund Kingsland (2d), has conducted with great success ever since. It is one of the largest and oldest of its kind in this section of the country, and has produced a great variety of excellent work. Some of its productions have been sold in European markets, including thirty-six machines for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails now in use at Berlin, Germany. Machines of a similar nature are now being manufactured to go to England.

Mr. Kingsland's other business enterprises have been numerous and diverse, and the influence of his judgment, tact, and business ability has been strongly felt in the community in which he resides. He is a trustee and vice-president of the Ausable Horse-Nail Company of Keeseville, and the owner of one-quarter of the stock. He was the first president of the Keeseville National Bank. He has dealt largely in real estate, and, besides an attractive residence, owns a block of handsome stores on Front Street, Keeseville. He is engaged largely in the manufacture of agricultural implements in the West, in connection with his son, and was one of the stockholders in the purchase of the growing village of Maywood, Ill.

In politics, Mr. Kingsland is a pronounced Republican, having received his political education in the old Whig party. In church affiliations he is a member of the Congregational Church of Keeseville, and has aided liberally in sustaining the various objects of benevolent and Christian charity around him.

Mr. Kingsland has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Catharine Ashby, of Troy, N. Y., to whom he was united in May, 1832. Six children were born to the union, of whom three, Alfred B., Edmund (2d), and Emma, are now living. The latter is the wife of Dr. G. O. Moody, a practicing physician in Titusville, Pa. Mrs.

Kingsland died July 19, 1849. His present wife is Phebe, daughter of the late Isaac Smith, of New York, whom he married Dec. 24, 1850. By this union have been born George N. and Henry S. Kingsland.

WILLIS MOULD.

No class of men is more worthy of the respect and esteem of their fellow-men and of the emulation of the young than those who, in spite of adverse conditions, have risen by their own unaided efforts from humble stations in life to positions of honor, profit, and trust, acquiring a handsome competency, and sustaining, by their benevolent benefactions, the various public and religious enterprises around them. Such men seem to emerge naturally from a chrysolitic state, and by a gradual process of development, tempered by the winds and waves of adversity, to attain an elevated sphere of usefulness and honor. The life of the subject of this sketch furnishes an apt illustration of the truth of this fact. His grandfather, Joseph Mould, emigrated from England near the close of the last century, and located at Charlotte, Vt. There he remained and passed his days. Thomas, the second of his three children and the father of Willis, was born in Charlotte, in 1796. He removed to Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., when a youth, and went to work as a carpenter and joiner, and, with axe in hand, cleared up a home-lot in that then wild section of the country. He married Caroline Taylor, a native of Williston, Vt., and a daughter of Eldad Taylor, one of the first two settlers of the town of Stockholm, and now resides, at the ripe old age of eighty-three, in the adjoining town of Norfolk, enjoying that rest from labor which his busy and energetic life has well entitled him to.

Of the four children of Thomas Mould, Willis Mould is the second, and was born May 16, 1822. Born in the lowly dwelling of a pioneer settler, his early life was necessarily one of labor and toil, and his general advantages limited. Up to the age of eighteen years his time was largely occupied in clearing up land and otherwise assisting on the paternal farm and in enjoying such educational opportunities as the schools of the period afforded.

At the age of eighteen years the natural energy and enterprise of young Mould began to assert themselves, and with that speculative turn of mind which seems to have animated his entire life he first engaged as a clerk in a store in Stockholm, and after two years set up business for himself. This venture, after a further two years, proved unsuccessful, and Mr. Mould withdrew from business after one of those disciplinary experiences which have proved so valuable in the early careers of many successful business men.

In 1845, Mr. Mould directed his steps towards Keeseville, having married Amanda M., daughter of Joseph Goulding, an early and prominent manufacturer of the place, in September, 1842. He became book-keeper for the firm of Goulding & Peabody, in the old foundry (elsewhere described), and for twelve years worked arduously in their employ, with the exception of the period from 1851 to 1853, when ill-health drove him to California, where he, with pick in hand, engaged in digging gold. He was also, during this period, one of the overseers of the California State Prison, which consisted of an old brig anchored in San Francisco Bay. Returning in 1853, owing to the death of Mr. Goulding, he continued in the old business until 1857.

In that year Mr. Mould purchased the drug store of Hasbrouck & Sanborn, on the site of the present store of Mould & McLean, where he continued in trade until 1878, when he was succeeded by the present firm.

While all of Mr. Mould's business enterprises have centred around this point, his other undertakings have been numerous and diverse. He was one of the pioneers in the Pennsylvania oil speculation, and after two years and a half withdrew, with great pecuniary advantage to himself. He was one of the original stockholders of the Ausable Horse-Nail Company, at Keeseville, also of the Adirondack Twine Company. He has been vice-president of the Keeseville National Bank from its organization, and owns one-eighth of the stock now. He was also one of the original stockholders of the village of Maywood, Ill., and now owns twenty lots at that growing place. He has been the agent of the National Express Company for twenty-three years, discharging the duties of the position to the great satisfaction of the company and the public.

Amid these diverse enterprises Mr. Mould has had but little time to devote to political matters and public office. He was postmaster at Keeseville from 1861 to 1865, conducting the office solely for the support of the family of Joseph Reynolds, his deceased predecessor, and is one of the present trustees of the village, and a member of the school board.

In his church affiliations, he is a member of the Congregational Church; was for many years a trustee of the church, and always a liberal supporter of church and benevolent enterprises.

During the trying period of the Rebellion of 1861–65, Mr. Mould was an active and earnest supporter of the government, and made many sacrifices in behalf of the Union cause. He was one of the first to subscribe to the discredited bonds of the government, and to canvass personally for their sale. He was one of the most active organizers of the 118th New York Regiment, and personally offered a bounty of ten dollars each to volunteers who might enlist in the ranks of the regiment. Though not liable to draft, he paid twelve hundred dollars for a substitute to serve in his stead. His son, H. N. Mould, was second lieutenant of Company K in the regiment, and served two years, and until the failure of his health. His son-in-law, P. V. N. McLean, also served five years in the same regiment, and attained the rank of lieutenant.

Probably no one man has done more to enhance the beauty of the village of Keeseville nor contributed more substantially to its varied attractions than has Mr. Mould. In 1868 he erected the handsome brick block of six stores, known as Mould's Block, at an expense of thirty thousand dollars. Besides these, he owns six other stores on Front Street, and in 1872–73, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, he built his present handsome dwelling-house. Besides these, he has owned many other buildings in Keeseville, and now owns one-half of the building occupied by the furniture-factory of Rufus Prescott.



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Photo. by Bigelow, Plattsburgh.

HON. HENRY McFADDEN,

son of George McFadden, was born in the town of Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1798, and removed to Clinton County, in 1802, with his parents, who settled in Beekmantown.

His father was a native of Ireland, who came to America, and settled in Washington County. He was a successful farmer, owning at one time some two hundred and forty acres. He settled in Chazy with his parents in 1815, and remained till 1824, when he returned to Beekmantown, and continued to reside there until his death, June 10, 1875. He was a Democrat in politics till 1856, when he became a Republican.

He was one of the most prominent and influential men that ever lived in Beekmantown. He held nearly all the important offices of his town, and represented his district two years (1860–61) in the Legislature. He was a prominent man in the Presbyterian Church, an elder in the same, and in 1869 a delegate to the General Assembly, at New York City. While a young man he taught school several winter terms.

He married Phebe Wood, of Chazy, June 28, 1824, by whom he had eleven children; three only now survive, viz.: Mrs. John S. Kirby; Gustavus, who is a physician, and at present residing in Wilson County, Kansas; and Amelia A., for many years a successful teacher in the normal school at Potsdam, N. Y. He lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. He was an esteemed citizen, and a kind husband and father. His memory is cherished.

John S. Kirby, a successful farmer of Beekmantown, is the son of James Kirby, and was born in Middlebury, Vt., June 10, 1824. His father died when he was fourteen years of age, and he was left to look out for himself. At sixteen years of age he commenced to work by the month on a farm, and continued to do so for twenty-two consecutive years, sixteen of which he spent with one man. His wages ranged from seven to ten and a half dollars per month. In 1863 he owned a half interest in his mother's farm, which he sold in 1865, and came to Beekmantown, and made his present purchase of some one hundred and forty acres. In politics he is a Republican, and at present assessor of his town.

He married Sarah A. Buttolph, of Middlebury, Vt., Sept. 26, 1848, by whom he had four children, all of whom are dead. Mrs. Kirby was a member of the Congregational Church. She died Nov. 11, 1862. He married for his second wife, Esther M. McFadden, daughter of Hon. Henry McFadden, March 12, 1863. She was born in Beekmantown April 14, 1836. She was a successful teacher for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church of Beekmantown. He is an elder, and for many years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a kind and benevolent man, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the town.

Mr. Mould's first wife died July 11, 1845, leaving two children. Henry M. is a rising young business man of Keeseville, and a member of the drug-firm of Mould & McLean. Hattie M. is the wife of Philip V. N. McLean, the other member of the firm.

For a second wife Mr. Mould married Prudence W. Webb, in September, 1847, who is still his estimable consort. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Roswell B. Webb, of Sudbury, Vt. Three children were born to this union, none of whom are living. A bright young lad of eight years, Charles W., was instantly killed, in 1871, by an accidental blow from a ball-club.

Mr. Mould is yet in the prime of life, in the possession of excellent health, and in the height of his usefulness. A glance at his portrait in this work will display to the observer the strong lines and marks that bear witness to the possession of those characteristics which have made his life a success.

CHAPTER XLVI.

BEEKMANTOWN.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlers—Their Location—Pioneer School—Ecclesiastical History—Presbyterian Church—Civil History—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town-Clerks from Organization of Town to 1880—Present Town Officials—Documentary History—General Works, etc.—Military History.

BEEKMANTOWN lies on the east border of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Altona and Chazy, on the east by Lake Champlain, on the south by Plattsburgh, and on the west by Dannemora. In the east the surface is level, while in the west it is moderately hilly. The soil is a clay loam in the east and sandy in the west. On the eastern coast is Bay St. Armand. Point au Roche is a cape in the northeast part.

The first permanent settler within the present boundaries of this town was Gen. Benjamin Mooers, who was born in Haverhill, Mass., April 1, 1758. At the age of eighteen he entered the army of the Revolution as a volunteer. In 1777 he was appointed ensign in Hazen's regiment, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of lieutenant and adjutant. At the close of the war he removed to Clinton County, and in August, 1783, located at Point au Roche.*

Mr. Mooers brought with him to his wilderness home Francis Monty and son, Z. Peasley, Pierre Boilan, Chas. Cloutier, Antoine Levan, Joseph Letorvran, Antoine Lasambert, P. Aboir, and John Fessie. The party reached Point au Roche on Sunday, August 10th, and on the following day commenced the erection of a log house, which was completed at the expiration of ten days.

He soon after cleared a small field near his house, and on the 11th of September had sowed it to wheat and turnips.

Soon after Mr. Mooers came to Point au Roche he was appointed to survey the whole Refugee tract of land lying within this county. Taking his compass, field-book, and accompanied by a few friends, he set out on his survey. He followed down the lake to the province line at latitude 45°, and from thence followed the line to the west, and returning home through the dense woods over the region of the Flat Rock and adjacent highlands.

Gen. Mooers occupied a prominent position in the county from the time of his arrival until his death, in February, 1838. He was the first sheriff of the county; was four times elected to the Assembly and once to the State Senate. For forty-two years he held the office of county treasurer. During the war of 1812 he was major-general of militia in command of the State troops on the frontier. He took an active part during the siege of Plattsburgh, in September, 1814, and by his energy, sound judgment, and military knowledge and experience rendered very important service to his country upon that occasion.

An early settler within the present limits of this town, and one of the original proprietors of Plattsburgh, was Thomas Treadwell of honored memory. He was a native of Smithtown, L. I., born in 1742. He graduated at Princeton in 1764. He was well educated, and highly distinguished for his good sense, prudence, and firmness. In 1755 he was a member of the Provincial Convention. He was also a member of the convention that framed the State constitution, and was one of the senators under that constitution. In 1788 he was a member of the convention which assembled to consider the Constitution of the United States, in which he co-operated with Clinton, Melancton Smith, Yates, and Lansing. He was Judge of Probate of Suffolk County in 1783, and held the office until surrogates were appointed, when he received the appointment of surrogate, which he held until 1791.

Soon after the organization of Clinton County, he removed to what was then Plattsburgh, and located on Bay St. Armand. He was chosen senator from the northern district for the years 1804–7. In 1807 he was appointed surrogate for Clinton County, which office he held until the spring of 1831. He was for many years the last surviving member of the venerable assembly that framed the first constitution of the State. He died Jan. 30, 1832, enjoying to the last the respect and confidence of his fellow-men. (The above notice is taken from Palmer's "History of Lake Champlain.")

Ezekiel Hubbard, who was reared by Judge Treadwell, settled near Beekmantown Corners.

The principal settler and largest landholder at the "Corners" was Daniel Pierce. He had three sons, Perry, Amos, Cromwell, and Leonard.

John and Jonathan Smith, from Long Island, settled just south of the "Corners." A prominent settler near the "Corners" was Henry Dominy, also from Long Island. Capt. John Jersey settled south of the "Corners;" and Simeon Newcomb, Jr., Joseph Main, and Henry Barnes located on the State road leading to Chazy. James Mix was an early settler. Deacon David Howe, who settled near Mix, was his son-in-law. Deacon Howe was for a long time a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and was always regular in attendance. He was a gunsmith by trade. John Howe and Chas. Marsh were early settlers. The old Marsh homestead is now occupied by Darius W. Marsh.

On the same street, between the "Corners" and East

* French for "Rocky Point."

Beekmantown, Ira Howe, a brother of John, mentioned above, was an early settler. He was supervisor in 1825.

On the west road from Plattsburgh leading to Beekmantown Corners, an early settler was Benj. Barber, grandfather of R. O. Barber, of Plattsburgh. Adjoining him lived his sons, Benjamin and Roswell. Next lived a family of Jerseys, Samuel Tennant, and Philip B. Roberts. Mr. Tennant was the first town clerk. Mr. Roberts died a few years ago in Plattsburgh, at the advanced age of ninety years. A son of Deacon Hubbard, mentioned above, also resided on this road.

North of the "Corners," in 1810, lived Hosea Shaw, next Henry Dominy, son of Henry Dominy, Sr. Adjoining him lived William Dominy; next north, and the last farm in the town, was that of Miner Lewis. On this farm the British camped on the night of Sept. 6, 1814, before invading Plattsburgh. Lewis was an eccentric genius, and given to rhyming. Hallock Bromley, an old settler, died a short time ago, aged ninety years.

An early settler east of the corners was Deacon Jeremiah Kingsley. Later settlers in this vicinity were Benjamin J. Silence, Isaac Hewitt, and Congdon Douglass. Mr. Douglass was the father of John Douglass, who, just before the late Rebellion, succeeded Gen. McClellan as superintendent of a railroad from Chicago to St. Louis. In this vicinity lived and died Daniel Owen, a deacon in the Baptist Church, and a soldier of the Revolution.

On the road leading west from Beekmantown Corners, Rev. Daniel Bromley, a local Methodist minister, was an early settler. Southwest of the "Corners" lived a family named Coons. Northwest the pioneers were Isaac Shaw, Parker Warren, Elijah Allen, and Nathaniel Marshall. Marshall's was the last farm in the town on that road. Early settlers on the turnpike were the Larkins. On the road known as the old road from "Nip City" to Chateaugay lived the family of Comstocks. George Robinson also had a hotel on this road. Guinnip and Baldwin also were located on this road.

The high hill in the northwestern part of the town known as "Rand Hill" derived its name from the first settler in that locality, Israel Rand. The Sangers also early located in the vicinity.

The locality known as Culver Hill derived its name from its owner, a Mr. Culver.

On the east street in Beekmantown, Ira Rowlson was a worthy early settler. The old homestead is now occupied by his son, Ira Rowlson * One Pardy and Baker also early located in this vicinity.

Among other early settlers are mentioned the names of George McFadden, Abel Allen, Mr. Walker, G. McCready, and Levi Marshall.

The first physician was Dr. Baruch Beckwith, father of Hon. G. M. Beckwith, of Plattsburgh. He was a native of East Haddam, Conn., from whence he removed to Washington, in this State, and to Beekmantown, in 1810. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens, and did much to advance the moral and educational interests of the town. He had an extensive "ride," and continued in active practice until about the year 1850, when declining health compelled him to retire.

* See view elsewhere.

THE SCHOOLS.

The citizens of Beekmantown early manifested an interest in schools, and during a long period the school at Beekmantown Corners was one of the best in Clinton County or Northern New York. Among the early teachers were Miss Kingsley, now Mrs. Dayton, of Whitehall, N. Y., Dr. Hall, and David Stafford. The town records of 1822 show that the whole amount of money received from the State and town for the use of schools was $264, and was apportioned among the districts as follows: No. 1, $46.46; No. 2, $35.20; No. 3, $51.25; No. 4, $27.79; No. 5, $26.55; No. 6, $33.96; No. 7, $13.42; No. 12, $6.79; No. 14, $24.

BEEKMANTOWN CORNERS is a pleasant village located near the centre of the town, and contains a church (Presbyterian), a hotel, store, and about 200 inhabitants. An agricultural-implement manufactory is located near by, owned by John Rea. The store is kept by J. B. Lewis, and the hotel by Benj. Simonds. H. L. Dominy, postmaster.

EAST BEEKMANTOWN is a small hamlet in the southern part of the town, and is a station on the New York and Canada Railroad. It has one store; Arthur Webb proprietor. Station agent and postmaster, Ceylon McFadden. There is also a Methodist church located here.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1815 and 1816, before the town of Beekmantown was set off from Plattsburgh, there was a wide-spread revival of religion in the First Presbyterian Church of Plattsburgh, under the powerful preaching of Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt, and the records show that 84 were received into the church in 1816, all but 5 on experience, which, considering the small population of that early date, was very remarkable. Of this large number, many were from the west part of the town, from four to eight miles distant, on Beekman's patent (now Beekmantown), and, owing to the great inconvenience of traveling so far, they determined on organizing a second Presbyterian Church, which was accomplished the following year. The minutes giving a complete history of the formation of this church, written by the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Plattsburgh, we print complete, as follows:

"This church was composed of members from the First Presbyterian Church of Plattsburgh. Living in a part of the town commonly called Beekmantown, at a distance of six miles from the stated place of worship, it was found impossible for most of the members statedly to attend the ordinances and the preaching of the gospel in the mother-church. Feeling themselves able and willing to support the gospel among themselves, and regarding with compassion the numbers around them who were in a great measure deprived of the means of salvation, they unanimously applied to the session of the First Church to be set off and organized into a distinct church. The session received their application and took it into consideration. After a serious and careful deliberation upon the subject, their decision was made in the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient for these members of the church who live in Beekmantown to be formed into a separate church, to be denominated the 'Second Presbyterian Church in Plattsburgh.'

"This resolution was unanimously adopted on Aug. 10, 1816. The





Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

James F. Barnes

Jeremiah Barnes

JAMES F. BARNES,

son of Jeremiah and Mary Barnes, was born in Beekmantown July 4, 1832.

Jeremiah Barnes, Sr., was a native of Long Island, born in 1756, married Phebe Schelinger, by whom the following children were borne, viz.: Jeremiah, Jr., Jonathan, Fanny, Maria, Hannah, Horace, Henry, and Betsey,—all of whom had families and are now dead.

Mrs. Phebe S. Barnes was born in Lanesborough, Mass., in 1760, and died Feb. 10, 1827, in Beekmantown. Mr. Barnes, Sr., came to Beekmantown in 1809; was a farmer; in politics a Whig. He died Aug. 24, 1840.

Jeremiah Barnes, Jr., was born in Richmond, Mass., Oct. 19, 1785, and removed to Beekmantown, then a part of Plattsburgh, in 1809, settling on a place near the present residence of his son, residing in the immediate vicinity a period of almost seventy consecutive years.

Being at mature manhood at the time of the battle of Plattsburgh, Mr. Barnes took an active part in the same, being a sergeant in Captain Sherry's Company. This company held an advanced position in the direction of Chazy, was the first attacked, fighting as they fell back toward Plattsburgh.

He was one of the very few who died of old age. He retained all of his faculties (except hearing), to a remarkable degree, almost to the day of his death, when the light of life went out like a taper that is fully burned. With no special disease, and no apparent pain, he quietly fell asleep. His death, like his life, was calm and serene. He lived a very exemplary life. He was ever mindful of the poor and needy, and none in want ever went empty from his door.

He married Mary Farnsworth June 7, 1831. She was born in Beekmantown Oct. 31, 1801, and died April 8, 1875. Her parents were among the early settlers of Beekmantown. They had four children, viz.: James F., Phebe M., Jeremiah, and Charles A.,—all of whom are dead, except the eldest. In politics Mr. Barnes was a life-long Whig and Republican. He held various town offices to the satisfaction of his constituents. He died Aug. 23, 1879, aged ninety-four years.

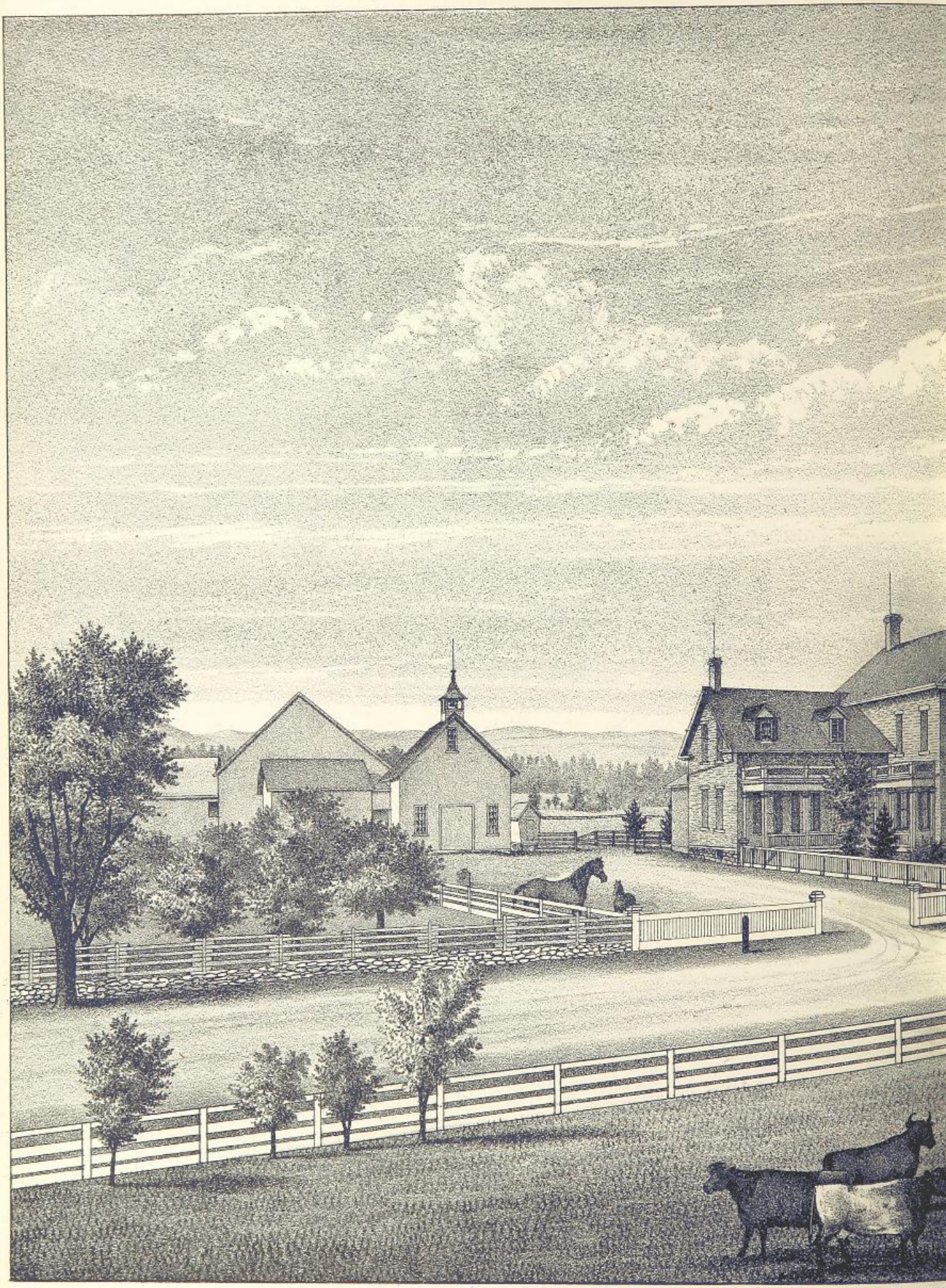
James F. received a common-school and academic education at Plattsburgh. He taught school for six winters while a young man. He is one of the representative men and farmers of Beekmantown. His farm consists of three hundred and fifty acres of well-improved land, on which are some of the best farm buildings on the State road. He bought his present home farm in April, 1857, and located on it in 1861. He has made nearly all the improvements on it, a view of which may be seen elsewhere. He married Susan B., daughter of John and Sarah Dickinson, of Benson, Vt., Nov. 5, 1857. She was born in Benson, Vt., Oct. 1, 1836. Her parents were natives of Pittsfield, Mass., and settled at Benson, Vt., at an early day. Mr. Dickinson was a member of the Legislature of the State of Vermont for several years, and a leading man generally of his town and county.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes the following children were born, viz.: Jeremiah M., born July 17, 1859; James L., born Aug. 12, 1861; and Fanny M., born Dec. 20, 1863.

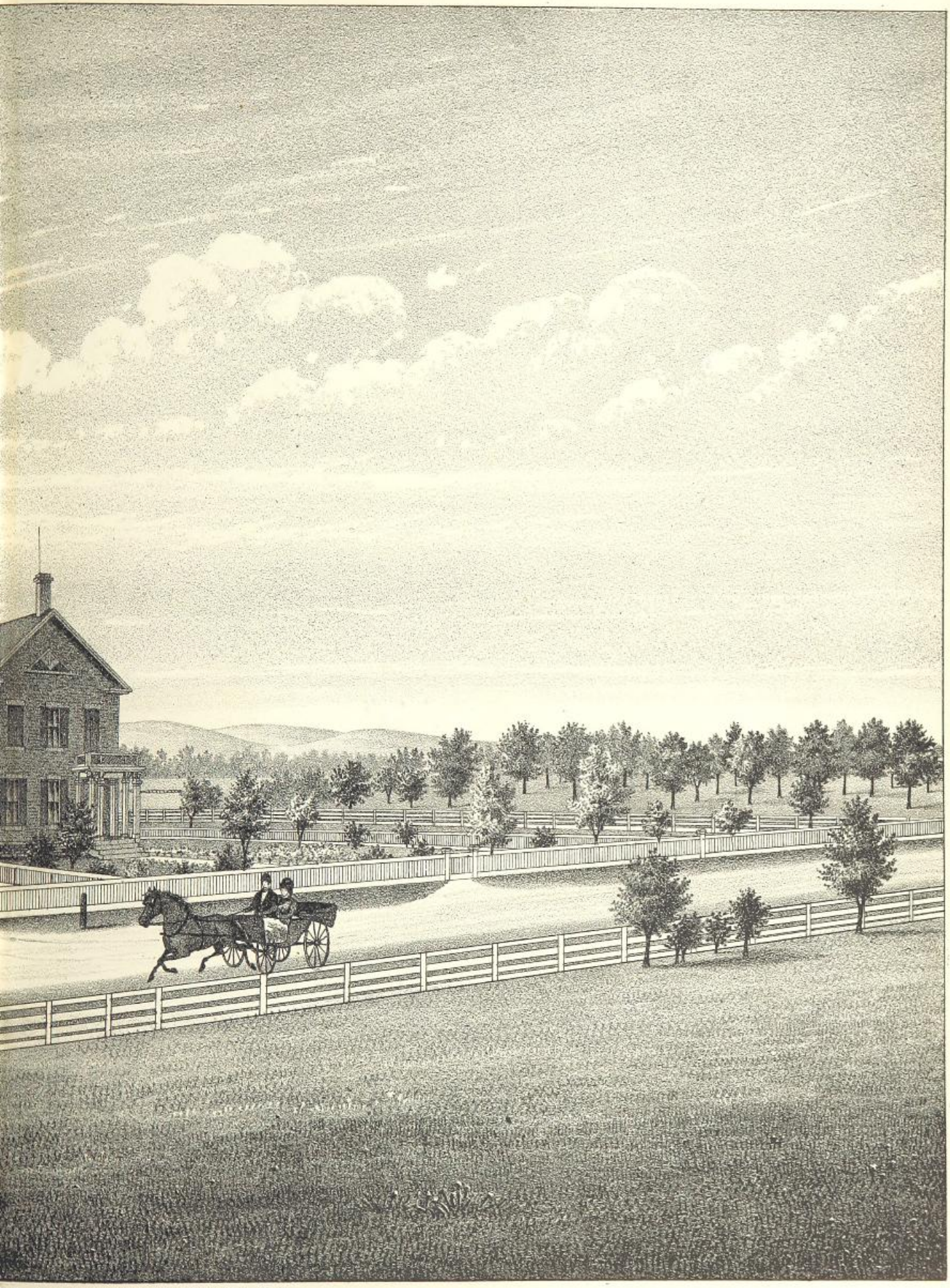
Mr. Barnes, like his honored father and grandfather, is a staunch Republican. He has been justice of the peace for fourteen consecutive years, and inspector of elections for several years. He is often a delegate to town and county conventions. He is a temperance man, and for a great many years he and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church of Beekmantown.

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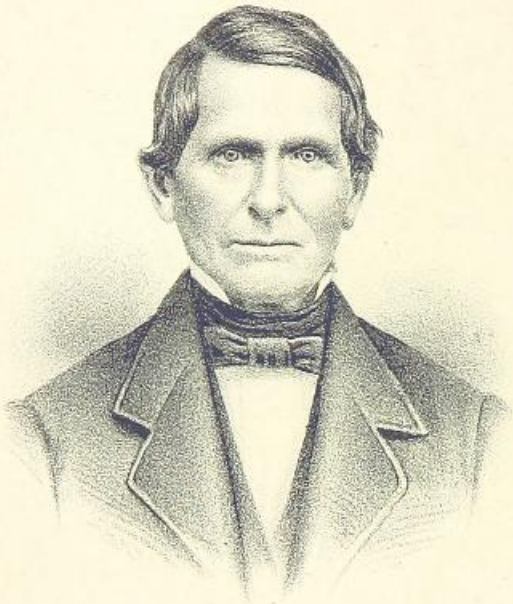


RESIDENCE OF JAMES F. BAR



ES, BEEKMANTOWN, CLINTON CO., N. Y.

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MUSEUM



NATHAN MASON.



MRS. NATHAN MASON.

Nathan Mason, son of Aaron Mason, was born in the town of Plattsburgh, now Schuyler Falls, Aug. 4, 1808.

His father, Aaron, was born in Massachusetts June 1, 1748, married Lydia Aldridge, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Ondly, Innocence, Dolly, Darius, Lydia, Aaron, Mary, and two other children. Of this family none are now living. Mr. Mason settled in Manchester, Vt., where he married for his second wife Chloe Baker, by whom he had a family of nine children, of whom the subject of our sketch is the youngest. Names of children are as follows: Joseph, Chloe, Eliakin, John, Lydia, Maria, Thomas, Delia, and Nathan, all of whom are dead except the two youngest. Aaron Mason was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a life-long Democrat. He settled on Mason Street, Schuyler Falls, then Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1806; was then engaged as a farmer. His wife died in 1813. In 1832 Mr. Mason removed to the town of Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he died in July, 1837.

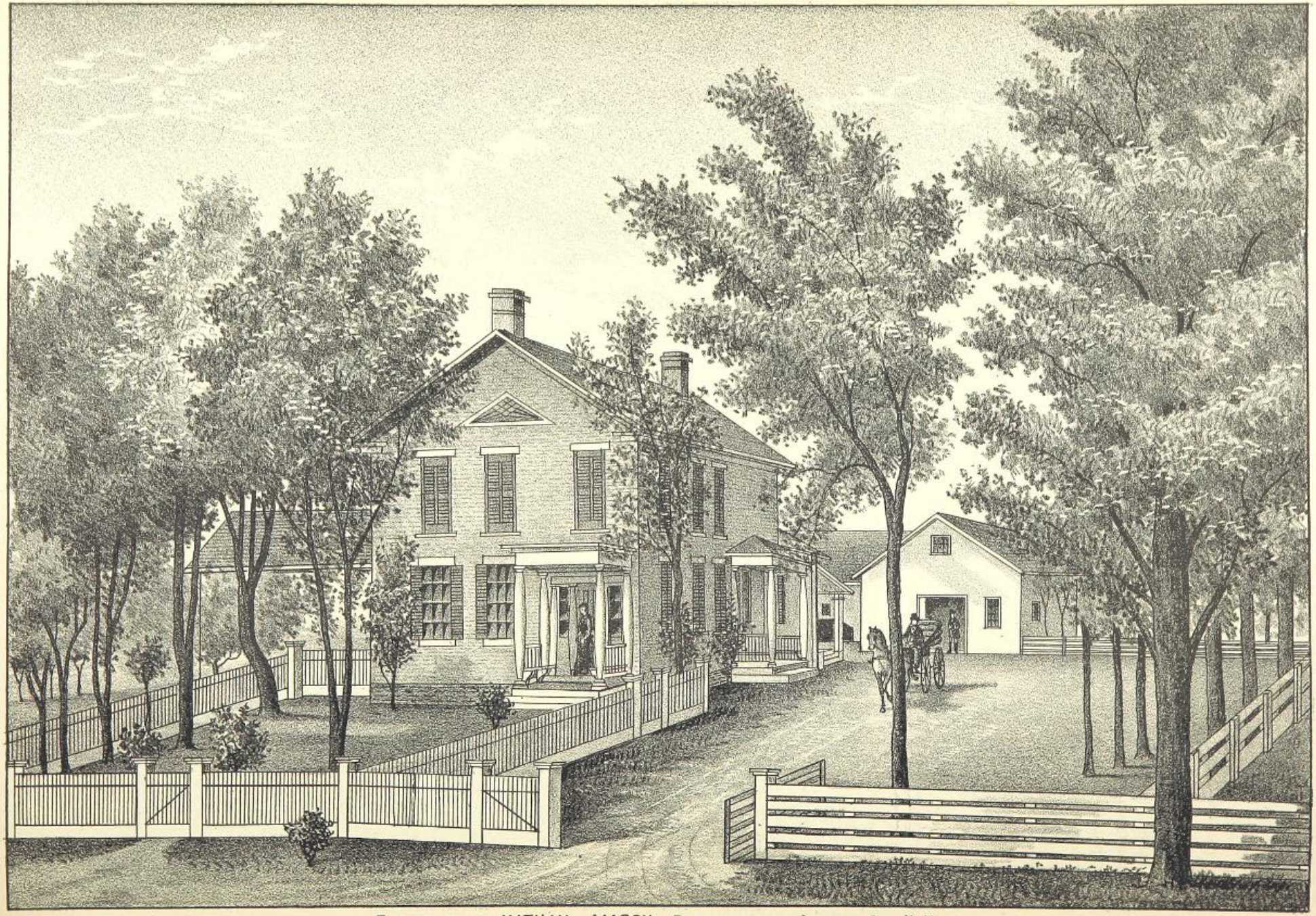
Nathan Mason was reared on the farm, and he has continued to follow the agricultural business until the present with great success.

During the years from 1831 to 1833 he was in the town of Peru, where he became acquainted with his estimable wife, Saphronia Clark, and married her April 7, 1831. She was the third daughter of Solomon and Patience Weaver Clark, and was born in Peru, April 15, 1812. Her grandfather, Edmond Clark, was a native of Connecticut, and at an early day settled at Wallingford, Vt., and came thence to Peru, where he purchased seven hundred acres of land. His wife was Lois Jackson, by whom he had a family of nine children, of whom Solomon was one. Solomon married Patience Weaver, and had ten children, eight daughters and two sons. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in his eighty-seventh year.

Mr. Mason settled in Beekmantown in March, 1833. He commenced life poor, and to-day is one of the large and intelligent farmers of Beekmantown. He has a fine farm, with good buildings, a view of which, and portraits of himself and wife, are in this work.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Mason four children were born, viz.: Adelia (deceased), Silas C., Leroy W. (deceased), and Saphronia E. (deceased). Silas C. Mason received his education at Union College; married Julia, daughter of Samuel Anderson, of Beekmantown, by whom he has three living children. He has been supervisor of Beekmantown several terms. In politics a Republican. Nathan Mason taught school several terms when young, and has held minor town offices. He has always been a Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Mason is an esteemed citizen and an honest man.



RESIDENCE OF NATHAN MASON, BEEKMANTOWN, CLINTON CO., N. Y.

BRITISH
6 OCT 80
MUSEUM

request of the members aforesaid, and the vote of the session granting it, were reported to the Presbytery of Champlain at their session on the first Tuesday of February, 1817, at Malone. The Presbytery unanimously approved of the proceedings aforesaid, and ordered them to be carried into effect.

"On Thursday, the 27th of February, 1817, the members of the church in Beekmantown met. They resolved that Ezekiel Hubbard and Jonathan Scribner, being elders in the First Church should as of course be elders in the Second. In addition to them, they chose Chas. Marsh, Esq., Geo. McFadden, and Dr. Baruch Beckwith to be elders. And they also chose Philip B. Roberts and Elder Charles Marsh to be clerks; and Capt. Eben Mix and David Howes to be deacons of the new church. They voted that the confession of faith and covenant used be the same as of the First Church. [Here are copied the confession and covenant.]

"The members resolved that Thursday, the 13th of March, 1817, should be the day for the ordination of the elders and the deacons, and the setting up of the church among them, and that the ordinance of the Lord's Supper should be administered to them at that time, and that the Rev. Joel Byington, of Chazy, and Rev. Asaph Morgan, of Essex, Vt., shall be invited to attend.

"All of the before-mentioned transactions took place with perfect Christian accord. 'Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.' May God in mercy and grace preserve this vine, and build a hedge about it and water it, that it may flourish and shoot forth many branches and bring forth fruit to life everlasting!

"Attest: NATHANIEL HEWITT,
"Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Plattsburgh.
"PLATTSBURGH, March 13, 1817."

The following is a complete list of the original members transferred from the First to the Second Presbyterian Church, with the date that they united with the former. It will be observed that the most of them date the beginning of their church membership, and probably their religious life, in 1816, the year previous to the formation of the new church: Ezekiel Hubbard, October, 1797; Mary, his wife, September, 1816; Jonathan Scribner, 1806; Deborah, his wife, 1801; George McFadden, 1810; Sarah, his wife, December, 1816; Charles Marsh, September, 1816; Martha, his wife, September, 1816; Baruch Beckwith, August, 1816; Lucy, his wife, August, 1816; Eben Mix, 1804; Druc[illegible], his wife, September, 1816; David Howes, September, 1816; Sarah, his wife, December, 1816; John Smith, December, 1816; Ruth, his wife, March, 1802; Roswell Barber, September, 1816; Hester, his wife, September, 1816; Isaac Hewit, December, 1816; Lydia, his wife, December, 1816; William Dominy, December, 1816; Catharine, his wife, December, 1816; Ira B. Allen, September, 1816; Zerviah, his wife, December, 1816; Nehemiah L. Larkin, September, 1816; Christiana, his wife, September, 1816; Ebenezer Allen, December, 1816; Experience, his wife, December, 1816; John Hubbard, September, 1816; Rhoda, his wife, December, 1816; Ebenezer Hubbard, September, 1816; Ruamma, his wife, December, 1816; Hiram Larkin, September, 1816; John Larkin, December, 1816; Joel Smith, December, 1816; Abraham Scribner, September, 1816; John Smith, Jr., December, 1816; Augustin Smith, December, 1816; John H. Douglass, December, 1816; Hiram Allen, December, 1816; Jonathan Scribner, Jr., December, 1816; Thadeus DeWolf, December, 1816; Redman Scott, December, 1816; Rowland S. Garritt, September, 1816; Loring Frost, December, 1816; Sarah Larkin, December, 1816; Laura Larkin, December, 1816; Joanna Allen, December, 1816; Mary Baker, August, 1816; Lydia Lewis, May, 1816; Chloe Garritt, December, 1816; Phœbe Wood, December, 1816; Olive Stiles, December, 1816; Chloe Marsh, December, 1816; Rebecca Geer, December, 1816; Rhoda Dominy, December, 1816; Nancy Dominy, December, 1816; Abigail M. Bosworth, December, 1816; Minerva Dominy, December, 1816.

Rev. Stephen Kinsley appears to have been their first pastor. From 1823 to 1825 the church seems to have been in a very low state, and without a pastor. In 1825, Rev. James Gilbert commenced preaching for them, and in 1827 he was regularly ordained as the pastor.

Church Discipline.—In the records of 1834 are the following resolutions, unanimously set forth as the sense of the church concerning certain common practices:

"*Resolved*, That dancing and frollicking shall be considered a disreputable offense in the church.

"*Resolved*, That playing ball is an unprofitable waste of time, and ought to be reproved.

"*Resolved*, That horse-racing shall be a disreputable offense.

"*Resolved*, That we shall consider that person to be guilty of *slander* who reports unchristian conduct about a member of the church in any other manner than is pointed out in the gospel."

From the dismissal of Mr. Gilbert in 1831, the following ministers have served this church: Revs. Samuel Marsh, Phinehas Bailey, J. J. Gilbert, Z. M. P. Luthur, Silas R. Woodruff, E. M. Toof, O. W. Winchester, Moses Chase, and T. A. Hamilton, present pastor, who commenced his labors in 1874. The first church edifice was dedicated in 1826. This was rebuilt about the year 1858, at a cost of $3500. The present membership of the church is 130.

There is a Methodist Church at East Beekmantown, but our repeated requests to the pastor and others for data concerning it have met with no response.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first notice concerning the erection of this town appears in the town records of Plattsburgh, under date of March 8, 1819, when the following notice was read by the town clerk:

"Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the town of Plattsburgh, that a petition will be presented to the Legislature of the State of New York, at their next session, to set off Beekman's Patent and the width of said patent west to the west line (or bounds) of the County of Clinton, in said State, into a separate town from the Town of Plattsburgh."

The town was formed from Plattsburgh, Feb. 25, 1820. Dannemora was taken off in 1854.

The first record in the old town-book of Beekmantown is as follows:

"This town was formerly a part of the Town of Plattsburgh, in the County of Clinton, and State of New York, and was set off into a separate town agreeably to a petition of the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town of Plattsburgh, by an act of the Legislature of said State in the month of March, 1820, and agreeably to an act passed at the same time the freeholders and inhabitants of said Beekmantown assembled for the first town-meeting on the first Tuesday of April, 1820, at the school-house near Doct. Baruch Beckwith's, and made choice of the following-named men for officers in said town, and passed the following vote, viz., Supervisor, Baruch Beckwith; Town Clerk, Philip B. Roberts; Assessors, Jeremiah Barnes, Charles Marsh, and John Larkin; Collector, Cromwell Paree; Commissioners of Highways, Jonathan Barnes, Henry Dominy, and James Crook; Poormasters, Tristram Drury, Ira Howe; Commissioners of Common

Schools, Luther Drury, Congdon Douglass, Jeremiah Kingsley; Inspectors of Common Schools, John Spalding, Origin A. Kingsley, Thos. Crook. *Voted*, that there be only four constables this year. Constables, David Leak, Cromwell Parce, Enos Walker, John Hubbard, 'by uplifted hands;' Overseers of Highways, Peter H. Moore, Jeremiah Parsons, Jr., J. Hackett, Dwight Gilbert, Wm. Boles, J. H. Knappen, E. Drurye, Chas. Marsh, Ira Howe, David Vantine, Z. Brumley, Thos. W. Smith, Congdon Douglass, Jonathan Scribner, Benjamin Stafford, John O. Ryley, Abraham Scribner, Ira B. Allen, Joel Smith, John Larkin, Francis Thurbur."

The following is a list of supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1880:

SUPERVISORS.

1821, Baruch Beckwith; 1822, James Crook; 1823, Charles Marsh; 1824, Jeremiah Kingsley; 1825, Ira Howe; 1826, Baruch Beckwith; 1827–28, Jonathan Barnes; 1829–30, Baruch Beckwith; 1831, Thomas Crook; 1832, Peter Vandevoort; 1833, Henry McFadden; 1834–37, P. Vandevoort; 1838–39, Abraham Miller; 1840–42, Peter Vandevoort; 1843–45, Nelson Robertson; 1846, Roswell O. Barber; 1847, Geo. Howe; 1848, Nelson Robertson; 1849, Henry McFadden; 1850, Davis R. Parsons; 1851, Geo. Howe; 1852–53, Davis R. Parsons; 1854, Henry McFadden; 1855–57, Franklin Weaver; 1858, Thomas Crook; 1859, D. R. Parsons; 1860–62, Henry D. McFadden; 1863–64, Lorenzo D. Larkin; 1865, David R. Parsons; 1866–67, Silas C. Mason; 1868–69, D. R. Parsons; 1870, Silas C. Mason; 1871–78, Wm. Rea.

TOWN CLERKS.

1821–23, Samuel Tennant; 1824, Alanson Drury; 1825, Samuel Tennant; 1826–27, Philip B. Roberts; 1828, D. B. Grant; 1829–30, Thomas Crook; 1831, Benj. J. Simonds; 1832, S. Crook; 1833, Geo. Howe; 1834–37, Philip B. Roberts; 1838, Geo. Howe; 1839–40, Philip B. Roberts; 1841–42, Henry S. Dominy; 1843, Oramel Brewster; 1844–46, Henry L. Dominy; 1847–48, Oramel Brewster; 1849–51, H. L. Dominy; 1852, Samuel A. Tennant; 1853, Franklin Weaver; 1854, S. A. Tennant; 1855–56, Benj. Simonds; 1857, Thomas Fassett; 1858–62, A. Dominy; 1863, Benj. Simonds; 1864, Jas. I. Brown; 1865–66, Benj. Simonds; 1867, N. M. Parsons; 1868, Benj. Simonds; 1869, Hiram Southwick; 1870, Jas. J. Brown; 1871, Jas. J. Brown; 1872–75, Newell S. Ladue; 1876–78, Hiram Southwick.

The officers elected in 1879 were as follows: Supervisor, William Rea; Town Clerk, Hiram Southwick; Justice of the Peace, O. Brewster; Assessor, Benj. Sanger; Overseer of the Poor, Owen T. Roberts; Commissioner of Highways, Samuel Craig; Collector, Robert Cudworth; Inspectors of Election, James G. Howe, S. H. Deming, Thomas Larin (appointed); Auditors, P. L. Farnsworth, Ira Rowlson (appointed auditor), L. Felton; Constables, John D. Baker, W. B. C. Parsons, C. D. Manson, John Mullin, Jos. Leonard; Executive Committee, Francis Shields; Town Sealer, Merritt Barber.

At the first meeting $250 were voted for roads, $100 for the "use of the poor," and double the amount allowed by the State for the support of common schools. The following fence-viewers and pound-masters were elected: John Howe, Ezekiel Hubbard, Daniel Wait, Isaac Shaw, William McCully, Samuel Flint, Miles Clay, John Larkin, J. H. Kappen, and Benjamin Barber.

It was voted that all the above-named pound-keepers be fence-viewers, and their respective barn-yards be pounds. Five dollars was also voted for the purchase of a blank-book for the town.

The following is a copy of the record showing the first vote of the town for Governor, etc.:

"At the anniversary election held in Beekmantown, in the county of Clinton, April 25 and 26, 1820, for the purpose of choosing a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and Member of Assembly, we, the undersigned inspectors, on canvassing the votes taken at the said election, do find for De Witt Clinton, Governor, 54 votes; Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor, 18 votes; Benjamin Mooers, Lieutenant-Governor, 16 votes; John Taylor, Lieutenant-Governor, 57 votes; for Platt Newcomb, Assembly, 115; for Azariah C. Flagg, Assembly, 48 votes.

"BARUCH BECKWITH,
PHIL. B. ROBERTS,
CHARLES MARSH,
JOHN LARKIN,
J. BARNES, *Inspectors of Election.*"

The following entry appears under date of June 10, 1820:

"Be it remembered, that the poormasters of this town did, on the 10th day of June, 1820, give Rebecca White, Polly White, Jane White, and David White a legal warning to depart out of the town of Beekmantown, as the law directs.

"Recorded by order of Ira Howe and Luther Drury, Poormasters.

"PHILIP B. ROBERTS, *Town Clerk.*"

In 1820 the good people of Beekmantown watched over the innkeeper with a jealous eye, and restricted him to a course of procedure which sounds strange enough in 1879.

Dwight Gilbert and Isaac Hewitt were licensed to keep inns, under a penalty of $125, that they should "not suffer any gaming, playing with cards or dice, or keep any *billyard* table, or other gaming table or shuffle-board, within the inn or tavern by them kept, or within any out-house, yard, or garden belonging thereunto."

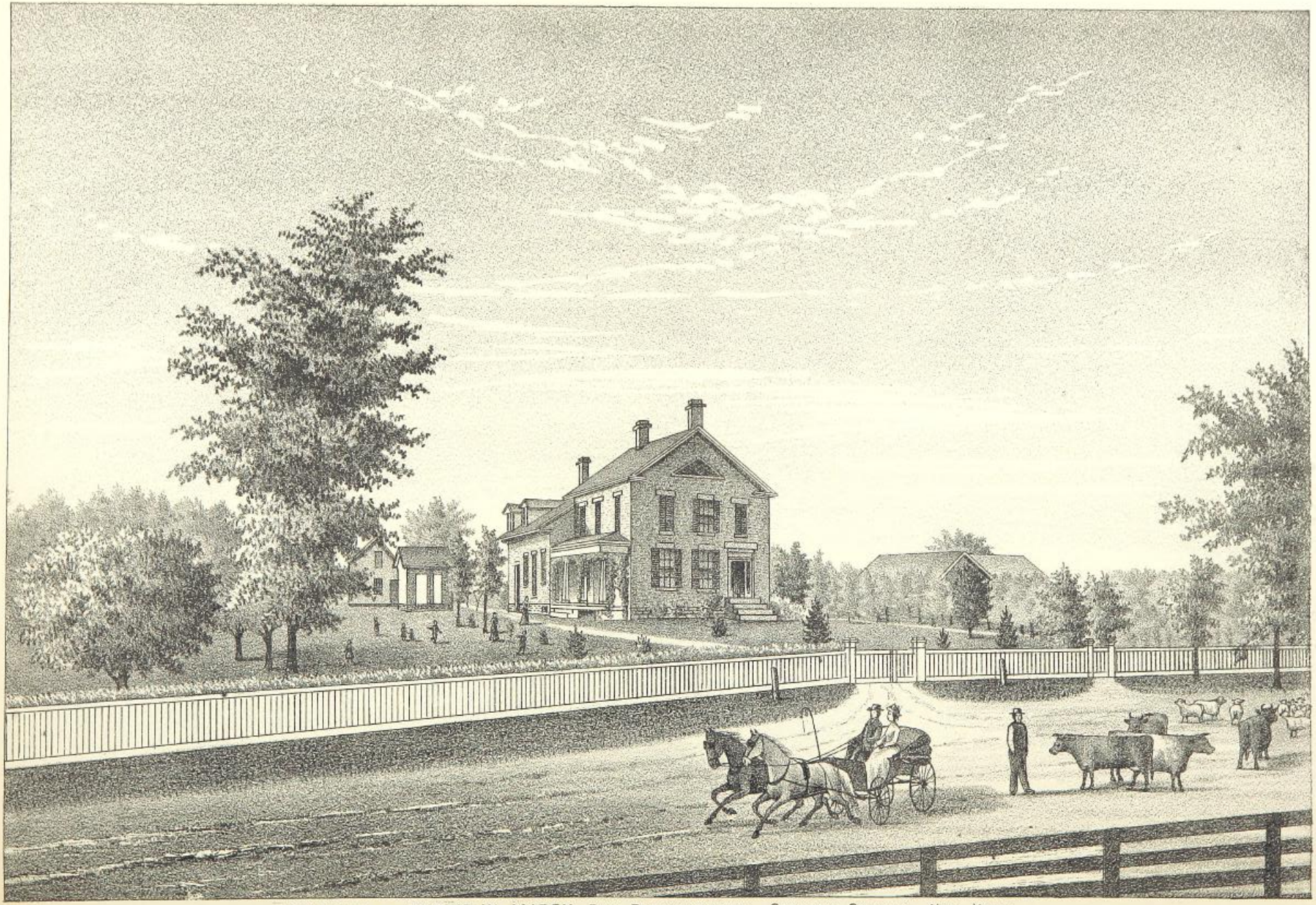
The following are given as specimens of the "ear-marks" used in the early days:

Philip B. Roberts' mark was a half-penny under each ear. Thomas Treadwell's mark was "half crop the fore side the Left ear and a slanting crop under side the Right." John Howe's was a square crop off the right ear, and a slit in the same.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following list of those who enlisted from this town during the war of 1861–65 was compiled by the town clerk in 1865:

Newel S. Lachre, 16th Cav.; enl. April, 1865.
William Beckwith, Co. B, 118th Regt.; enl. July, 1862.
Isaac Umfres, 31st Regt.; enl. 1864.
Erastus Pierce, 2d lieut., Co. E, 96th Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
Alexander King, Co. C, 16th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Albert Perigo, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Edward Finegan, Co. F, 192d Regt.; enl. 1865.
Henry P. Chatterton, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Philip Smith, Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. 1861.
John Smith, Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Harvey C. Alford, 81st Regt.; enl. 1865; died.
Samuel Laplant, Co. E, 17th Regt.; enl. 1863.
Joel Allen, Co. D, 96th Regt.; enl. November, 1861; died
Richard Reed, Co. E, 153d Regt.; enl. 1862.
Asel W. Baker, Co. I, 153d Regt.; enl. 1862.
Joshua O. Service, Co. A, 3d Regt.; enl. 1861.
Frank Culver, Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. 1864; missing.
Henry Prigo, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. 1861; died.
William M. Prigo, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Charles Webb, Co. H, 3d Cav.; enl. December, 1863.
George H. Anderson, 1st lieut., Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862
Samuel Shields, Co. H, 16th Regt.; enl. December, 1863.
William Porter, Co. F, 105th Ill. Regt.; enl. 1863.
D. M. Gale, Co. H, 4th Mass. H. Art.; enl. 1864.
Owen Riley, Co. M, 2d Cav.; enl. 1861; died.
Timothy Kelley, Co. K, 62d Regt.; enl. 1861.
Myron Reynolds, Co. G, 64th Regt.; enl. 1864.
Henry Reynolds, Co. E, 16th Cav.; enl. 1864.
Jesse Beker, Co. E, 16th Cav.; enl. 1864.
Patrick Killroy, Co. E, 96th Regt.; enl. 1865.

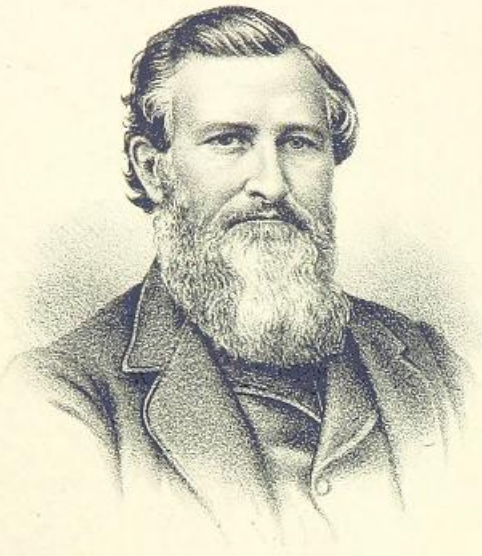


RESIDENCE OF DARIUS W. MARSH, EAST BEEKMANTOWN, CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

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DAVID R. PARSONS.



MRS. DAVID R. PARSONS.

CAPT. DAVID R. PARSONS.

son of David Parsons, was born May 11, 1813, in Beekmantown, on the farm where his widow and family now reside. His father and mother were natives of Long Island, who came to Clinton County and settled on the lake shore, in Beekmantown, at a very early day. They had a family of ten children. They soon located on the farm on the State road, where they continued to reside till their death, and both were buried on the farm in the family cemetery.

David R. was reared a farmer. He received a common-school education, and taught school several terms while young. He was a leading farmer of his town, and in due time came in possession of his father's old farm. He was quite extensively engaged as a dealer in wool. Soon after his marriage he located on the farm now owned by Capt. Mooney, opposite the "Old Home," and continued to reside there till he purchased the "Old Home."

In politics he was a staunch Republican. He was one of the most prominent men in Beekmantown, and held nearly all the town offices in his town. He was justice of the peace for twenty-nine consecutive years; supervisor for a great many years; assessor several years, and held other minor offices. He was school commissioner also. He was chosen captain of the State militia, and held that position for several years. He was a temperance man, and a member of the "Sons of Temperance."

He married Lillis M. Mason, daughter of Aaron and Margaret Mason, Nov. 10, 1836. She was born May 8, 1816, in Beekmantown. Mr. Mason was a native of Manchester, N. H., and Mrs. Mason, of New Jersey. They were married in Bridport, Vt., Jan. 1, 1809, and settled in West Plattsburgh immediately after marriage. Mrs. Mason died June 21, 1879, in her eighty-ninth year.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Parsons the following children were born, viz.: Darius A., was a lawyer by profession; enlisted, in 1861, in Company B, 96th Regiment New York Volunteers; chosen captain of his company; went to Virginia with his regiment; was there only a few months when he sickened and died, June 17, 1862. He left two daughters, Clara M. and Addie R., both living with their mother at Port Henry. Sanford H., enlisted in Company B, 96th Regiment New York Volunteers, as lieutenant, served nearly two years, and was honorably discharged. He is now in business at St. Paul, Minn.; George M., Francis A. (deceased), Theodore D., William B. C., and Ella M.

Mr. Parsons died Dec. 16, 1870, and was buried by the side of his parents, on the home farm, and by his side lies buried his soldier boy, who gave his life in defense of his country.

William B. C., born in Beekmantown April 4, 1851, received a common-school education, worked on a farm till 1874, when he went to West Troy, and was a clerk in a store for Hon. L. D. Collins, and remained three years. He returned home, and since has taken charge of the farm, which he has materially improved. A fine view of the home, with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, may be seen elsewhere in the work.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. DAVID R. PARSONS, BEEKMANTOWN, CLINTON CO. N.Y.

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MUSEUM

Erastus Reynolds, Co. E, 96th Regt.; enl. 1865.
Henry Broadwell, Co. K, 16th Cav.; enl. 1865.
Thomas Reed, Co. G, 2d Regt.; enl. 1865.
Henry Reeds, Co. G, 2d Regt.; enl. 1861; killed.
Redman Holland, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. 1864.
Adolphus King, Co. H, 16th Cav.; enl. 1862.
Michael Shields, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. 1862.
Lewis Howes, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Sylvester Matoon, 2d lieut., Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Jarvis Deevra, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
George W. Fisher, Co. A, 16th Cav.; enl. 1863.
James Pardy, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Derias Parsons, capt., Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. 1861.
George Baker, enl. 1864.
Minor Cooper, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. 1863.
Sanford Parsons, 2d lieut., Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Hiram Edwards, Cavalry; enl. 1861; died.
Elick Laport, Co. D, 192d Regt.; enl. 1864.
Nathan Mooney, 1st lieut., Co. H, 96th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Nathan Mooney, capt., Co. H, 16th Cav.; enl. 1864.
Perkins Havens, Co. E, 16th N. Y. Vols.; enl. 1861; killed.
Cornelius Parsons, Co. M, 1st Vt. Cav.; enl. 1863.
Adelbert Parsons, Co. E, 16th Cav.; enl. 1863.
Silas Parsons, Co. M, 1st Cav.; enl. 1863.
Rowland Downing, Co. H, 96th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Richard Wills, Co. H, 96th Regt.; enl. 1862.
William Harriss, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.
Sidney Moore, Co. B, 39th Mass.; enl. 1862.
Joseph Rood, Co. D, 192d Regt.; enl. 1865.
Josephus Prindle, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Alford Elkins, 97th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Fayette Farnsworth, Co. K, 16th Cav.; enl. 1864.
George Quelch, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
John O'Neil, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.; 1864.
Eli Kimberly, Co. L, 16th Cav.; enl. 1864.
Wm. Tabburrah, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Zebulon Bombard, Co. C, 2d Cav.
A. Boral, Co. A, 33d N. Y. Art.; enl. 1862.
Edgar Howes, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
James Howes, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Stedman Stiles, Co. C, 16th Cav.; enl. 1862.
Robert Reeds, Co. F, 2d Vt. Cav.; enl. 1863.
Andrew Craig, Co. G, 96th Regt.; enl. 1864.
Richard Chesborough, Co. H, 61st Regt.; enl. 1864.
Robert Nash, enl. 1865.
John Leonard, Co. K, 2d Vt. Cav.; enl. 1863.
George Baker, enl. 1864.
Eugene McCrady, Co. B, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Thomas Finigen, 91st Regt.
John Mawor, Co. K, 47th Regt.; enl. 1865.
Noman Baxter, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. 1864.
Samuel McLallen, Zouaves.
James McLallen, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862; died.
Alford Harriss, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Newton Harriss, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Melvin Harriss, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1863; died.
John Downing, Co. B, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Robert Lorgham, Co. L, 16th Cav.; enl. 1864.
Felix Garey, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPT. N. H. MOONEY,

son of Obadiah and Nancy Mooney, was born in Beekmantown, Clinton Co., N. Y., May 22, 1838. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and settled on South Hero Island, Vt., at an early day. He married Nancy Conner, by whom four sons and two daughters were born, viz., Elson (deceased), B. F., Charles, Electa, N. H., and Eleanor. They were all born in Beekmantown except Elson. Obadiah Mooney settled in Beekmantown at Point au Roche, and was there engaged as a farmer. In politics a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Mooney were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died May 8, 1870. Mrs. Mooney is still living on the home farm.

Capt. Mooney received a common-school and academic education. At the early age of seventeen he began business as a general produce dealer. On the 16th of October, 1861, he enlisted as a private, and after three months was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. H, 96th New York Infantry. His regiment went to Washington and remained until April 1, 1862, when it joined McClellan's army at



Photo. by Howard & Miller, Plattsburgh.

N. H. Mooney

Fortress Monroe. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, and all other engagements of his regiment, until May 20, 1862, when his health failed him. He received an honorable discharge for disability in September, 1862, when he returned home. Recovering his health during the winter, he re-enlisted March, 1863, and was commissioned captain of Co. A, 16th New York Cavalry, and was assigned to the 1st battalion, and went to Washington, where he received an equipage, and at once went into active duty in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, was detached and went to Alexandria, where he joined the 2d battalion, thence to Centreville to oppose Gen. Mosby, in the fall of 1863.

He went into winter quarters at Vienna, Va. In January, 1864, the 1st battalion was detached in command of Capt. Mooney, and sent to Fairfax Court-House as a bodyguard to Gen. R. O. Tyler.

April 16, 1864, he started for Washington, a distance of thirty miles. He was to pass through the enemy's country. He started, accompanied by one orderly, "William Carney." He had not gone more than three-quarters of a mile when he was captured by the 15th Virginia Cavalry, and put in charge of a guard by the name of Davis. Seeking the first favorable opportunity, he thought he would try and make good his escape, but he was doomed to disappointment. He had a personal encounter with his guard, knocked him down, and would have succeeded in getting released but for the

arrival of other guards. His guard, Davis, was so exasperated that he swore vengeance on the captain, and told him to say his prayers, and, so saying, put his gun to the captain's heart and fired, but the gun failed to go off, and the captain was saved by the kindly aid of the other guards.

He was taken to Libby prison, April 19, 1864, remained till May 7, 1864, then was taken to Danville, N. C.; thence to Macon, Ga.; thence to Savannah; thence to Charleston, S. C., and was under fire of our own guns Sept. 18, 1864, when one hundred and eighty shells were sent into the city; thence to Columbia, S. C., October, 1864. On the 3d of November, 1864, he, in company with five others, escaped, but three of them returned by agreement, and the captain was one of them.

November 28th he again escaped, traveled twenty-seven nights, hiding day-times, and was fed by the colored people. He arrived within twenty miles of our lines, having traveled three hundred and fifty miles, when he was again captured and taken back. In the last of January, 1865, he was taken to Charlotte, N. C., from which he escaped, but was doomed again to disappointment, being captured by blood-hounds. Soon after he was paroled at Charlotte, and went to Wilmington, N. C., thence to Annapolis, Md., from there home.

He was honorably discharged in August, 1865, with three months' extra pay. He married Elizabeth E., daughter of John Dunn, Oct. 28, 1868, by whom he has one son, W. Grant. In politics the captain is a staunch Republican.

JOHN B. BERTRAND.

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Gilbert's, P. Q., on the west bank of the St. Lawrence River, Sept. 16, 1813.

He was the son of Alexander and Mary M. Bertrand, who came to this country with a family of eleven children in March, 1829, and settled at Champlain. After paying the duties on their household effects at Rouse's Point, they were left with the scanty sum of seven dollars. John, being at this time an active and rugged boy, fearless of hardship and toil, firm in resisting opposition, at once determined upon earning himself a farm by his daily labor, besides getting a practical education. He soon secured a situation on a farm in that town for one year, for which services he was to receive twenty-four dollars. In the mean time he had become familiar enough with the English language to converse understandingly, and by his close observations had obtained a fair knowledge of the modes of American farming. He then began working for Mr. Abijah North, of Champlain, and continued in his employ and that of Mr. Eli Dunning for several years. He then removed to Shoreham, Vt., where he again engaged in his former occupation, and by that energy, interest, and fidelity for which he has always been characterized soon won for himself the reputation of being a faithful and interested servant, besides commanding the highest wages. After assiduously toiling in this manner for several years, and saving what he could after providing himself with a few comforts of life and helping his father to maintain his family, he succeeded in saving a few hundred dollars to buy himself a home. During this time he felt the great need of an education, but, owing to his circumstances, was unable to attend school; he would, however, patiently devote several hours every evening after his day's work was done to study, getting the kind assistance of those for whom he worked, until he obtained an ordinary business education.

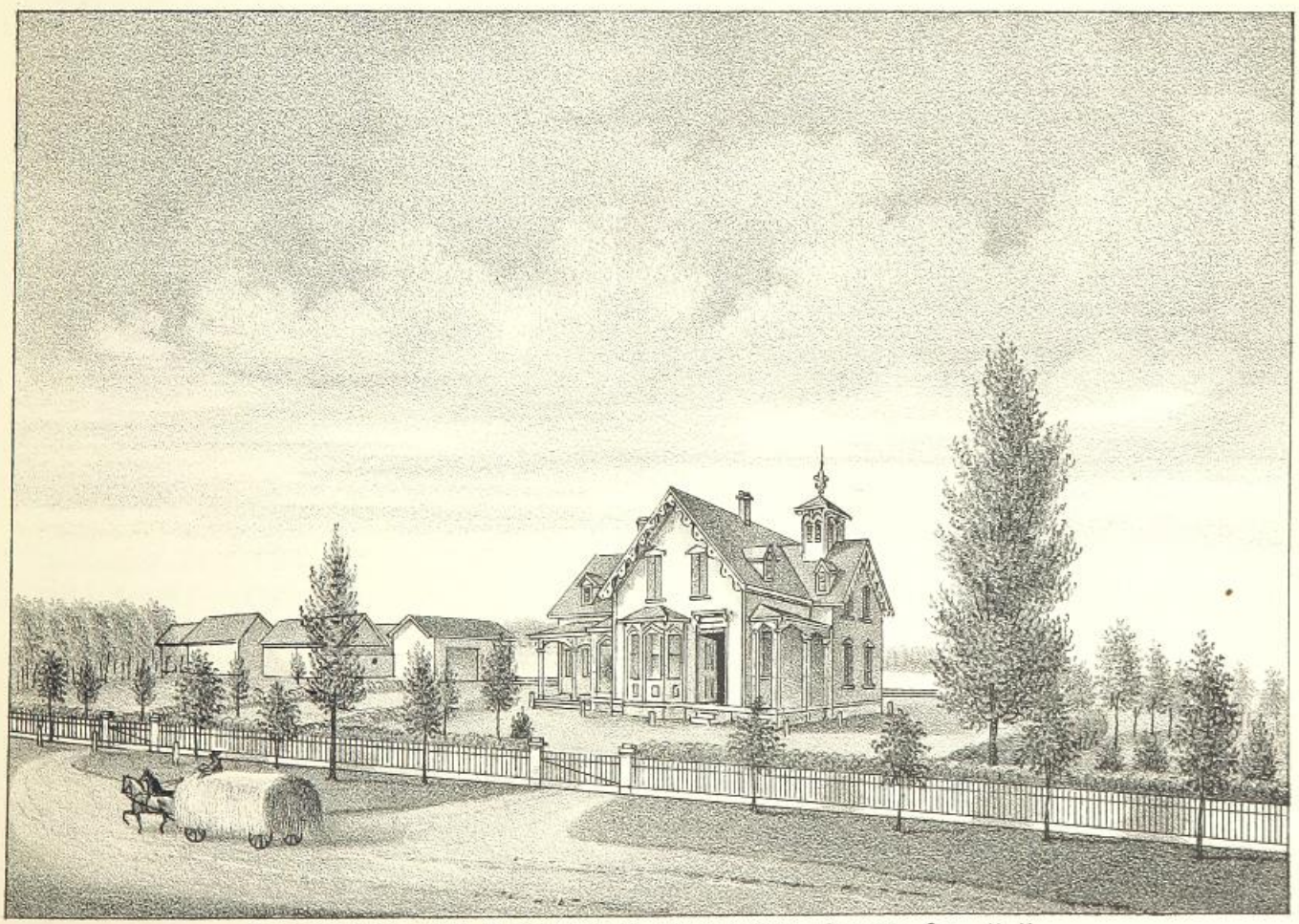
He next removed to Champlain, where he married Rosellia, daughter of Stephen Dumas, of Odelltown, P. Q., Jan. 11, 1841. The following year he purchased a small farm near Coopersville, on the west bank of the river, where he farmed it quite successfully for several years. After making some improvements on it he sold it at an advance, and bought a part of that beautiful and productive farm where he now resides, in the valley of Lake Champlain in Beekmantown, one of the most fertile and charming sections of New York. Here, in the midst of an intelligent, industrious, and warm-hearted people, Mr. Bertrand determined upon making his permanent home. He at once began repairing and making those improvements needed on a first-class farm, and added to its size from time to time, until he now has nearly six hundred acres of the most productive land in this section. In the mean time he spared no pains to make home attractive; he built a beautiful farm-house and adorned its surroundings with shade-trees. Here he raised a family of eight children, and gave to every one a liberal education. He often deplored his own lack in this respect, and earnestly urged upon his children to seek the best education his means allowed. His eldest son, Dr. Stephen Bertrand, graduated at Burlington Medical College, and also at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, at the age of twenty-one years; after successfully practicing several years at Schuyler Falls, he died in the thirtieth year of his age. John B. and J. Napoleon are now farming in Dakota Territory, where they own a large tract of land. Alexander, the present school commissioner of the second district of Clinton County, has by his efficiency in that position won the respect and friendship of the people. George E., youngest son, is now completing his senior year in Burlington College. Julia A., eldest daughter, was a graduate of D'Youville Convent, and afterward joined the order of "Gray Sisterhood," and died at Medina, N. Y., in the thirty-first year of her age. Sophronia and M. H. Ettie are now residing at home. Mr. Bertrand trained his children to those habits of industry and frugal economy which would be of use to them in after-life. He is honored and respected for his benevolent spirit; is ever ready to help the suffering and feed the hungry, and to contribute liberally towards promoting the interest of the church, regardless of denomination, when called upon for help.

DARIUS W. MARSH.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was named Geo. Marsh, and was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn. But little is known of him. He married Catharine Kilborn, of Litchfield Co., Conn. They had a family of children, one of whom was named Charles, born in Salisbury, Conn., April 3, 1775. They lived and died in Con-



J. B. BERTRAND

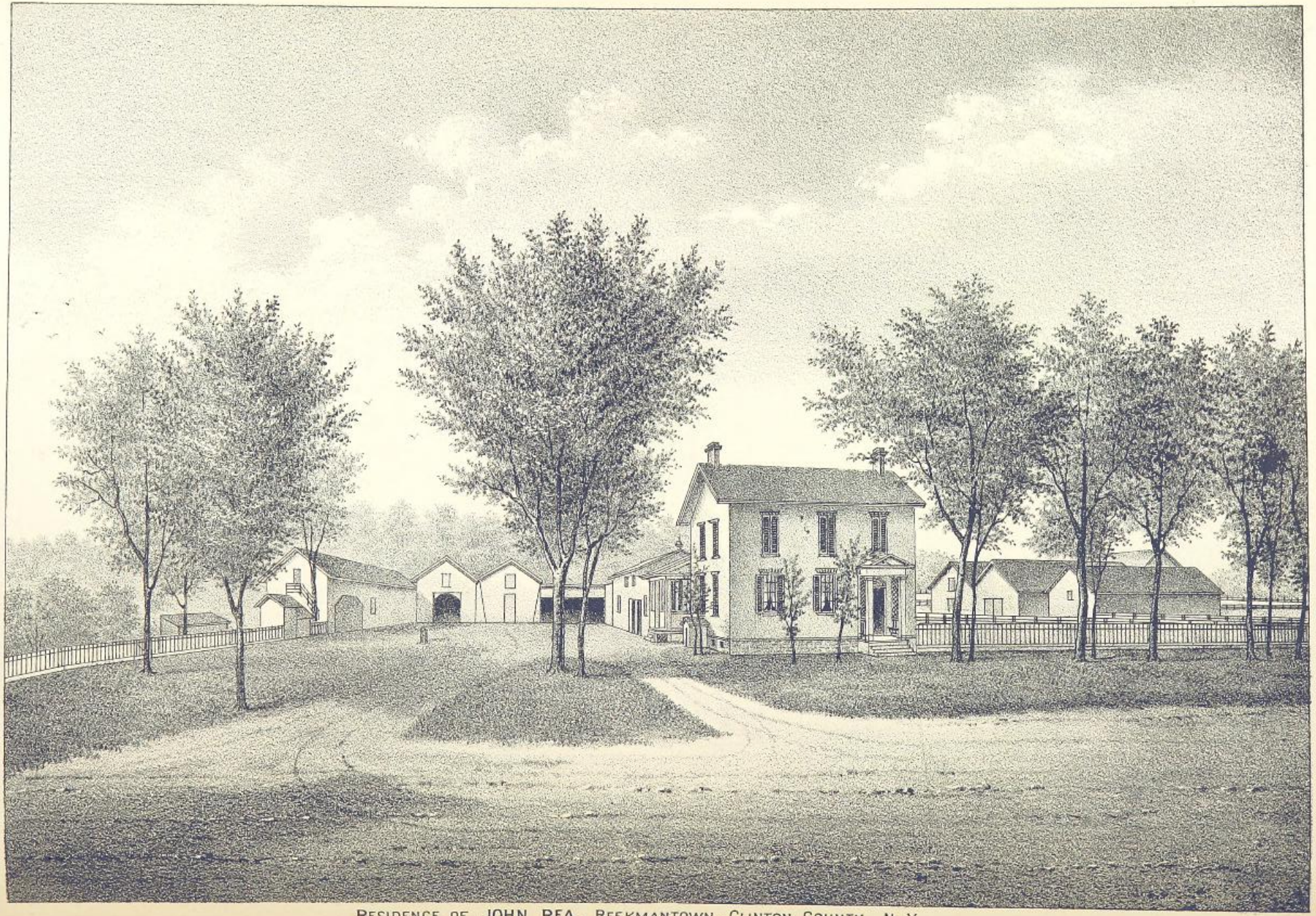


RESIDENCE OF JOHN B. BERTRAND, BEEKMANTOWN, CLINTON CO., N. Y.

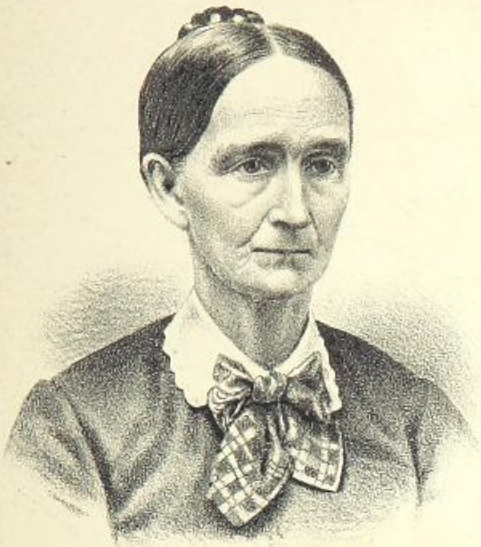
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RESIDENCE OF JOHN REA, BEEKMANTOWN, CLINTON COUNTY, N.Y.





(PHOTOS BY W.A. BIGELOW, PLATTSBURGH)

MRS. JOHN REA.

JOHN REA.

JOHN REA,

son of William and Isabel Rea, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, Feb. 7, 1813, and settled in Montreal, Canada, in 1820, and in the town of Beekmantown in 1825, where he has since continued to reside. His parents had a family of six children, viz.: John, Helen, and Jane, born in Ireland, Robert in Montreal, and Isabel and William in Beekmantown, Clinton Co., N. Y. His father was a ship-carpenter by occupation; but after settlement in Beekmantown, in 1825, followed farming. He died in November, 1846, and Mrs. Rea died in 1862.

John Rea was a natural mechanic, and very early evinced a desire for mechanical employment. At the age of fifteen he commenced working, and since that time has been engaged, for the most part, as a manufacturer and dealer in plows, cultivators, horse-hoes, harrows, land-rollers, etc., at East Beekmantown, N. Y. He purchased his present place of business in 1845, and has continued to do a large business. He also owns a good farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, on which are good buildings (a view of which can be seen elsewhere). He bought his present home in 1855. Mr. Rea has always been a geological student, and has quite a collection of fine specimens.

He is a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Beekmantown.

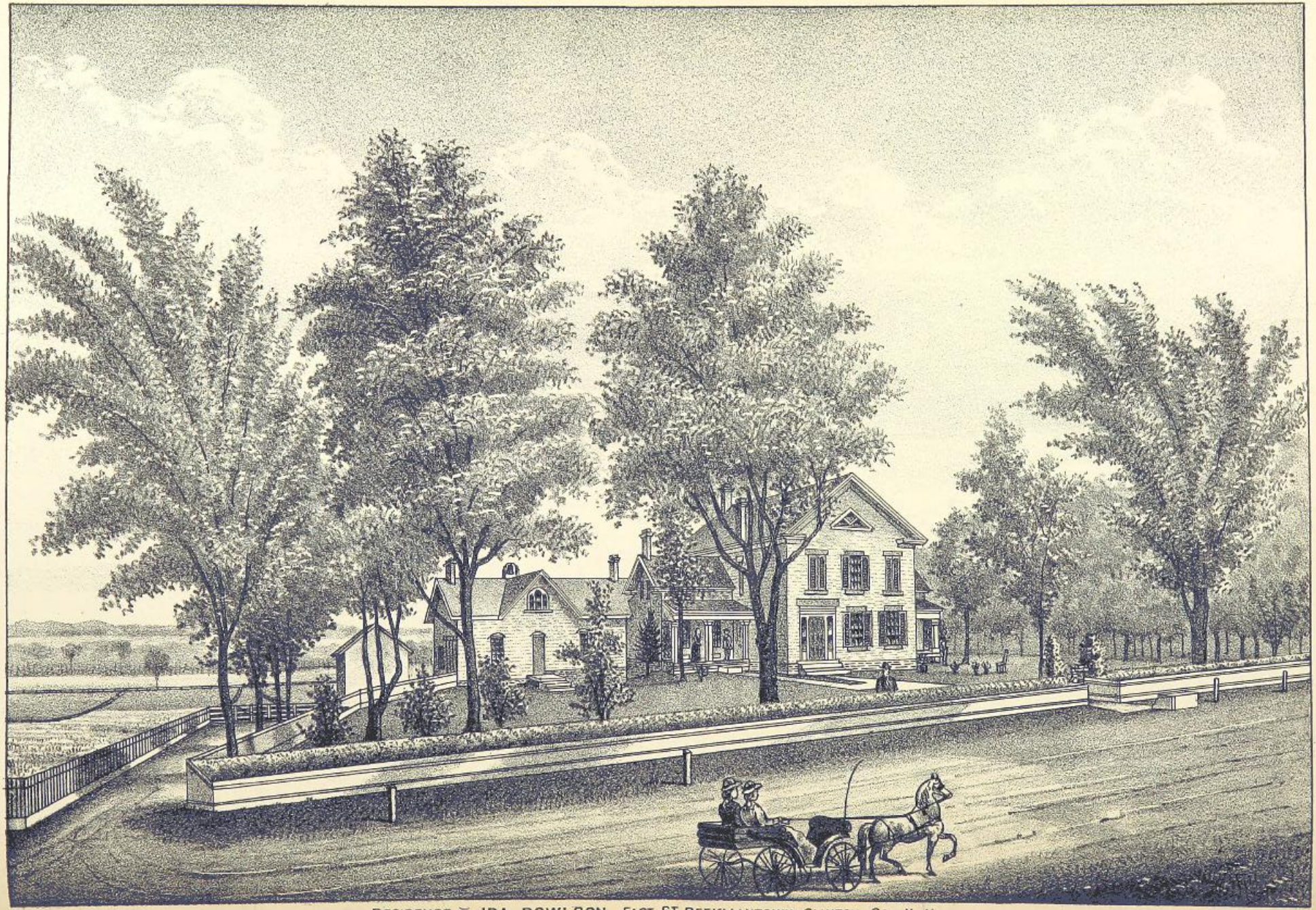
He married Phebe Shaw in 1842. She was born in Beekmantown March 13, 1811. They had five children, viz.: Lucy, Lucinda H., William J., Andrew A., and Phebe R. Mrs. Rea died June 2, 1852, and he married his second wife Mercena, daughter of Joel Smith, March 22, 1853. She was born in Beekmantown May 8, 1819.

Joel Smith was the son of John Smith, born on Long Island, and settled in Beekmantown with his parents when only two years of age,—about 1793 or 1794. He died in 1875. Mr. Rea has had by his second marriage five children, viz.: George N., Leslie A., Freddie (deceased), Mattie A., and Anna D. (deceased).

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RESIDENCE OF IRA ROWLSON, EAST ST., BEEKMANTOWN, CLINTON CO., N. Y.

necticut. Charles married Martha Howe, daughter of John Howe, of Connecticut, Nov. 25, 1799. They were married in Plattsburgh. She was born in Canaan, Conn., April 27, 1781, and settled in Beekmantown, with her parents, about 1795.

Charles Marsh settled in Beekmantown, Clinton Co., N. Y., in company with the Howe family, about 1795, or earlier. His occupation was that of a farmer. He had ten children, viz, Chloe, Harry, Charles (deceased), Orson (deceased), Silas H. (deceased), Martha (deceased), Margaret, Darius W., Martha (2d, deceased), and Esther E. Mr. Marsh was a Whig in politics. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Beekmantown, and he was an elder of the same. Mrs. Marsh died Jan. 4, 1829, and he married Hannah Evarts, of Litchfield, Conn., March 26, 1829. He died March 5, 1837, and she died July 12, 1873.

Darius W. was born on the farm where he now resides, in Beekmantown, March 16, 1821. He received a common-school education. He was reared on the farm, and has continued to follow farming, except a year spent as a clerk in his brother Harry's store in Ohio in 1839 and 1840. He worked on the farm by the month, in Vermont, one summer after his return from Ohio. He married Rubie A., daughter of Moses Cross, April 6, 1842. She was born in Champlain, Nov. 26, 1819. Her parents were early settlers in Champlain. Of this union two children were born, viz., Charles H. (deceased) and Silas W. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. She died Oct. 13, 1861. Mr. Marsh married for his second wife Laura C., daughter of Parley Heaton, of Chazy, Sept. 17, 1862. She was born Jan. 3, 1839. They have seven children, viz., Esther A., Herbert L., Anna G., Harry, Julia, Laura, and Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are members of the Presbyterian Church of Beekmantown. Mr. Marsh is one of the leading farmers of the county. He has a beautiful farm of three hundred acres, a view of which may be seen elsewhere in this work. He is a Republican. He has been justice of the peace for twelve years, commissioner three years, and has held other minor positions. He was an assistant United States assessor for several years.

Geo. Howe, son of John Howe and grandson of John Howe, was born in Beekmantown, May 24, 1809. His parents and grandparents were early settlers in Beekmantown, Clinton Co., N. Y., as early as 1795. His grandparents died in Beekmantown. He removed to Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis., Oct. 24, 1854, and is engaged in the mercantile business. While a resident of Clinton Co., N. Y., he was a merchant and farmer. His parents removed West with him, and died there. He married Maria Farnsworth, of Beekmantown, by whom he has one daughter Maria, who married Charles H. Baxter. They have two children.

Mrs. Howe died, and he married Martha J. Cole, of Peru, his present wife.

CHAPTER XLVII.

BLACK BROOK.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features—Scenography—Early Settlement—Taverns—Stores—Physicians—Lawyers—Highways—Men of Eminence—Civil Organization—Land Patents—Town Boundaries—First Town-Meeting—Officers from 1839 to 1879, inclusive—Villages and Hamlets—Ausable Forks—Black Brook—Silver Lake—Union Falls—Williamsburgh—Clayburgh—Industrial Pursuits—Military—Soldiers of 1861–65.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town forms the southwest corner of Clinton County, and is bounded on the north by the town of Saranac, in the same county, on the south by the Ausable River and Essex County, on the east by the towns of Peru and Ausable, Clinton Co., and on the west by Franklin County. It comprehends an area of 132 square miles, and the population as given in the census of 1875 is 3439,—a gain of 157 in ten years. The town derives its name from an important stream that traverses its eastern section.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is a rocky and mountainous upland, the highest summits attaining an altitude of from 1500 to 2500 feet above the surface of the lake. Among the mountains are several nearly level table-lands, 200 to 300 feet above the general level. Ledges, crags, and boulders cover a large portion of the surface. The forest-trees, which formerly covered a large part of the town, have been thinned out, and the soil is unfit for cultivation in many places. The chief wealth of the town lies in the rich beds of iron-ore which underlie almost its entire surface. The sawing of lumber and burning of charcoal are also largely engaged in by the inhabitants.

Among the mountains are Duncan Mountain, on the west, the summit of which is in Franklin County, but the base and eastern slope in Black Brook; Mud Pond Mountain, in the northwest corner; Legget, on the south line; Catamount, in the southwest corner; Silver Lake Mountain, a long, high, and rocky ridge north of the centre of the town; and Daniels, Ellis, and Tefft Pond Mountains, of lesser height, which lie a short distance east of the Saranac River.

The water supply and courses of the town are abundant. Silver Lake and Taylor Pond, in the west part of the town, are beautiful bodies of water, and popular places of summer resort and retirement. Fern Lake is the name given to a handsome little body of water located southeast of the geographical centre of the town, and whose surface is covered with ferns and lilies of rare beauty. Private boat-houses are being erected upon it, and it is fast becoming a pleasant place of resort for the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. In the unpoetic age some rude people conferred the very inappropriate name of "Slush Pond" upon this beautiful spot, a designation that it has only recently thrown off. Military Pond lies on the eastern border of the town, while Mud Pond graces the northwestern corner. Tefft Pond, in the north part of the town, is an enlargement of Saranac River.

The Saranac River flows through the northwest section

of the town. Black Brook is the chief stream in the eastern part; it takes its rise in Military Pond, and, flowing southerly into the Ausable River, furnishes abundant water-power to the numerous mills built upon it. The west branch of the Ausable River forms part of the southern boundary. Little Black Brook is an important stream running through the southwestern part of the town. The Little Ausable River rises in the extreme eastern part of the town, and flows southeasterly into Ausable.

SCENOGRAPHY.

The natural scenery in the town is very fine, and from the summit of some of its mountains a magnificent view can be obtained. The view at Ausable Forks is particularly enchanting.

Looking up the west branch of the Ausable River, the most prominent feature of the landscape is Whiteface Mountain, the grandest and most beautiful of all the Adirondacks, which seems almost to overshadow the village, so proudly does it tower up in its grandeur. The mountain is flanked upon three sides by sharp spurs, which add greatly to the gracefulness and beauty of its outline.

From the summit of Palmer Hill a splendid view is obtained of the whole double valley of the Ausable above, Keene Flats, flanked by its mountains upon the left, while upon the right is a fine distant view of the Wilmington Notch at the base of Whiteface. In the distance the outlines of Marcy, the Giant of the Valley, Nipple Top, and Dix's Peak are cut sharply upon the horizon. In the northeast, Mansfield and Camel's Hump, of the Green Mountain range in Vermont, are visible, and spread out at your feet below lies the whole Ausable Valley, together with the green slopes which hem it in on either side.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Fifty years ago there was hardly a settler in that part of the town of Peru now comprising the town of Black Brook. The whole country was covered with a dense forest, consisting to a great extent of Norway pine. Some time previous to 1825 there came into that part of the town where "Palmer Hill" is located a man by the name of Zephaniah Palmer, a surveyor and an eccentric genius, who spent much of his time alone in the woods in the pursuit of his calling, or perhaps prospecting for valuable tracts of land. Among his purchases of land was "Palmer Hill." When asked what he intended to do with so unpromising a piece of land, he replied that he "intended to use it for a sheep-pasture." Palmer occupied a log hut that stood on the site of the residence of the late James Rogers, at Ausable Forks. The remains of an old saw-mill are to be seen at this time on Palmer Brook near the hut.

Over the river at Ausable Forks there stood a block-house on the lower part of the flat. It was occupied at one time by Varnum Watson.

Irad Bigelow came from Chesterfield soon after, and located on the Jay side of the river, near the village of New Sweden. Some of his land lay in the present town of Black Brook. A wife and six children accompanied Mr. Bigelow, among whom was Anson Bigelow, who resides now at the "Forks."

William Finch came in soon after the settlement of New Sweden, and located on the Little Ausable River, and within the present limits of the town.

There was no road along the river at this time. School children were obliged to break a foot-path to Clintonville, and hunters and sportsmen ranged the region in search of the game and wild animals to be found there. A road from Clintonville to Jay came across the "Plain" at the "Forks." No other improvements existed in the town until the advent of the "iron age," headed by George M. Burt and Isaac Vanderwarker, who became possessed of the property in 1825, by purchase of Zephaniah Platt, and erected a saw-mill with two gates at Ausable Forks. From that time the settlement and development of the town have kept pace with its industrial and manufacturing progress, and new settlers have been added to the population of the town, in the main only when brought there by the requirements of the manufacturing and mining companies that have operated within its territory. It has been deemed more proper to mention these in detail under another head.

Among those who first settled in the town in connection with the industrial enterprises, aside from the owners, who are mentioned elsewhere, was James Sheffield, who came with Burt & Vanderwarker in 1825, and was their principal sawyer for many years. His son, Leander, accompanied him, also engaged in the milling business, and still resides at Ausable Forks. Harry Palmer, Hugh Martin, and Rensselaer and Payne Burt were also early on the ground. Harry Palmer occupied a log house near the present Rogers' store, and Burt and Vanderwarker occupied a log house that stood near the dam. The first frame house in the locality was built for James Rogers, near the "forge," and was known as the "Fork's Infant."

In the neighborhood of Black Brook village, the first settlements were made by those interested in the industrial development of that locality. At the upper village the Hon. Halsey Rogers, of Saratoga, John McIntyre, and William McDonald erected a saw-mill and other structures in 1830. In 1832, John and Peter McIntyre built a forge of two fires, which they operated until 1835. Messrs. James and John Rogers, in company with Hon. Halsey Rogers and Thomas Rogers, as part owners, in 1832 commenced business at the lower village. In the year 1835, Messrs. J. & J. Rogers became sole proprietors of both the forges at Black Brook, and soon after one-third owners of the saw-mill and the lands connected with it. About this time John McGregor purchased the one-third interest of Mr. McDonald in the saw-mill property, and resided on the premises about twenty years. John McIntyre soon after sold his one-third of the property to Caleb D. Barton, who, after holding it a few years, conveyed his interest to Henry Martin. He, after occupying it a short time, sold to the Messrs. Rogers, who subsequently bought the part owned by Mr. McGregor, becoming, in the year 1846, owners of the entire property.

Here again the industrial development of the town and its early settlement meet. Those who, with the above, became the first settlers of the town, were the men who were brought there to labor in the mines, mills, or forges. Many of these were but transient residents, who remained but a

short time, and the town, even at this day, may be considered in an inchoate and formative state.

Samuel Bullen came from Clintonville with John Rogers (then known as John Weed) in 1832, and helped build the forge. He still resides at Black Brook. Other laborers who came early were Joseph Heller, James M. Dwyer, Gilbert R. Spaulding, John and William Ford, John Lebombard, Joseph Martineau, William Noyes (who kept the boarding-house for many years), William and Alanson Palmer, John Forbes, David Currier, and Thomas Armstrong (afterwards ore-separator at Ausable Forks). Men named James P. Remington and Baker built the first houses for John Rogers. A blacksmith by the name of Green, and William Meredith, a Scotchman, also helped to form the settlement.

The original account-book of the J. & J. Rogers Iron-Works, opened in 1832, and kept at Black Brook, also furnishes the names of many of the earliest settlers.

Among them appear Avery and Walter Sanders, Jehiel Winslow, Chester Wilcox, Jesse Heath, Erastus Cass, Oliver Stroud, Wm. McCallister, Philo Peck, Harvey White, Adin Hawley, Alexander McRae, Peter McIntyre, Isaac Hamilton, John Thorn, W. Fletcher, S. H. Southworth, Joseph Goulden, Enoch Hoadley, L. S. Miles, Harriet Cutler, Wm. D. Stroud, David Currier, James Cutler, Aaron Thompson, Garret Bennet, Charles Griffen, George G. Griffin, John Connelly, Ransom Dwyer, John Cross, Hiram Robinson, Hardy LeVanway, Joel H. Hall, Hugh Sheridan, John Ryen, Gilbert R. Spaulding, Senica Perry, Joseph P. Remington, John Le Voke, John Johnson, Lewis Renne, Franklin Pratt, John Rouen, Matthew Crawford, Samuel Bullen, Mortimer Blin, John Pratt, Daniel C. Deany, Archibald Kee, Patrick Dwyer, John Brozie, Minott Farmer, Moses Perry, John Morehouse, John Donaldson, Wm. G. Cooper, Wm. Smith, Charles Moreau, Andrew Conway, Thomas Smith, Thomas Armstrong, James M. Dwyer, Wm. Noyes, Bradley Seily, Calvin Dibble, Milo Lea, John Cutler, Thomas Mel, Elizabeth Keyser, who married Wm. Noyes, and kept a boarding-house a long time, John Snow, Enos Bly, James Cutler, Lorenzo Cass, Thomas Cutler, Horace Downey, Robert Day, John Daisy, Wm. and John Ford, Benajah Hernes, John Hanmer, John Hodgson, Lawrence Hopkins, Wm. Place, Wm. Palmer, James Quirk, Hiram Robinson, John Ryan, Joseph Sheffield, Barney Snow, Andrew Sherrill, John Tindall, Elijah White, Samuel J. Whitley, and Asher Stevens.

Other settlements were made at quite an early date in different portions of the town. About the year 1840, John P. Duncan settled near Union Falls. James Finck, a surveyor, settled near Silver Lake about the same time.

In the north part of the town Dean Charles, Alanson Ayers, David Watson, William Froud, James Cutler, and Sylvanus Blood settled from 1840 to 1850.

TAVERNS.

Until the commencement of the iron enterprise no public-house of note existed in the town or at the "Forks."

Isaac Jones kept an early inn where the Adirondack House now stands. The first town-meeting was held there.

Along the turnpike there existed a large number of public-houses. One was kept at the "North Place," which was presided over by Messrs. North, Williams, Hernes, and others.

At Silver Lake was the Finch Tavern, a place of considerable note.

George M. Burt established an early public-house on the other side of the river, at the "Forks," where the Ausable House now stands, and kept it a number of years.

The Curtis Tavern, near the centre of the town, about a mile south of Silver Lake, in 1828, was the first house of entertainment kept in the town.

A man by the name of Bowen kept a hotel where Mr. Trumbull now lives, at quite an early period.

At the "Forks" there are now three public-houses of repute, the Adirondack and American Houses on the Black Brook side, kept respectively by Elijah S. Kemp and John Hargraves, and the Ausable House, on the Jay side of the river, which is kept by Charles H. Kendell.

The American House was built by James Rogers.

J. L. West & Son formerly kept the "Centennial Hotel," at Black Brook.

STORES.

Burt & Vanderwarker had an early store in connection with their iron enterprise at the "Forks." It stood on the Jay side of the river.

Others followed soon after. Keese, Lapham & Barton had a store there early, and as fast as the business development of the place demanded it other traders located at the "Forks." Among these were Henry Frizell, George Dickson, and George Potter. There are now there several excellent stores. The largest is that of the J. & J. Rogers Iron-Works, which is a large well-stocked store, designed principally for the accommodation of the large number of employees of that company. H. Smith & Co. also have a store at the "Forks." Henry Herron is a dealer in hardware, and W. J. Gillespie is the druggist and apothecary.

At Black Brook, John Rogers and his associates opened a store in the year 1832, in connection with their mining and manufacturing operations, which has ever since been carried on with success.

A good store is also kept by Andrew Williams in connection with his iron-works at Clayburgh.

THE PROFESSIONS

have been represented to some extent in the town. Dr. D'Avignon engaged in practice at quite an early period at Ausable Forks. He lived opposite the residence of James Rogers, and enjoyed an extensive practice. His son is still in practice at the same point. Drs. Wood, Fisk, McLean, and Fitzgerald have also engaged in practice there. Dr. Fuller settled in Black Brook village in 1860, and is now practicing at Jay. He remained about four years. Dr. Barber came in 1864, and remained four years. Dr. Dobbs was next in practice, and withdrew from the town in 1879. Drs. Sawyer, D'Avignon, and Rivet now occupy the field.

The legal profession has also been worthily represented at the "Forks." Thomas D. Trumbull has been in practice at that point for over a quarter of a century, and is a veteran in the service. Henry Kilburn was also in practice there for a short time.

A school was established at Silver Lake as early as 1840, and others soon sprang up in different parts of the town.

The commissioners' certificate of apportionment of date March 27, 1879, shows that there were 14 districts in the town, having in attendance 1418 children between the ages of five and fifteen years, with an average daily attendance of 409.321.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

There is a church of this denomination at both Ausable Forks (on the Essex side of the river) and at Black Brook. Both are united under one pastorate, that of Rev. B. Merrill, of Ausable Forks. From an historical address of Mr. Merrill, delivered on July 2, 1876, the following sketch of the church is taken:

Jos. Horr moved from Keeseville, February, 1836. He writes: "I find, by referring to my old account-book, this charge:

"'A. Forks, Oct. 21st, 1836. George M. Burt, Dr. to hewing 531 feet of timber for Meeting-House. Mr. Burt furnished the timber and employed me to hew it.'

"Just forty years ago next fall, the frame was put up and nearly inclosed. It took a long time to finish it (three years); but not quite so long as Solomon's Temple was in building, nor quite so expensive. We used the church to hold meetings in from the time it was inclosed and the floor laid, the minister using my work-bench for a pulpit." Mr. Horr started the first prayer-meeting in an old school-house, not now standing. He writes, "At first there were but few attended. I have been over to the old school-house when there were not enough to say *we*. But I have had most blessed seasons in praying for the cause of Christ at the Forks. As the numbers increased, we took turns in conducting the meetings." The records tell us, "At a meeting for the purpose of organizing a church at the Forks of the Ausable River, Essex Co., N. Y., May 2, 1839, were present, Revs. Elihu B. Baxter, from Jericho, Vt.; F. B. Reed, from Clintonville; and Charles Spooner, from Upper Jay. On motion, Rev. E. B. Baxter was chosen Moderator, and F. B. Reed, Clerk. Meeting was opened with reading of Scripture and prayer. Persons present having letters of church membership, being called on to express their desires, voted to be formed into a Presbyterian Church. Accordingly, letters having been presented from Joseph Horr, Esther Horr, John T. Duncan, Fanny Duncan, Warren Bigelow, Sarah Hawkett, Mariah Burt, Minerva Whitley, and Parthena White, and these letters being found in order, the candidates united in prayer, and having signified their satisfaction in receiving each other as Christians and members of the same communion, the Articles of Faith and Covenant being proposed to them and unanimously adopted, they were declared a Presbyterian Church of Christ." Of the 9 original members, 4 are still living: Mr. and Mrs. Horr, in Balston Spa, Saratoga Co.; Mrs. Whitley, in Chicago; Mrs. Duncan, the only one who still remains a member, in Union Falls. Warren Bigelow, the youngest of the 9, being not quite seventeen, afterwards became a minister, the only one sent out from this church.

He was born in Chester, Vt., June 29, 1822. At the age of twelve, he was hopefully converted. He came to live with Deacon Horr, his uncle, at the age of sixteen, and stayed with him until he left the Forks, in 1844. He worked one summer in Boston at the carpenter's trade, and then went home to Vermont to attend school. He sold his tools and worked his way through Middlebury College, Vt., and Andover Seminary. He was ordained Nov. 13, 1854, and went to Wisconsin under commission from the American Home Mission Society, and commenced labor in the early part of the following December, at Black River Falls, in Jackson County, a village noted at that time both for the generosity and rudeness of frontier lumbering life. His kind and generous feelings, under the control of strong religious convictions, soon gained for him the respect and confidence of those who came under his ministry. In September, 1855, he organized a small Congregational Church, which was peculiarly the object of his warm Christian care during the remaining years of his ministry in that place. For this little church he secured a neat and convenient house of worship, by an industry and perseverance rarely equaled in one of such feeble health, and under similar outward circumstances. Much of the mechanical labor was performed by his own hands. Here he found the trade he learned in early life of benefit. After nearly eight years of patient and affectionate toil in this first field of labor, he was called to take charge of the churches in Mazeppa, Minn., where, after four years of faithful labor, he passed away, calmly and trustfully, to his rest in heaven, being able to sing for himself, "I love Thy Kingdom, Lord," and to rest without fear on the provisions of divine grace. He was much in prayer for his church and people during the last days of his life, often repeating the words, "Oh, my dear people, my dear people!" thus making their welfare the last and chief burden of his soul. He died Oct. 31, 1866, of consumption, after a severe illness of three months, aged forty-four years and four months. He enjoyed, as he merited, the confidence and affection of all his brethren in the ministry, and of all others who had an opportunity to appreciate his worth as a citizen and as a Christian minister.

Rev. E. B. Baxter preached a few Sabbaths. July 29th, Joseph Horr and John T. Duncan were chosen elders, and Joseph Horr deacon, thus completing the organization as a Presbyterian Church. In September, Rev. Calvin B. Cady, who had previously preached in Essex, was called to be pastor of the church, and was duly installed. John T. Duncan was chosen clerk of the session. Soon after the settlement of Mr. Cady, Rev. J. Burchard, the celebrated revivalist, was invited to hold a protracted meeting. As Deacon Horr writes, "The building was finished and the little church seemed to be all prepared and waiting for a blessing, and it *came*, as it always will, when the church is prepared to receive it." The dedication prayer was made by Mr. Burchard. As a result of this revival, 26 were received into the church, afterwards 15 more. At the close of the first year the membership numbered 61, 37 of whom joined on profession. Deacon Horr gives an interesting incident in connection with the revival. He says, "I remember the case of one man in particular, a professed Universalist, who opposed the meetings all the way through,

yet there was one who felt that he could not give him up. That individual resolved one evening that he would go and see him. On arriving at the house, his courage almost failed him. He walked back and forth by the house for some time, but finally made up his mind that he would go in. As he began to converse with him, he saw that he was deeply wrought upon, and under deep conviction. His wife proposed to have prayers. As we knelt he also knelt. As prayer was offered that God would have mercy upon him, he opened his mouth and prayed the publican's prayer, and *then* and *there* made a full surrender, and found *joy* and *peace*, and afterwards united with the church."

During the second year 8 united, completing the number under Mr. Cady. At the annual meeting of the Presbytery of Champlain, in Ausable Forks, Jan. 18, 1842, the pastoral relation was dissolved. Mr. Cady went from here to St. Albans Bay, Vt., in which State, it is supposed, he still resides. Mr. Cady preached occasionally at Black Brook, and also at North Jay. Previous to his coming, both the Brook and the Forks were dependent on irregular preaching in school-houses. Old Father Manly was the pioneer missionary of those days.

During the summer of 1843, Rev. Mr. Thorm, of Scotland, supplied the pulpit. Mr. Horr moved from the place in 1844, and is now living in Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co. He was an humble and pious man, yet energetic in building up the church, constant in the prayer-meeting, and active in the Sabbath-school. Those wrestlings with God in prayer, when the only one present at the meetings, in behalf of Ausable Forks, were heard of God, and have been often answered. During the same year that Mr. Horr was dismissed, Deacon Duncan removed to Union Falls, so that he was deprived of active participation in the business of the church. Thus the church was left with neither pastor nor session until 1848, when the Rev. James Millar, of Chateaugay, was invited to preach. He found but 30 resident members out of the 71 that had joined the church. The present arrangement was then made of having service at the Forks in the forenoon and at the Brook in the afternoon. As there was no session, business was transacted by the whole church until June, 1849, when three elders were elected and ordained: J. Rogers, S. G. Houghton, and J. C. Finch. The last was made clerk of the session. At this time a society was organized by the election of the following trustees: J. Rogers, G. M. Burt, and T. Hawkett. Elders S. G. Houghton and J. C. Finch only remained in the church about a year after their election, both having moved away, and are now dead. Dr. W. V. K. McLean, who had joined this church from Clintonville, where he had served as an elder, was elected elder of this church Sept. 16, 1850.

During Mr. Millar's ministry 22 were gathered in, mostly the result of a protracted meeting, held during the winter and spring of 1850, when his son, Rev. A. M. Millar, assisted his father. The labors of Mr. Millar were suddenly brought to a close in the winter of 1851, by a severe shock of palsy. He was born in Scotland, 1790. At the age of ten years he was hopefully converted to God. With his own hands he earned the means to go through Glasgow University, where he graduated in 1812. He taught for sixteen years, meanwhile studying theology. He was licensed in 1829, and spent one year in Glasgow as city missionary, where he was instrumental in promoting a revival of religion. November, 1830, he sailed for Canada, where he spent five years of wearisome labor in the missionary field, enduring privations and toil joyfully and gladly, that he might carry the bread of life to the needy and destitute, often traveling eighteen miles on the Sabbath and preaching three sermons. The next eight years were spent in Chateaugay, where his labors were greatly blessed, the house of worship was finished, and more than 40 united with the church. Then three years were spent in Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., where a number were added to the church. While here he went on a mission to collect money for the completion of the church in Waddington, and received an injury in falling from the cars, resulting in epilepsy, and was laid aside for eighteen months. He next spent a year in Russelton, Canada, and came to the Forks in 1848, his last field of labor. After the shock of palsy in 1851, he was carried to the residence of his son in Chateaugay, where he remained until 1854, when he retired to a home of his own, only to live there a few months, and died on the 27th of November, 1854, aged sixty-four years. One who knew well his history has said "that he was remarkable for his clear exposition of Scripture, for his family government, and for the control of his temper, three qualities of vast importance to a public teacher of religion, and for the absence of which too many have failed to reflect the unsullied glory of their Master, and to edify the body of Christ."

December, 1851, Rev. P. Q. H. Myers, who had previously preached in Clintonville for a short time, was invited to labor here. He remained less than a year, when he received a call to Middlebury, Vt. He has since retired from the ministry on account of poor health, and is now living in New York City. Rev. John Scott, from Western New York, came here in May, 1853, and remained a year. It was during his ministry that the church building at the Forks was burned,—the work, evidently, of an incendiary. This building, though plainly constructed, had done a good service. For quite a while it was the only house of worship in the place, all denominations making use of it. Though a great loss to the society, they did not give up in despair, but immediately set to work to raise the necessary means for the erection of the present house of worship, which was put up during the years 1854–55. The cost of this building was about $3000,—the same as the first. It was dedicated January, 1856, Rev. J. T. Willet, of Essex, preaching the sermon. In 1855 the name of Jesse Potter appears on the list of trustees. He was largely instrumental in raising the money for the completion of the first building. September, 1856, Rev. Amos W. Seeley, of New York, was invited to supply the pulpit. He was here not quite a year. Under him 11 united with the church. He was in rather poor health, and went back to New York, and has since died. Rev. John S. Stone began his labors in December, 1857. June 14, 1860, he was called to become pastor, and was duly installed in September. Rev. A. M. Millar, of Chateaugay, preached the sermon. On the second

Sabbath of August, 1862, Mr. Stone preached his last sermon. He went to the war as captain, and was shot at the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. His remains were brought to Black Brook for burial. He formerly preached in Redford, where his family now reside. He was an industrious and successful pastor. There was special religious interest during the first year of his ministry. Thirty-three were received into the church while he was here.

October, 1859, J. C. Fitzgerald was ordained elder. Dr. McLean removed his relationship to the church in Keeseville, May, 1864. He was a faithful elder, guarding well the interest of the church. He lived to a good old age, holding fast to the doctrines of his church until his death, which occurred a short time ago, at Keeseville. In 1862, R. C. R. Chase, Esq., was elected trustee, Jesse Potter having died.

Feb. 7, 1864, Rev. G. T. Everest, who had grown up within the bounds of the Presbytery, commenced his labors with this church. He remained for three years, and afterwards went to Peru, then to Ellenburgh, and then to Iowa, where he now resides. He received four into the church. During his ministry the church at Black Brook was built. The corner-stone was laid in June, 1864. Rev. Mr. Thatcher, of Peru, preached the sermon. The society was organized June 6th, by the election of J. Rogers, H. W. Stetson, and B. E. Wells, trustees. The board has remained unchanged to the present time. The church was dedicated Jan. 11, 1865, during the meeting of Presbytery at the Forks. Rev. A. M. Millar, of Malone, preached the sermon, and Rev. J. T. Willet, of Essex, made the dedicatory prayer. Rev. C. D. Flagler, of Warren Co., N. Y., came in January, 1867, and remained for three years. He afterwards went to Chateaugay, and from there to Mechanicsville, Saratoga Co., where he now is pastor. During his ministry 27 united with the church. Rev. B. Merrill says, "Your present pastor was next invited to supply this church. I came from New Hampshire, June 1, 1870. At the meeting of Champlain Presbytery, held in Keeseville, Jan. 16, 1872, I received and accepted a call to become pastor. The installation services were held in the church at the Forks, Feb. 20, 1872. Dr. E. A. Bulkley, of Plattsburgh, preached the sermon; Rev. C. N. Wilder, of Essex, made the installing prayer; Rev. H. E. Butler, of Keeseville, gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. C. Ransom, of Peru, the charge to the people. During my ministry, 82 have been received into the church,—69 on profession. This number only lacks 12 of the present resident membership. Including the non-residents, the entire membership is 114. Of 94 resident members, only 25 were members when I came. Total received during thirty-seven years 264, 180 of whom joined on profession; 90 have been dismissed; 8 have been excommunicated; 24 have gone from us without letter; and so far as heard from, 40 have died."

For the last ten or fifteen years the church members at Black Brook have, with others of the community, maintained a Good Templars' organization, which has done some good in past years, and is now taking a fresh start. Prominent in this cause was the late lamented Thomas Rogers, who threw his whole energies into this noble cause, as he did into the Sabbath-school and other departments of religious work. His death, which occurred Jan. 21, 1873, was a severe blow to the church. Also, at the Forks, the women of the church are active in maintaining a "Woman's Temperance Union," with others of the Episcopal Church. There is a "Band of Hope" in connection with this union, consisting of quite a number of boys and girls.

The church has to record the death of Elder J. T. Duncan. He was an elder from the organization of the church until his death, Jan. 27, 1871, thirty-one years and a half. He moved to Union Falls in 1844, and after that was unable to attend session meeting, though sometimes consulted on matters of importance. B. C. Pierce and H. W. Stetson were elected and ordained elders in September, 1872, thus making a session of four elders. It has remained unchanged unto the present time. Mr. G. M. Burt filled the office of trustee for twenty-five years, having faithfully cared for the interests of the church from its beginning. The present board of trustees at the Forks consists of J. Hargraves, R. H. McIntyre, and W. J. Gillespie.

Sabbath-Schools, Black Brook.—In 1833 or 1834, the children were gathered together in a log school-house, and organized into a Sabbath-school under the charge of J. Rogers. They had neither library nor question-books for a while, but studied the Bible without any of the modern helps. There were not enough scholars to keep it open in the winter. After a few years, Isaac Vandewarker was chosen superintendent. He was succeeded by George Gould, and finally the school came back again into the hands of Mr. Rogers, who continued in office until 1871, when he left to go to Washington, having been elected member of Congress. J. C. Fitzgerald next took the office, and has remained superintendent unto the present time. The Sabbath-school changed its location from the old log school-house, which has since been turned into a dwelling-house, to the present modern building, in 1852, where it remained until the church was built, in 1864. Since then it has been held in the church. It grew slowly in numbers, until it became a good-sized and flourishing school. It has been a power for good, many of its scholars having become members of the church. At one time it had the second library in size in Clinton County. Among those who were active in this school in the past, both as scholars and teachers, are mentioned the names of W. T. Benns and Thomas Rogers, both deceased.

Ausable Forks.—Writes Deacon Horr: "When I went to the Forks, February, 1836, there was no Sabbath-school. It was thought there had been. It was not until spring that we organized a school. To start with, I went to Keeseville and got a small supply of second-hand books; then got up a subscription, and replenished it with new ones. We did not have a large library, for I remember well carrying it back and forth in a trunk under my arms. There was but one school in the place. I took charge of it the first year or two. There was nothing said about its being a union school,—though it might be called so, for some of other denominations came in and helped." Mr. James W. Flack, elder in the Clintonville Church, and Mr. Charles Brewster, each superintended this school awhile. It was then cared for by Mrs. Whitley, assisted by Mrs. Burt and other ladies, until 1856. During the ministry of Rev. Mr.

Seeley, 1856, R. C. R. Chase, Esq., was elected superintendent. He continued in office for seventeen years, when the infirmities of age rendered it necessary for him to retire. Since this time the pastor has served in this office by annual re-election. He consented to take the office only on condition that he should have an assistant. G. M. Beckwith has acted in that capacity, and has made this school his care during the whole time he has been in office. This school has had a varied history. It has struggled on through various obstacles up to the present time. It has generally been well supplied with faithful teachers, who have been found every Sabbath, so far as possible, at the head of their classes.

At this date (1879) the church is in fine condition at Black Brook, but rather weaker than ordinary at Ausable Forks.

The elders of the church are B. C. Pierce, 1872; H. W. Stetson, 1872; W. C. Pierce, 1879; B. E. Wells, 1879; W. H. Watson, 1879.

The trustees at Ausable Forks are John Hargraves, R. H. McIntyre, and W. J. Gillespie; at Black Brook, H. W. Stetson and B. E. Wells.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Methodist meetings were held in Ausable Forks, on the Jay side of the river, as early as 1840. Meetings were then held in the village school-house, which stood near the present site of the Presbyterian church. The charge was connected with Clintonville. A regular society was organized prior to that date, but no records bearing upon the matter are in existence.

In 1842, lumber, for the purpose of erecting the present church, was gathered together, and a temporary tent was erected that year to allow Mr. Adrian, a Second Advent minister, to preach, in view of the prospective end of all things terrestrial in the year 1844.

The erection of the meeting-house was begun in 1843, but the building was not completed until several years later. Meetings in the mean time were held in the Presbyterian church.

Some of the pastors of the church have been Rev. Messrs. Joseph Ames, Cutler, McGilton, Hart, Garvin, Eaton, Palmer, Walker, N. B. Wood, Sylvester Marsh, Merrifield, Gilbert, Graves, and Guernsey. The present pastor, Rev. W. B. Osgood, commenced his labors here in 1879.

The society owns a neat house of worship and parsonage at Ausable Forks, valued at $6000. The membership of the church is about 80; size of Sabbath-school, 60; several hundred volumes in the library; superintendent, E. A. Richardson.

The present church officers are: Trustees, Jacob Obrist, E. A. Richardson, M. M. Weston; Stewards, Erastus Jones, M. M. Weston, and M. M. Richardson; Leader, Jacob Obrist.

The charges at North Jay and Palmer Hill are connected with the charge, and have a distinct set of officers. The charge at North Jay occupy a pleasant house of worship. That at Palmer Hill worship in the school-house at that point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Catholic worship was held at Ausable Forks as early as 1850. A church of the denomination was carried away by the great freshet of 1856. The present church was erected in 1857. Among the priests who officiated there in the earlier days of the church were Fathers Keeveny, Carroll, and McDonald. It was formerly connected with the Keeseville parish. In 1869 the parish was divided, and the parish of Ausable Forks was established. This was subsequently divided into the Black Brook parish, but the two were reunited in June, 1879.

The first resident priest at Ausable Forks was Rev. James Smith, who remained seven years, and was followed, in 1876, by Rev. James Shields, the present priest. Rev. John Curlon has charge of the church at Black Brook.

The parish includes stations at Ausable Forks, Black Brook, and Union Falls. It is very large, and comprises upwards of 2000 souls. The church property at Ausable Forks is valued at over $10,000, and that at Black Brook at about $4500.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first services of the Episcopal Church were held by a lay reader about 1840. At different times on his way to the Saranac Lakes he held services here. At one of these one child, the daughter of Jas. Rogers, was baptized. In 1845 the Rev. Mr. Dyer had charge of a large tract of country, which included this village. He held a few services here, at one of which he baptized four children,—Joseph, Eliza, William, and Mary Ann Hodgson. The summer of this same year Rev. Mr. Dyer was drowned at the chasm. From this time until 1855 no clergyman had charge of this field, and only occasional services were performed by different clergymen, among which was the funeral service of Mrs. Eliza Rogers, wife of James Rogers, by the Rev. Jas. Davis, of Plattsburgh.

Sunday, May 13, 1855, the sacrament of holy baptism was administered by Rev. F. C. Putnam, rector of St. Paul's Church, Keeseville, to two infants. Other services were held by him at long intervals in the Presbyterian house of worship. He was rector eight years.

Sunday, April 17, 1864, the Rev. William H. Cook assumed the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Keeseville, and on Sunday, May 29, 1864, began regular fortnightly services at Ausable Forks in the Methodist house of worship, making one visit for a morning and the next for an evening service. This was continued with little variation until Feb. 27, 1876. Since that time until January, 1877, his visits were on every Lord's day, alternately morning and evening. During this period of about twelve years, he has administered holy baptism at this place to 105 persons,—19 adults and 86 infants,—on seventy-one different occasions. He presented for confirmation 39 persons; he solemnized the marriage of 10 couples; he officiated at the burial of 22 persons.

Early in the year of grace 1876, the Right Rev. the bishop of the diocese, William Croswell Doane, S. T. D., on the canonical application to him of residents here for the same, organized a mission under the title of the Mission of St. James, Ausable Forks, with the Rev. W. H. Cook

as Missionary; James Rogers, Warden; H. D. Graves, Treasurer; Cassius Pierce, Clerk.

About the beginning of May, 1876, ground was broken for the erection of the first Episcopal church in this village, in charge of James Rogers, H. D. Graves, and James Rogers, Jr., as building committee. Plans for the edifice were furnished by Mr. E. C. Ryer, of Burlington, Vt. On June 15, 1876, the corner-stone was laid by the Very Rev. Archdeacon George C. Pennell, S. T. D., acting for the bishop, five of the clergy of the convocation of Ogdensburgh, viz., Rev. William R. Woodbridge, Secretary, Rev. J. B. Pitman (who delivered the address), Rev. A. L. Royce, Rev. Z. T. Savage, and the missionary being present and assisting him.

This building—a beautiful stone edifice, 80 by 30 feet, outside measurement, with sittings for 225 persons, large chancel, alcove for pipe-organ, vestry-room, and tower, containing a fine bell—was completed the same year, and the first service held in it on Christmas-eve, 1876, by the missionary, Rev. William H. Cook. The cost of the building was $11,000, of which amount Mr. James Rogers gave $10,000, the remaining $1000 being given by other persons.

The above service was about the last held by the Rev. William H. Cook, as soon after the mission was separated from Keeseville and placed in charge of a clergyman living here. To Mr. Cook is all honor due, who by hard work, done in advanced years, made possible this result.

January, 1877, the Rev. Fred. M. Bird assumed charge of this mission, and resigned the same in August, 1877. In the next month, September, 1877, Rev. Charles S. Knapp took charge of this mission. On Sept. 12, 1877, the church was consecrated by the bishop, Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, the Revs. William H. Cook, William R. Woodbridge, H. M. Smyth, and Charles S. Knapp assisting. Mr. Knapp continued in charge until May, 1878. October 1st the present incumbent, the Rev. Charles A. Bragdon, assumed charge of this mission. Since the separation from Keeseville there have been 50 baptisms, 10 confirmations, 1 marriage, and 6 funerals. At the last Easter election Mr. James Rogers, Jr., was elected Warden; Mr. H. D. Graves, Treasurer; and Mr. A. Bosley, Clerk. At present there are 60 members, though some live twenty miles away from the church.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The town contains a number of burial-places, none of which are of great age or importance. The oldest are those at Ausable Forks and Black Brook. These are in good condition and well cared for.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The splendid water-power of the town, its rich beds of iron ore, and large quantities of valuable timber, are the foundation of its present importance as a manufacturing and mining town. So far as the cultivation of the soil is concerned, but a small proportion of the inhabitants of the town are engaged in it.

The streams were early occupied by saw- and grist-mills, one of the earliest of which was on Palmer Brook, and a large number are still to be found in various parts of the town. Iron-forges and tanneries have also abounded in the town since its first settlement, and lime- and charcoal-kilns have furnished still other departments of industry.

In the north part of the town of Black Brook are also found valuable deposits of iron, and several important mines have been opened at that point.

The mine which is known as the "Trembly Ore Bed," at Williamsburgh, was discovered by Peter Trembly in 1854, and was worked by him until 1867, when it was sold to Bowen & Williams, and subsequently fell into the hands of Mr. Bowen, and afterwards of Bowen & Signor. Here quite a little hamlet has grown up, the inhabitants of which are employees of the company. The mine is situated upon a considerable elevation above the river Saranac, about one mile to the east of Redford, in the town of Saranac, and consists of only one vein of ore, which runs northeast and southwest. The ore from the mine is of excellent quality, and supplies the extensive forges of Bowen & Signor at Saranac Hollow and Russia.

At Clayburgh, half a mile above the forks of the Saranac River, on the south branch, is the Caldwell mine, which was opened in 1841 by Royal Cushman, and was then owned by Caldwell & Barnard. It was the first mine opened in the Saranac Valley. A separator was erected, and the ore was sold mostly at Saranac Hollow. The ore is of excellent quality, and particularly adapted for wire-making. In 1844 the property passed into the possession of Caldwell & Myers, who built a forge of four fires. In 1855 it became the exclusive property of Deacon Lawrence Myers, of Plattsburgh, and was operated by him until 1863, under the superintendence of his son, John Henry Myers. It was then sold to Bowen & Williams, and in 1871 became the sole property of Mr. Williams, who is still the owner. The works at that point embrace the Caldwell mine, and a forge of five fires, the latter of which was rebuilt since coming into the possession of Mr. Williams. The forge and separator are located near the mouth of the mine, and 15 coal-kilns furnish the fuel for the concern.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

BLACK BROOK—(Continued).

J. & J. Rogers Iron Company at Ausable Forks, Black Brook, and Jay.

IT is a fact not generally known, even to the largest manufacturers and dealers in iron, that nearly all of the finer grades of cast steel made in the United States are made from ore mined among the Adirondack Mountains, and reduced to iron in the Catalan forges in this comparatively small section of Northern New York.

The whole Adirondack country is studded with the remains of old forge fires. There is scarcely a stream where water-power could be had that is not marked somewhere with the remains of old dams, and near by may be found the old cinder pile and what is left of the kilns wherein the ore was roasted.

Most of these forges have been small enterprises, and run until the ore or wood in their immediate vicinity was



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exhausted, or, more likely, until some depression in the iron market brought ruin upon their owners.

The running streams in Clinton County abound in brook trout, and whoever has enjoyed the high pleasure of following these brooks in quest of this gem of fishes must have realized that he was in a cemetery of iron enterprises. There are, however, a few iron establishments whose fortunate location or unusual business enterprise and ability have made them an exception to the general rule, and which have not only survived, but have steadily prospered and continued to grow even during times that brought ruin upon their less fortunate neighbors. The most prominent of these exceptions is the establishment of the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, whose principal office is at Ausable Forks, with branch offices at Black Brook and Jay. This company obtain their ore from their mine on "Palmer Hill," which is located about two miles north of the village of Ausable Forks. Prior to 1825 this mine was owned by Zephaniah Palmer, from whom it took its name. It was subsequently owned by Zephaniah Platt, by whom it was sold in 1825 to Messrs. Burt & Vanderwarker, who the same year erected a saw-mill at Ausable Forks. Two or three years later the same company, reinforced by Messrs. Keese, Lapham & Co. and Caleb D. Barton, commenced the manufacture of iron by the erection of a four-fired forge, procuring their ore partly from Palmer Hill and partly from Arnold Hill. The Palmer Hill ore being much the leaner was not valued as highly as the Arnold ore, and but little attention was at first paid to it. At this time the ore was separated by what was known as the magnet process.

In 1834 the owners sold out to a stock company, known as the Sable Iron Company, and composed of Reuben Sanford, Arden Barker, James Rogers, John Fitzgerald, Richard H. Peabody, Robert B. Hazard, and Calvin Crook as trustees. At this time Messrs. J. & J. Rogers were making iron at Black Brook, having commenced in 1831, hauling the ore for their forge mostly from Arnold Hill, in the winter, upon sleds. The new company, of which James Rogers was one of the stockholders, soon began to feel the pressure of financial embarrassment. During the year 1835 the business was carried on by John Woodman, as agent. In 1836 work in the mines and forges was entirely suspended for about a year. During the panic of 1837 the stock passed into the hands of J. & J. Rogers, in whose possession it has since remained.

Immediately after the property at Ausable Forks came into the possession of the Messrs. Rogers, they commenced to enlarge and improve it, and now at this place many of the important works of the company are located. On the south branch of the river the first rolling-mill was built in 1834. In 1864 the store, grist-mill, and other valuable works of this company were destroyed by fire, most of which were at once rebuilt, the store being replaced by a large brick building, being one of the finest structures of its kind in Northern New York. In December, 1874, the rolling-mill, nail-factory, and machine-shop were totally burned, and all but the nail-factory rebuilt the following year. The new rolling-mill is 160 feet by 80 feet, and is liberally furnished with the most modern machinery. The machine-shop is well supplied with good tools. The company also have a foundry, blacksmith-shop, saw-mill, carpenter-shop, and other workshops situated at Ausable Forks, around which has grown a village of 1000 inhabitants.

The works at Black Brook are situated on two sites a quarter of a mile apart, and designated the Upper and Lower village. Operations here began with the erection of a saw-mill and other structures in 1830. Two years later the first forge fires were built by John and Peter McIntyre. At this point are now to be seen a gang saw-mill, with English gate, a latch- and shingle-mill, a circular saw-mill, a store and office erected in 1853, two forges, one of eight and the other of four fires, planing-mill, blacksmith-shops, and other auxiliaries to the extensive business of this company.

At Lower Jay, in Essex County, are still further works formerly belonging to the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company. Operations began here in 1809, and were continued by Messrs. G. A. Purmot & Co. These works consisted of a grist- and saw-mill, a forge, and other minor workshops. The owners of this property suffered severe losses, and in 1864 the property was purchased by the Messrs. Rogers. Here are now six forge fires, a store and office, a brick-yard, grist-mill, mechanic-shops, and other adjuncts of the business.

This company owns about 50 coal-kilns of the best construction, these being situated principally above Black Brook, many of them far up upon the slopes of the mountains that form the spurs of Whiteface and Keene Mountains. The labor of about 500 men is required to produce the coal used by this company.

The old decaying mills upon the streams tell us that the lumber business was once a thriving industry in Clinton County, but the destruction of the virgin timber and the low price of spruce lumber have turned most of the saw-mills into monuments of past industry, and there they remain simply as milestones in the legends told by the "oldest inhabitant." In this, as in many other things, the works of Messrs. Rogers furnish an exception to the rule. Their lumber business is an item of some importance, though it is carried on simply as an incidental to the getting of charcoal for their forge fires. In cutting wood for coal the best logs are saved and taken to the saw-mills to be cut, and in this way about a million and a half feet of lumber is annually manufactured, which is mostly sent to Albany for sale. This business is conducted principally at Black Brook.

Another noticeable thing in the Adirondack region is the large number of abandoned ore-beds. Throughout this whole country there are a great many beds or deposits of iron ore of the variety known as magnetite ($FeO + Fe_2O_3$); this is generally found in close mechanical combination with feldsparic rock, and, unfortunately, in a great many cases there is more feldspar than ore. Magnetites are seldom found in true veins, but are deposited in pockets, and wherever an ore has shown itself above ground it has been dug for with an enterprise and enthusiasm only equaled by the school-boy after his first woodchuck. A large majority of these openings furnished nothing more than unredeemed promises to the miner; a great many others were soon worked out, or at least worked until the vein got too small to be profitably worked any longer; others contained

enough sulphur to make the iron too "red short" for market; in some phosphorus existed, rendering the iron "cold short" and valueless; while in others too much titanium was found to permit the ore to be profitably worked in a forge fire. In only a few places, comparatively, have the ore deposits been found large enough and pure enough to be extensively and profitably worked. The mines owned and worked by the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company are located on Palmer Hill, in the town of Black Brook, and the ore taken from these mines is known as "Palmer ore," from which all of this company's iron is now made. This ore has been long and extensively mined, and is probably the best and most favorably known of the finer grades of the Adirondack or Champlain ores. These mines have been worked for upwards of forty years, and in some places the veins, or, more properly speaking, the pockets, have run out or gotten too small to be profitably worked, but the main or larger veins still afford a plentiful supply for all demands upon them. The vein at present worked is more than one thousand feet deep. The mouth of this mine is about twelve hundred feet above the sea level, and the vein pitches quite regularly at an angle of about 30 degrees. The drilling is principally done by air compressed at the surface with a Rand & Waring compressor driven by steam-power; this compressed air is conducted to the bottom of the mine in iron pipes, where it is supplied to power-drills working upon the principle of the steam-engine, with the piston-rod lengthened into a drill, only the compressed air is used instead of steam. This compressed air not only does the work of drilling, but it keeps the mine constantly supplied with pure, fresh air. In compressing the air at the surface, a great deal of heat is given off, so that it is necessary to keep the compressor encased in running water. When this compressed air is liberated in the mine, a corresponding amount of heat is absorbed, which renders the air around the drills very cold, often causing ice to form on the drills during the hottest weather in summer. The blasting is done with nitro-glycerine compounds, and, to insure safety to the miners, the holes are all loaded by men having special charge of that business, and fired at noon and at night, when no one is in the mine except the men firing the blasts. As a good result of this care,—which is also extended to keeping the mine thoroughly supported with pillars and the roof free from loose stones,—it is worth noting that during the forty years that this company have worked this mine not a single life has been lost by what is popularly known as "unavoidable accidents." Twenty-five thousand tons of this ore are raised yearly, all of which is worked into iron in the Catalan forges of the company, after which it is sold to the cast-steel makers.

The following is an analysis of the ore as it is taken from the mine:

Pure metallic iron	46.56	Iron ore	64.55
Oxygen with the iron	17.99		
Water			.57
Insoluble siliceous matter (white sand)			30.98
Sulphur (practically)			none
Phosphoric acid (phosphorus, .054)			.13
Alumina			1.67
Lime			.68
Magnesia			.58
Oxide of manganese			.14
Organic and undetermined matter and loss			.70
			100.00

The Palmer ore, like all the purer magnetites, is a lean ore, and requires roasting and separating before it is rich enough to work in a forge fire. After being mined the ore is hauled in wagons nearly two miles to the company's separators, which are located a short distance north of Ausable Forks. The ore is here roasted in open kilns, where about 300 tons of raw ore is piled upon 25 cords of wood. The heat causes the stone to loose its hold upon the ore. As soon as the ore is cold it is wheeled to the separators and put into long troughs with grate-bottoms, where it is stamped with heavy iron hammers. After it is stamped it is passed through screens, and finally deposited in what is known as the sieves. The sieves used by this company are quite different, and thought by them to be a decided improvement upon the old-fashioned sieves in general use. They use two patterns, one rectangular, with water-discharge at one end, the other circular, with water-discharge in the centre. The bottom of these sieves is covered with hard ore about the size of a hickory-nut; this covering is called bedding. The sieves are partly sunk in a trough of water, and so arranged that the water on the outside of the sieve is some three or four inches higher than on the inside; this difference in head causes the water to force its way up through the bottom of the sieve and run off at the discharge; the sieve, in the mean time, is gently shaken or "jiggered;" the unseparated ore is automatically fed into the sieve by an ingenious arrangement causing a uniform distribution. The head and amount of water, the "jiggering" of the sieve, the amount of bedding, and the supply of unseparated ore are so regulated that the ore sinks through the holes in the bottom of the sieves, while the sand is raised up by the water and carried off through the water-discharge. This is the result of the difference in gravity (ore, G. 5; sand, G. 2½). A great deal of skill and attention is required to keep a proper adjustment for these sieves. A small error on one side will make the ore too lean, and a small error on the other side will render the sand too rich, but with proper care an excellent separation is effected.

The following analysis, compared with the one given of the raw ore, will not only show the perfection of this separation, but will also give the composition of the ore from which a very large part of the best American cast steel is made:

Pure metallic iron	66.15	Iron ore	92.09
Oxygen with iron	25.94		
Moisture (absorbed)			.21
Insoluble siliceous matter (white sand)			5.95
Sulphur (practically)			none
Phosphoric acid (phosphorus, .069)			.16
Alumina			.26
Lime			.70
Magnesia			.36
Oxide of manganese			.12
Undetermined matter and loss			.15
			100.00

After passing through the sieves the ore falls into troughs, from whence it is carried, in little iron buckets attached to revolving belts, to the bins ready to be taken by wagons to the company's forge fires at Black Brook, Ausable Forks, and Jay.

The Catalan forge is the most ancient known process for making iron, and it is possible that when Tubal Cain instructed his first class in the art of iron-making, he de-



John Rogers

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scribed an operation that might be recognized as a progenitor of the more perfected process as practiced by this modern company.

The Catalan forge represents such an extensive business interest in the counties of Clinton and Franklin as to deserve a somewhat accurate description. These forges differ somewhat at different places, though the difference is not material. It is perhaps best to confine our description to one forge, and we have selected for this purpose the forge of the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, located at Ausable Forks, N. Y.

These forges are made of cast-iron plates, so as to form a kind of box 27 inches by 24 inches, and 18 inches deep. This depth is reduced some 4 inches by the insertion of a "bottom plate," cast hollow, through which water is kept constantly running. A current of water also passes through the plate on the side of the box at which the tuyère enters the fire, and also on the side opposite the tuyère. Three arched pipes pass over the fire inside the chimney, by which the blast is heated to between 900 and 1000 degrees F. The air thus heated enters the fire at one side, near the bottom, through a water tuyère, with a pressure equal to 1¾ inches of mercury. The chimneys are twenty feet high, and are made of brick banded with iron. There are four of these fires, which furnish work for one hammer, which is a cast-iron tilt-hammer weighing five gross tons, and run by an undershot water-wheel at the rate of eighty strokes to the minute. The blast is supplied by three bellows, or air-pumps, of 32-inch cylinder and 45 inches stroke, oscillating on a horizontal bed and ingeniously arranged so as to furnish a uniform pressure. These bellows are run by a turbine wheel, and make each eleven strokes per minute.

After the fire is kindled in the forge the fire-box is filled full of charcoal, and as soon as it is sufficiently hot the bloomer, or man in charge of the fire, commences gently throwing ore over the fire, which has the effect of deadening it down. This shoveling of ore is repeated at short intervals for three hours, when the iron, which is called a loop, is ready to be taken out. During this operation the cinder is drawn off quite frequently, in the form of liquid silicate of iron, through tap-holes near the bottom of the box. The ore, as it is distributed upon the burning charcoal, is quickly heated and deoxidized, and doubtless highly carbonized at the same time. In this condition it readily works its way through the charcoal into the bottom of the box or fire. While the ore is being heated and deoxidized the silica which is contained in the ore, mostly in the form of mechanically-combined feldspar, and which was not entirely removed at the separator, combines with a portion of iron and forms an impure silicate of iron, which is fusible at a lower temperature than either the iron or the original silex. This silicate or cinder forms a liquid mass or "bath" in the bottom of the box into which the iron falls. Carbon has a greater affinity for silicate of iron than it has for pure metallic iron, and this cinder-bath undoubtedly takes a great deal of carbon from the iron that falls into it and tends to render the iron more malleable. The tendency of iron made by this process is to absorb too much carbon, and consequently it is the effort of forge owners to make their iron as soft as possible. One of the great difficulties in making this iron is to prevent the bloomer from running the fires too hot. When a great deal of coal is piled upon a fire, and it is allowed to get very hot before it is cooled down by throwing ore upon it, bloomers say the fires are run hot, and while a larger yield is produced in this way, the iron is much harder than when the fire is kept at a uniform temperature.

An increase of blast tends to make harder iron, and the malleability of iron is also dependent upon the size of the tuyère and its position in the fire; also largely upon the skill and faithfulness of the bloomer.

After the fires have been run for three hours the loops are "dug out" with long bars, and placed on a hand-cart and wheeled to the hammer. These loops weigh about 350 pounds; they are then "shingled," or hammered into the form of a rude cylinder, when one end is placed back in the forge fire to be re-heated while the next loop is being made. As soon as it is sufficiently hot it is taken out and hammered to three and a half inches, the unsound or ragged end is cut off and thrown back into the fire to be run over, and then one-fourth of the remainder is cut off, and forms a billet or bloom. The remainder of the loop is then re-heated and hammered and cut into three billets; these billets each weigh about 80 pounds.

It takes two tons of raw ore to make one ton of separated ore, and two tons of separated ore and from 300 to 350 bushels of charcoal to produce a ton of iron.

This company produce between 5000 and 6000 gross tons of iron per year, and for the last fifteen years it has been almost exclusively sold to the makers of crucible cast steel, the greater part of it having gone to Pittsburgh; one concern, the Messrs. Park Bros., using one-half of the whole product. Most of this iron is shipped in billets as it comes from the forges, though some of it is rolled in the rolling-mill attached to the works and sold in the form of bars, ready to be cut for the cast-steel crucibles.

Formerly a considerable portion of this iron was made into cut nails, in a large nail-factory owned by the company, but the low price of nails has caused a practical suspension of this branch of their industry. From the following analysis it will be seen that the product of the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company is not surpassed in purity even by the celebrated Loomoor iron of England, or the finer grades of iron from Norway.

Pure iron	99.440
Phosphorus	.042
Sulphur	.....
Silica	.280
Carbon	.170
Oxygen, undetermined matter, and loss	.068
	100.000

This shows a very superior iron for conversion into cast steel, and is justly very highly prized by cast-steel makers; but there are serious commercial objections to all forge irons for most other purposes, the principal of which are its want of uniformity in carbon, and the great cost of its production. Billets made by the same workman are not uniform with each other, and the carbon is not uniform throughout the same billet.

A great deal of labor and money have been expended to overcome this difficulty, but the obstacle seems to be that

the heat of the fire cannot be kept uniform, owing to the frequent application of fuel and ore, which cools the fires for a short time; the cinder bath, which tends to extract the carbon, being larger just before than just after tapping, tends to create an unevenness in the carbon in the loop; the varying heat of the blast, owing to the varying heat of the fire, also, doubtless, causes an unevenness in the hardness of the iron.

This want of uniformity is not a serious objection to cast-steel makers, who melt the iron in crucibles and add additional carbon, and with the great care that this company are now bestowing upon the manufacture of their iron, it is reasonable to hope that the objection on account of unevenness may practically be eliminated.

It is asserted by metallurgists that iron is never perfectly welded, and since loops come out of the fire shaped very much like a robin's nest, the sides must be doubled over and welded on the centre. This causes the iron to be more or less seamy, and when the iron is turned or polished these seams will show, and while they do not materially weaken the iron, they injure its appearance and render it less saleable.

The iron made by the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company is almost perfectly neutral, and is very compact and strong. A specimen of their common billets tested by the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., broke at a strain of 72,180 pounds to the square inch.

While very great improvements have been made in the manufacture of iron, it is an interesting fact that all of the discoveries have simply tended to lessen the cost of producing iron and not to improve its quality; in fact, the farther back we go the better we find the quality of the iron, and the steel from which the Damascus blades were made cannot be equaled in quality and temper by the productions of our most pretentious manufacturers; and no doubt if Dr. Schliemann has tested any samples of iron he dug from Troy or Mycenæ he found them fully as good as any that can be produced to-day. The Catalan forge is the survival of the most ancient form of the iron industry, and for the general quality of its production it still holds its ancient prestige; but the iron industry has grown so large that the forge is lost sight of, for the same reason that an ordinary observer overlooks a violet in the woods or a flea upon the back of an elephant.

The real and what seems to be an almost insurmountable objection to the forge fire is that it is an expensive way of making iron, and iron, like everything else, is sold for its cheapness more than its quality. The original outlay for a forge is small in comparison to the expense required for the other processes, but the cost in stock is very much greater, and unless some means is discovered by which a ton of iron can be made with less than 300 bushels of charcoal and two tons of separated ore, there is danger that some of our forge-owners will die some of these days without leaving a great deal of money for their heirs to quarrel over.

About 24,000 tons of forge-iron were produced in 1877 in the counties of Clinton and Franklin, and perhaps 4000 or 5000 tons in all other parts of the United States. Seventy-seven thousand tons of steel of all kinds, except Bessemer, was produced in the United States in the same year. Of this 40,000 tons was made in crucibles, and the remaining 37,000 tons consisted of puddlers, open-hearth, and blister-steel. The steel industry of this country is of very modern development, it having increased from 15,000 tons in 1865 to 77,000 tons in 1877, showing a steady and wonderfully rapid growth during the years of greatest depression in other iron products. The success in the manufacture of the finer grades of steel is almost wholly indebted to the forge fires of Clinton County, for they have not only furnished the iron from which the steel was made, but have furnished it at prices much below the cost of the foreign iron that must have been used in its stead.

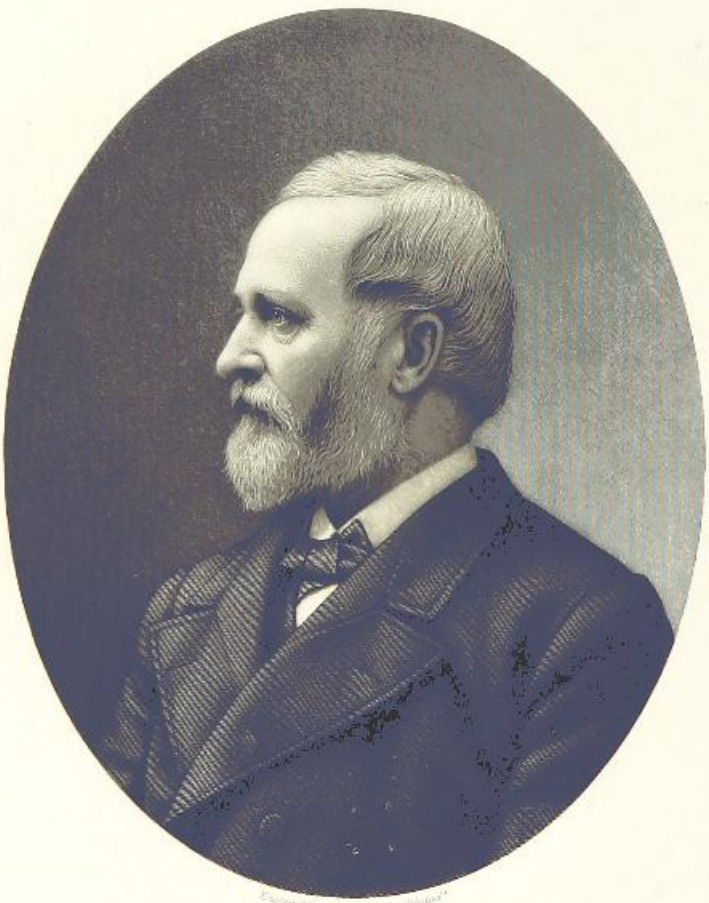
It is not probable that the production of forge-iron will materially increase for some time to come; the general supply seems to be up to the demand, and the competition between forge-owners has brought the price to where but a small margin can be left for profit. Even at the present prices many of the steel-makers have been trying to find a cheaper substitute, and inferior irons are being largely used by the less reputable concerns. However, the larger and better class of steel-makers are willing to concede that good steel can only be produced from good iron.

The J. & J. Rogers Iron Company make nearly all of the charcoal used in manufacturing their iron from timber cut from their own lands, of which they own some 75,000 acres. To produce this coal it is necessary to cut the timber from 1000 acres of land per year. This seems an immense amount of land to cut over every year; but it must be remembered that timber is left to grow while the other timber is being cut, and when we remember that forty years can be allowed to grow a heavy supply of wood, it will be seen that the coal supply of this company is inexhaustible. Cutting and hauling the wood from 1000 acres of land, burning it into coal, and hauling the coal to the forges, makes a large business in itself. This company make all of their own castings in their own foundry. They also run their own grist-mill, lath-mill, and shingle-mill. They burn lime, make brick, build and own nearly all of the houses in which their workmen live; they make their own wagons and all their own machinery, including lathes for their machine-shop; build steam-engines; they have three stores in which they retail $350,000 worth of goods per year; do nearly all their own teaming; own and keep thirty odd miles of plank-road in repair, and still have energy enough left to occasionally experiment with a horse-nail machine or a deoxidizing furnace.

At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, this company was awarded a medal for the excellent quality of the iron they exhibited.

Messrs. James and John Rogers conducted this business in their own name until Dec. 29, 1870, when it was incorporated under the name of the J. &. J. Rogers Iron Company, for the purpose of perpetuating the business. The trustees under the corporation were James Rogers, John Rogers, Halsey Rogers (son of James), and Thomas Rogers (son of John). James Rogers was chosen President, and John Rogers Vice-President. In 1871 Halsey Rogers died, and, on October 10th of that year, Henry D. Graves, a son-in-law of James Rogers, was elected a trustee to fill the va-

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A. D. Graves

cancy. On Jan. 3, 1872, on account of ill health, Thomas Rogers withdrew from the board, and Hiram W. Stetson was chosen a trustee. Thomas Rogers died on Jan. 21, 1873, at the age of twenty-five years. Failing health caused James Rogers to permanently retire from business, and, on Jan. 3, 1877, George Chahoon, a son-in-law of James Rogers, was elected as a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by James Rogers' retirement. At this time John Rogers was elected President, and Henry D. Graves, Vice-President. In May, 1879, John Rogers, during his last sickness, resigned his position as trustee, and the vacancy was filled, in accordance with his wishes, by Benj. E. Wells. John Rogers died on May 11th following. At the meeting of the board which accepted John Rogers' resignation, Henry D. Graves was elected President; Hiram W. Stetson, Vice-President; and Benj. E. Wells, Secretary. The details of the business at Ausable Forks and Jay are attended to by Messrs. Graves and Chahoon, at Black Brook by Messrs. Stetson and Wells. Mr. Ezra Fairbanks is general superintendent of the works at Jay.

MILITARY.

The war of the Rebellion is the only one of importance that has taken place on this continent since the settlement and incorporation of the town. The records of the town bear testimony to the prompt sympathy that was felt and manifested by the citizens for the Union cause. The quotas of men called for by the general government were promptly furnished, and liberal bounties were paid by the town.

The list of soldiers who served in the army from the town, as furnished by the records, is as follows, the name of the regiment being given when known:

Alexander McArthur, Chester McArthur, Eathan A. Howard, Artenas S. Fay, Samuel Wood, Anson Ayers, Jr., Alexander Blake, John Douglass, Joseph Douglass, Francis J. D'Avignon, Ilias Finch, James Gage, 90th Regt.

Jacob F. Haywood, Frederick W. Noyes, George Booney, Samuel Barton, Thos. Musgrave, James Brown, George Brown, Edward Lamora, Thomas Dunn, George J. White, Henry Snow, Jerome Snow, Enos Crowningshield, Timothy Jacques, Thomas Pearson, 77th Regt.

Joseph Mooney, John Sullivan, Leslie W. Beardsley, Joseph Martin, Jr., John Hackett, Martin Green, Maglorie Willett, 10th Regt.

Ira Williams, Charles Patterson, Jr., Clark Dowry, Nathaniel Dowry, William Bradford, Jr., Rawson Cale, George Cale, Harrison Cale, 22d Regt.

Norman Hamner, Wesley Baton, Peter Fish, Edward M. Dailey, George Dailey, Zinner Dailey, Henry Fisher, Alexander McQuillan, Robert Stephenson, George Huntington, 12th Regt.

Charles W. Wells, Elijah Dwyer, Edwin Bullis, Petter Cushing, Henry Blood, John Baxter, Benjamin Banker, Jerome H. Bull, Jonathan A. Bull, Hiram M. Bull, James W. Battes, Samuel Cronk, Averill Cutler, Mark Devins, John Dobbs, George R. Dobbs, Andrew Kennedy, William Lamoy, Henry Lamoy, Moss Lamora, Daniel W. McClarkin, Albert McDonough, Elab Bennett, John McPhillips, Nathaniel F. Ray, Lawrence Seyniar, Robert Wilkins, Wallace W. Baldwin, 118th Regt.

Woodward Hudson, 6th West Virginia Berdan's Sharpshooters.

Albert Williams, 5th West Virginia Regt.

Martin M. Kall, Alfred Otis, Daniel McDonough, Fitch O'Brien, Robert Miller, John Wallace, Harris Light Cav.

Peter M. Rae, Charles Bradford, Hiram Fuller, Lewis Gilbert, Hiram Hammond, 44th Regt.

Joseph Baldwin, Samuel McClarkin, Stephen Mudget, Scott's 900 Cav.

Richard Duval, Vermont Vols.

Joseph Martino, Jr., Massachusetts Vol. Art.

John Maple, Jr., William Williams, Nelson Dragan, William McQuilliam, Harvey James, John Fish, Vermont Cav.

Frederick Hart, 5th New York Cav.

Joseph Badger, Morris McDuff, 14th U. S. Inf.

George Booney, Robert Booney, William Stephenson, Wesley Barton, Thomas Avery, Simeon Labounty, Jr., Richard Roberts, Daniel Shumway, Gilbert Cameron, Zemmet Couchey, John Morrison, Alexander Sawyer, Merritt Norman, Daniel A. Sheldon, Louis Minor, John H. Roberts, James Nolan, Napolian Gould, Standish Howard, Henry Mooney, Luther Wilkins, David S. Cronk, Chas. Laughlin, John W. Nye, Barnett Goff, 118th Regt.

Clark Torrance, Carlisle Torrance, Albert Perrey, John Frazier, David Fuller, James Saddy, William Goodspeed, Connaut Ling, John V. Ling.

Joseph Badger, Morris McDuff, Nicholis Biglin (2d), 14th Regt. U. S. Inf.

Denis Connim, James Rourke, Charles Hackett, Michal Keough, Henry Clark, Dennis Gravel, Jonas Gravel, Philip Duel, Alexis Laramy, Adolphus Rougean, Joseph Gokey, William Hennisley, Octabus Robinson, Nelson Breach, Morris Gilman, Patrick McKall, James R. Powers, Peter Carroll, Henry E. Morris, Leander Sidey, Joseph Devine, Peter Devine, Patrick Devine, Samuel Mason, Lawrence Ayres, Martin Deacy, Foster Irwin, Alexander Blake, Franklin J. Alexander Jero, George Sanders, Andrew Stewart, Henry Perry, William Babbitt, Hermon Skedes, William Healey, Fred. Garson, Michal Hogan, Peter Rouse, John Foley, David Dood, Adolphus Amon, David Wessel, Morris Lafort, Charles La Bell, James Anderson, James Garey, Isaac Williams, Terolger Williams, Alfred Jourdanier, Jerome Cronigan, Charles Myers, Henry Douglass, George Chapoot, James Evans, Joseph Wheil, John Lucia, Mechan Duneay, William McCausland, W. W. Dow, John J. Clark, Felix Goulet, George Fossett, Daniel La Fountain, Edward Leonard, Peter Ashlin, Xavier Owin, George Gates, Ira La Bounty.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES ROGERS

was born in Warren Co., N. Y., on the 15th day of August, 1804. He received a fair common-school education, and came to Keeseville, and, associating himself with Thomas Rogers, opened a store in that place in 1830, under the firm-name of James & Thomas Rogers. James Rogers soon displayed the great capacity for business that marked his whole future, and afterwards did so much to build up one of the largest and most prosperous enterprises in Northern New York. In a short time after establishing themselves in Keeseville, branches of their business were started in Clintonville and at Black Brook.

In 1832 they commenced the construction of a forge at Black Brook village, which formed the nucleus upon which the business of the Messrs. J. & J. Rogers Iron Company has grown to its present large proportions.

In 1835, James Rogers entered into a copartnership with John Rogers, and purchased this property at Black Brook. In this year James Rogers married Eliza Hasbrouck, niece of Andrew Thompson, of Keeseville.

James & John Rogers subsequently commenced business at Ausable Forks, where James Rogers established his residence.

In 1871 a joint-stock company was formed under the name of the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, with James Rogers as president, which office he continued to hold by successive annual elections until 1877, when failing health caused his permanent retirement from business. He died Jan. 9, 1880.

The result of his business life appears more fully in the account of the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company.

HENRY D. GRAVES

was born in the village of Plattsburgh, Aug. 17, 1826. His grandfather, Benjamin Graves, was one of the earliest settlers of Clinton County. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was for a long time an orderly to Gen. George Washington. He was sheriff of the county from 1801 to 1804, also from 1810 to 1811, and again from 1812 to 1815.

Henry D. Graves was educated in the common school

and academy of his native town, and commenced his business career as a clerk in Plattsburgh in 1842, remaining there till April 20, 1847, when he accepted a situation as clerk in the store of J. & J. Rogers, at Ausable Forks. In 1871 he became one of the trustees of the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, and in 1877 was elected vice-president, and on the death of John Rogers, in May, 1879, was elected president of the company.

Henry D. Graves was married, in 1861, to Kate T. Rogers, eldest daughter of James Rogers.

Mr. Graves has always been a Democrat, and has represented his town in the Board of Supervisors for several terms. He was a member of the Democratic State committee in 1875 and '76, and was also one of the Democratic electors for President and Vice-President in 1876.

CHAPTER XLIX.

CHAMPLAIN.

Geographical and Descriptive—The Pioneers—The Refugees—The Drummer-Boy's Resolve—The First American Settlers—Their Locations—Pioneer Schools and Teachers—Early Roads—The Champlain Land-Office of 1797—Value of Lands—Slavery in Champlain.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

CHAMPLAIN is the extreme northeastern town in Clinton County, and is bounded as follows: On the north by the Province of Canada; on the east by Lake Champlain, which separates it from Vermont; on the south by Chazy; and on the west by Mooers.

The surface of the town is generally level, with a gentle slope towards the lake. The town is drained by the Great Chazy River and Corbeau Creek. The former enters the town in the southwest corner, and after a tortuous course enters the lake at King's Bay, on the southwestern shore. Corbeau Creek or River* flows through the southern part of the town, and enters the Chazy River at Coopersville. The prominent cape in this town on the lake-shore is Point au Fer, or Iron Point. Other points along are Province Point, Rouse's Point, Island Point, Stony Point, Steel's Garden, Randall's Point, and Wiley's Point. The soil of Champlain is chiefly a clayey loam.

THE PIONEERS.

To the Canadian and Scotch refugees history must inscribe the honor of having been the first white settlers who penetrated the northern wilderness and planted the standard of HOME within the boundaries of the present town of Champlain. They settled soon after the war of the Revolution on lands granted by the State of New York for honorable service performed during that arduous struggle.

THE DRUMMER-BOY'S RESOLVE.

Tradition says that a drummer-boy in the service of the American army, on its retreat from Canada in 1776–77, while crossing the river which runs through the present town of Champlain, observed to his comrades that he should one day return and settle on the banks of the stream he was then fording. This drummer-boy was Pliny Moore, who not many years after fulfilled his promise, and became the first American pioneer into these forests and the first permanent American settler of this town, and who contributed more than any other to the accomplishment of the task of turning these vast wildernesses into the fruitful field.

He was born in Sheffield, Mass., April 14, 1759, and at the early age of seventeen joined the American army. He, however, remained but a short time, and again in 1780 he entered the army, this time as a lieutenant, receiving his commission from Governor George Clinton. At the close of the war a tract of land on the Chazy River was granted him, and in 1785, accompanied by James Savage and Daniel Clark, who were partners with him in the grant, he left Kinderhook to survey the lands. In the following April he had completed a survey of 11,600 acres, which was divided into 119 lots. This tract is usually styled the Smith and Graves patent, from Levi Smith and Mark Graves, two of the original patentees, but for many years at first was known as the "Moorefield grant," after its surveyor, first settler, and principal owner, Pliny Moore.

In 1787 a partial change in the ownership of the land had been made, and in this year it was in the possession of various persons residing in Montgomery, Columbia, Litchfield, Ulster, Albany, Berkshire, and Dutchess. The proprietors, eighteen in number, in February, 1787, divided the patent, Pliny Moore obtaining the lion's share. He secured 50 lots,—6 containing 70 acres each and 44 of 100 acres each. Of the original owners only four became residents of the town,—Moore, Rowe, Rogers, and Ashman.

In 1787, Lieut. Moore, accompanied by a gang of laborers, passed up the Chazy River in bateaux, and about where the railroad bridge crosses the river began the construction of a dam and saw-mill, and very soon after they erected a grist-mill on the river about one mile below. Among this band of hardy, enterprising pioneers were Benjamin Moore (a brother of Pliny), Samuel Ashman, Elnathan Rogers, Joseph Rowe, William Beaumont, James Bullis, etc. It is related that their supply of provisions becoming exhausted, they crossed the lake to Duncan McGregor's, on the east shore, opposite Point au Fer, and purchased of him one cow at $25, one hog weighing 200 pounds at $24, and 10 bushels of potatoes for $20. They dug the potatoes themselves, butchered the cow and hog, giving Mr. McGregor the cow's hide.

The hardy pioneers endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life; they lived in rude huts and subsisted on salmon caught from the river, and other necessaries of life brought from distant markets.

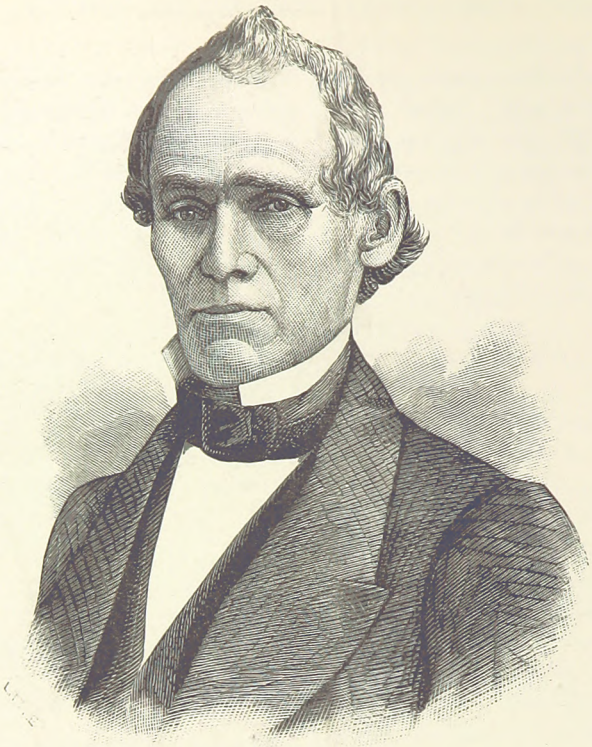
In 1788 the town was organized,† and soon after the influx of settlers and land-speculators was rapid. But little time elapsed ere the refugees, who had contributed but little towards the material improvement of the town, were almost entirely supplanted by a totally different and enterprising class.

Lieut. Moore, in 1787, married Mary Corbin, and two years later moved with his family into the dense, uninviting wilderness of Northern New York. He first erected a

* Called River au Corbeau by the French.

† See "Civil Organization."

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ALBERT CHAPMAN,

son of Timothy and Avis Curtis Chapman, was born in Burlington, Vt., Nov. 7, 1793. His father was a native of England, and came to America and settled in New England before the Revolutionary war. He had six children, two sons, Albert and Timothy, and four daughters, Anna and Elizabeth (twins), Hepzibeth, and Aurelia.

He removed to Beach Ridge, Canada, when a mere boy with his parents. In 1834 he settled at Clarenceville, Canada, and remained until 1857, when he settled at Rouse's Point.

During the earlier part of his life his health was very poor, but as he grew to manhood he became a strong, healthy man. He was naturally a mechanic. When about twenty-one years of age he went into the mercantile business, bought and sold a great deal of lumber, and was very successful in his business relations.

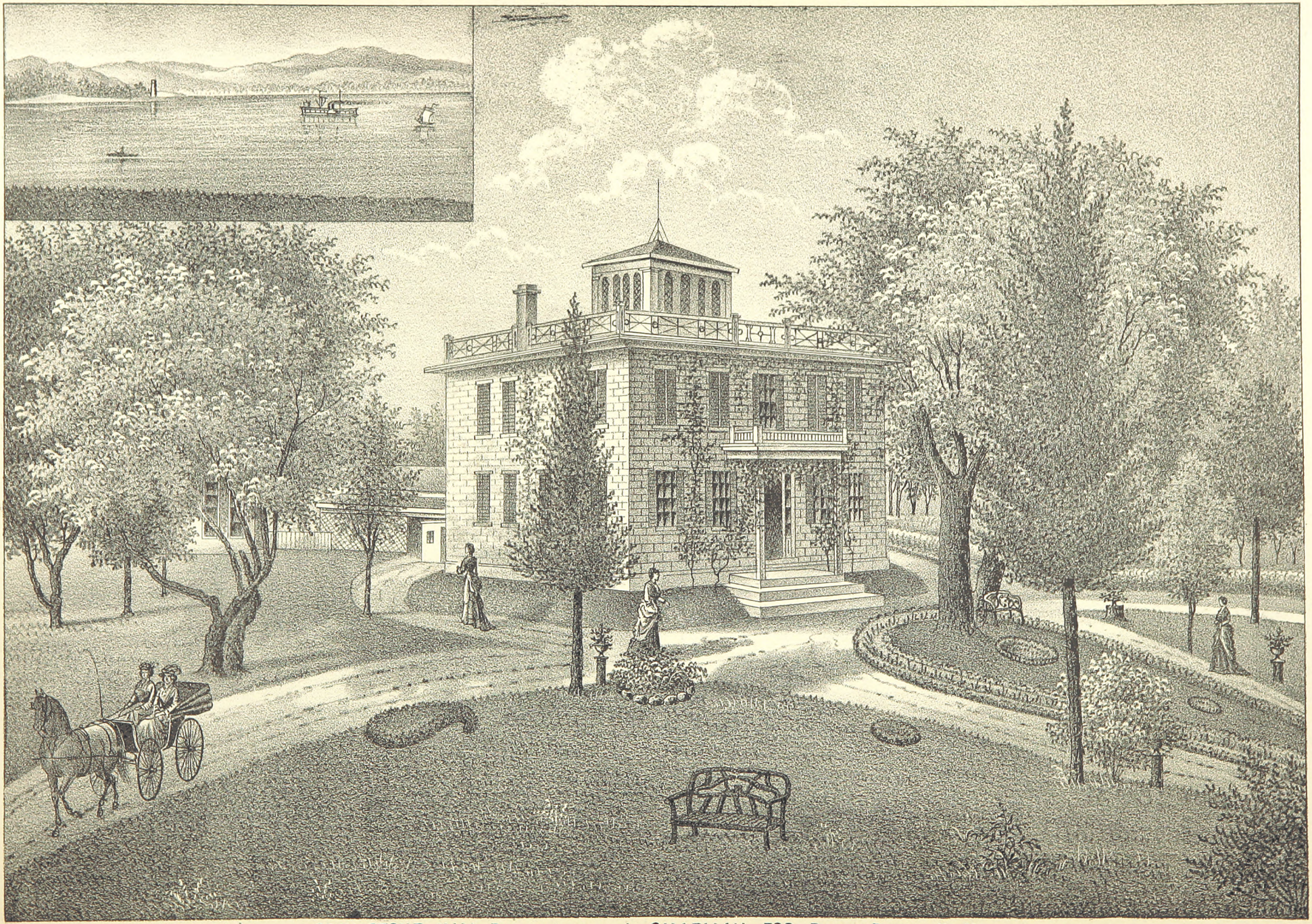
He was a Republican in politics, and while a resident of Canada was magistrate of his town. In 1822 he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Ann (Weeks) Tuttle. She was born in Sheldon, Vt., Nov. 12, 1804. Of this union four children were born, viz.: Harriet S., Martha M., Sarah Avis, and Albert Tuttle, all of them born in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman were members of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Chapman died Sept. 2, 1843. She was an intelligent lady, beloved by all who knew her.

Mr. Chapman married for his second wife, Oct. 4, 1844, N. M., daughter of Ebenezer and Percis (Bingham) Nash. She was born in Ellington, Conn., Feb. 8, 1815. She is a lady of culture, and, when a young lady, taught school successfully. Of this alliance three children were born, viz.: Harriet S., Albert B., and Ida L. Mrs. Chapman is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Chapman was a good citizen and an honest man. He died Aug. 2, 1872.

Josiah Tuttle was born Feb. 14, 1774; married Sarah Ann Weeks Feb. 16, 1795. She was born Dec. 29, 1776. They had seven children, of whom Sarah Ann Chapman was the fourth.

Sarah Avis Chapman was born Dec. 29, 1829, in Beach Ridge, Canada. She received an academic education. She married, Sept. 14, 1852, Matthew Hawks, of Memphis, Tenn., by whom three children were born, viz.: Martha A., Avis C., and Sarah F., all of whom are dead except Martha A. Mrs. Hawks has been a resident of Rouse's Point since the death of her father.

Mrs. Hawks inserts the above portrait and the view on the opposite page in memory of her father.



(VIEW OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN OPPOSITE RESIDENCE.)

GRAY STONE HALL, RES. OF THE LATE A. CHAPMAN, ESQ., ROUSES POINT, N. Y.

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small log hut under the hill at the southeast end of the lower bridge. He subsequently erected a frame building on the present site of the old Moore homestead. He was prominently identified with the interests of his town and county, and held various official positions. He was appointed judge in 1807. He died Aug. 18, 1822, aged sixty-three years.*

Elnathan Rogers and his wife Olive located on lot 72, on the east side of what subsequently became the State road, about half a mile south of the village. He died in 1834, aged eighty-four.

Samuel Ashman located north of the village, on lot 32.

Another of the pioneers was James Bullis, who came from Kinderhook with Lieut. Moore, and married a girl in his employ. He remained a few years, when he removed to Albany, and afterwards returned to this town and settled at Rouse's Point, where he died. Royal Corbin, a brother-in-law of Moore, came with him and remained a few years.

"Some others came to town," says Rev. D. T. Taylor, "about the years 1789–90, but we can obtain no true intelligence concerning them save Capt. Joseph Rowe, who settled on his lot just southwest of the village, and built him a house, but died very soon after, leaving no descendants in the town."

The following list doubtless contains the names of most of the adult male inhabitants who resided in the town between the years 1788 and 1800, inclusive. These names are taken from the town records, with the year prefixed when they are first mentioned:

1793.—William Beaumont, Samuel Ashman, Timothy Crossfield, Caleb Thomas, James Rouse, Abraham Knapp,† M. McPherson, Laurient Oliver, Elnathan Rogers, Pliny Moore, Presque Austin, John Douglass,† David Colver, John Cross, N. Bellenger, A. Paulant, Daniel Ackut, A. Boileau, and Royal Corbin.

1794.—Nathaniel Douglass,† J. Marrin, Z. Z. Piper, Jonathan Sawyer, L. Marney, John Thurbur.

1795.—James Boudet, Abraham Bedwell, Alex. Ferriole, Bonhomme La Frombois, Jacob Browon.

1796.—Zerah Curtis, Daniel Johnson, Anthony Gorham, Wm. Barker, Seth Gregory,† Charles Colver, Judah Piper, N. Douglass, Jr.,† E. Thurbur, Jr., N. Colver, Jas. Bell.

1797.—Edward Thurbur, Sr., Eddy Thurbur, James Douglass, B. W. Baker, Royal Converse, Eber Dunning, J. Darrow.

1798.—Jacob Dailey, Elias Dewey, Peter Dumo, Wm. Willsie, Enos G. Bell, Lewis Goodwie, L. Amible Duplissis, Amasa Corbin, Samuel Willits, Michael Marvin, Cromwell Thurbur, J. Ashman, M. Tyon, B. Tremble,† E. Allen, Wm. H. Beaumont, Wm. Bell, Nathan Cummings, Wm. Badlam, John Mathews, Joseph Corps, Gilbert Paulet, Joshua C. Bosworth, Mr. Cable, Phineas Fox, Samuel Hicks, Jos. Corbin, Ezra Squiers.

1799.—Wm. R. Converse, Noah Eaton, David Corbit, Dr. Benj. Moore, Wm. Lewis, Nath. Callender, Daniel Beagle, Samuel Pangborn, Peter Blean, Roderick Bosworth, Wm. Corbin, R. Randall, John Baptiste La Jeunesse, George Anderson.

1800.—Charles L. Sullei, Thomas Fox, James Lain, Capt. Amasa Ladd,† David Mayo, F. Chandonat,† Abijah North, Ichabod Bosworth, Levi Hazen,† Jabez Fitch,† Simon Bateman, Solomon Wood, Henry Cummings,† R. Fairchild, E. De Long, John Corbin, Dr. A. Leonard, Lemuel North,† Samuel Lewis, Jesse Bullis, James Blake, Elias Hamilton, M. Verlie, John Bronson,† George Root,† Oliver Brown, Edward Chins, Septa Filmore,† and Chandler Graves. Total, 118.

Nathance Colver and wife Ruth came from Spencertown, N. Y., in 1793, but his sons David, Nathaniel, Orandatus, and Charles came the previous year and began clearing land. Mr. Colver was a Baptist minister. His son Nathaniel settled on lot 70 (Smith & Graves). A portion of this lot had been cleared by the refugees, who had "squatted" upon the land, and made what was doubtless the first and largest clearing in the town. Mr. Colver was also a Baptist minister, and through his instrumentality the first Baptist Church in this town was organized. Two of his sons, Phineas and Nathaniel, also became Baptist clergymen.

David Colver, who became a Universalist minister, located in the town in 1792, on what has been styled the "Buel Farm."

For the sum of £42, current money, Jacob Bouron, a native of England, purchased 100 acres of land south of the village, and located here as early as 1792. He was accompanied by his wife Polly and son Joseph.

The Thurburs were prominent early settlers. Edward Thurbur, Sr., purchased, in 1793, of Moore & Corbin, two lots for £120 (New York money). He, however, never located on these lands, but in 1797 came into the town with his family and purchased lot 57 (Refugee), on the lakeshore, of Gen. Benjamin Moore, for £96. Here he made a clearing and built a house. His sons Eddy, Edward, Jr., Cromwell, Ezra, John, Abner, and Darius, and one daughter, Betsey, all settled in the town. Old Mr. Thurbur and his wife Abagail died, and are buried at Rouse's Point. He died in 1806.

An early settler was Thomas Fox, who came here from England, May 1, 1797, and with his wife Margaret and family settled first in the village of Champlain, and subsequently on lot 100, which he purchased for $240.

A sturdy pioneer was Elias Dewey, who came from Wethersfield, Conn., in 1797. He purchased one lot for £40, 28 acres for £68, and one lot for $400. He cleared his own land, which was subsequently occupied by his descendants.

John Mathews, an Englishman, settled in the town in 1793. As early as 1791, Caleb Thomas was in town, and lived on what was known as the "Hubbell Farm." The place was subsequently occupied by Darius Corbin.

In 1795 lot 28 was purchased by Peter Blean for £66.

* The ancestral style of spelling his name was Moore, but Judge Moore's father declared the "e" was useless and omitted it, which habit was followed by Mr. Moore until about the year 1808, when he again added the "e" to all his signatures. His patent was originally spelled the "Moorfield patent." He alludes to this change in the orthography of his name in his will, and justifies the propriety of changing it back to the ancestral way of spelling it.

† Settled either in Chazy or Mooers.

An early settler was Elijah Allen, who came from Stockbridge, Mass., on April 9, 1796, bought of Benj. Moore 215 acres of lot 16 (Refugee), located in the northwest corner of the town, for the sum of £172. Here he moved his family and resided for a number of years.

Capt. John Corbin, father of Royal Corbin, and father-in-law of Pliny Moore, came from Connecticut in 1795, and settled west of the village. Amasa Corbin located in the town in 1797, and opened the first store in the place. He was a son of Joseph Corbin, who, with his wife Mary and eight children, came from Connecticut in 1799, and purchased 3 lots,—13, 14, and 15,—for $3 per acre. He erected a frame house on lot 13, and lived and died there. His children subsequently occupied the old estate.

Capt. Simon Bateman came into the town in 1799, and for a time worked as a clothier in Moore's Mills, at the village. He afterwards settled in the west part of the town. He was captain in the militia previous to 1812.

A prominent pioneer was Samuel Hicks, Sr., who came from Bennington, Vt., in 1799, and built the first regular tavern in the village. He was subsequently appointed deputy collector, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, etc. He married a sister of Judge Pliny Moore's wife.

William Badlam (name changed, in 1816, to Bedlow) was also an early settler. He located on the "ox-bow," in the west part of the town, in 1799, on lot 12. Dr. Lyman subsequently purchased the farm, and the location is known as the Lyman Farm.

A prominent early settler in Champlain was Abijah North, who came with his brother, Lemuel North, from Vermont in 1800. They located on lot 111. Lemuel afterwards located in Chazy. Abijah North served as supervisor, and was also member of Assembly in 1822 and 1839.

David Moore, who married Elizabeth, a sister of Abijah North, settled on Corbeau Creek, in the southern part of the town, in 1800. He subsequently settled on lot 4, on the State road. Wm. Shute purchased 50 acres of land in 1800 for $162.50, being the north half of lot 110 (Smith & Graves patent), where he settled.

The following is a list of other early settlers who sought a home in Champlain, with the date of settlement of each: in 1799, Ephraim Smith, James Lain, Jonathan Slater, Benoni Hudson, Eseck Angel, Nicholas Haynes, Chas. L. Sullie, Reuben Randall; in 1796, Daniel Johnson; in 1798, Samuel Laroy; in 1800, David Mayo, Samuel Newell, Asa Angell, Jesse Williams, David Savage, George Perry, Silas Hubbell; in 1801, Moses H. Moores, orderly sergeant in the Revolutionary war, William and Moses Moores, John Angell, Caleb Smith, Justis Smith, Robert Stetson, Eli Dunning; in 1802, John Hayfford, Joseph King; in 1803, E. Cooper and Joseph Weeks.

Capt. Aaron Smith, who had served in the Revolution, settled in 1804, also Joshua Chapman. Thos. Dickinson settled in 1806. In 1807, Geo. M. Graves, Daniel T. Taylor, John Trask, Solomon Fitch, Daniel Moore, John Lord, Moses Yale, Clark Stevens, Caleb Leonard, Andrew Oliver; in 1808, A. Alber; in 1809, Thos. Whipple; in 1810, Dwight C. Hitchcock, Leverett Clark, Abraham Leonard; in 1811, W. B. Underhill; in 1812, James Marten; in 1813, James Sweet; in 1814, N. R. Moore.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The education of the young received early attention from the pioneers, and schools were opened as early as 1795 or 1796. At a town-meeting held Jan. 4, 1796, Nat. Douglass, Pliny Moore, and Zerah Curtis were chosen school trustees, being the first chosen in the town of Champlain. The town received from the State treasurer that year the sum of £22 14*s.* for school purposes, and voted to raise one-half that amount for the same purpose by taxation.

The first teacher was one Black, and the first school-house was a rude log structure erected on lands then owned by Judge Moore, near where the ravine crosses the highway near the old burying-ground. This school-house was built in 1797, and John Norburn that year was the teacher. In 1797 the money drawn from the State for school purposes was $48.37, and the town raised $24.19. In 1798 $80.22 was appropriated for this purpose. Up to this time there had been but one school taught in the town,—the one mentioned above, which was in Champlain village. From this time forward interest in the schools increased, and from that time to the present the educational advantages of the town of Champlain have been first-class. For present condition of schools see general history.

EARLY ROADS.

In 1793 three roads were laid out, one from the corner where Dewey afterwards settled, running easterly to the lake; one from the village to the "Rapids;" and one from the village north to the Canada line.* The road east from the village to the Dewey Corner appears to have been the first one running towards the lake-shore.

The South road, from King's Bay westerly to the river, now Coopersville, was first opened and surveyed in 1796. It led down between lots 31 and 32, and Noel Belanger and James Boudet were said to be living where it touched the lake, while John Cross lived on the shore where the North highway from Dewey's came down to the water. About a dozen roads were described in the town records as being opened through various parts of the town between the years 1793 and 1800.

THE CHAMPLAIN LAND-OFFICE OF 1797.

In 1797 the Moore brothers, Pliny and Benjamin, opened a land-office in the town, and the following is a copy of the announcement made in the Lansingburgh and Albany papers:

"LAND-OFFICE."

"The subscribers propose opening a Land-Office for the purchase and sale of lands on commission in the town of Champlain, County of Clinton, under the firm of Pliny and Benj. Moor. Any gentleman owning lands in said town or county wishing to sell, by furnishing the Subscribers with the terms on which they will dispose of them, may depend on having their business done with punctuality agreeable to instructions. The Subscribers are furnished with Maps of most of the Lands in the town of Champlain, and can give general information of the quality and situation of the different lots. Conveyancing will be done at said Office, also Surveying if required.

"PLINY MOOR.
"BENJAMIN MOOR.

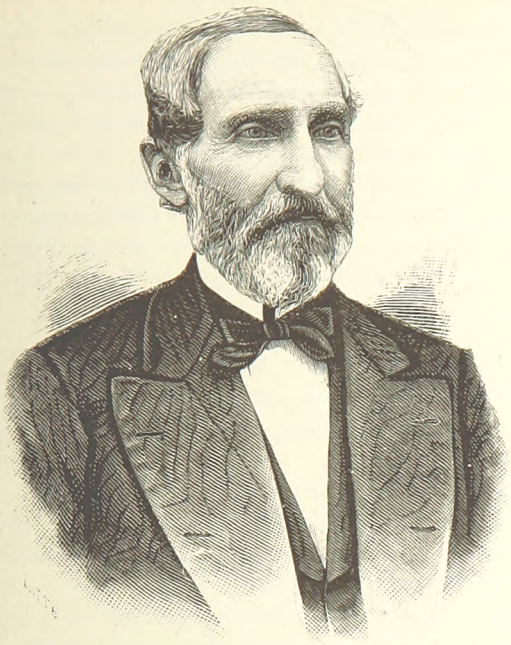
"CHAMPLAIN-TOWN, Sept. 25, 1797."

* In consequence of the records being lost, it is impossible to trace the laying out of the first road (Taylor).

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"COLD SPRING FARM,"
RESIDENCE OF LEMUEL NORTH, CHAMPLAIN, N.Y.



LEMUEL NORTH.

Photos. by Bigelow, Plattsburgh.



ABIJAH NORTH.

LEMUEL NORTH.

Among the representative families of Champlain none are more deserving of an honorable place upon the pages of history than this family.

Hon. Abijah North is of Scottish origin, his ancestors having come to this country previous to the Revolutionary war, and settled in New England. Abijah, son of John North, was born in Shoreham, Vt., Feb. 26, 1772. He was the eldest of three sons,—Abijah, Lemuel, and Nathaniel. He received a common-school education, but by reading and reflection acquired a good practical education. He taught school a few terms in Vermont before his marriage. He was reared a farmer, which honorable business he followed through life. He commenced life poor, but by his indomitable energy, combined with economy, he became in time one of the influential men and farmers of Clinton County. He worked upon the farm by the month and year until the year 1799, when he came to Champlain, and purchased the farm now owned by the family, and where A. B. Stetson now resides. He returned to Vermont and spent the following winter, and in 1800 returned with his brother Lemuel. These brothers worked together until they had purchased seven hundred and twenty acres of the finest farming land in Champlain, besides having accumulated a good property in Chazy.

Abijah was a successful farmer, and was known far and near as a fine breeder of horses and cattle. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, a leader of his party in his town, held various town offices, such as magistrate, supervisor, and loan commissioner, and in 1838 and 1839 represented his constituents in the Legislature.

He married, April 3, 1812, Pamelia Churchill, of Champlain, by whom six children—three sons and three daughters—were born, viz.: Russell C., Lemuel, Mary A., Pamelia, Sophia, and Ezekiel A. Mrs. North was born in Hubbardton, Vt., Oct. 2, 1791, and subsequently settled in Champlain.

Hon. Abijah North lived respected and died regretted by his neighbors. He was a man of unsullied character, of deep and earnest convictions. He was a kind husband, a good citizen, and an affectionate father. He died April 9, 1853. Mrs. North died May 12, 1853.

Lemuel North, son of Abijah and Pamelia North, was born in Champlain, on the old homestead, May 13, 1816. He was reared on the farm, which business has been his chief pursuit through life. He received a common-school education, and taught school several terms. In 1859, Mr. North removed to Rouse's Point, and while there was engaged as a merchant, at the same time having an interest in farming. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber, but his chief business has been farming. He is one of the recognized leading farmers of Champlain. He has one of the most productive farms in the town, situated two and a half miles south of the village of Champlain, and on the west side of the Chazy River. He raises fine stock, and some of his horses have sold as high as $7500 each, and several for $2500. He owned at one time the celebrated stallion known as the "Sherman Blackhawk," or North Horse, from whom some of the finest horses have come.

In politics, Mr. North has always affiliated with the Democratic party. He has held various town offices. He married Melvina L., daughter of Gen. Ezra Thurbur, of Champlain, July 20, 1843. She was born Aug. 16, 1824. Of this union two children were born, viz.: Abijah and Achsah A. Mrs. North was a member of the Episcopal Church. She died Aug. 4, 1862. Mr. North married for his second wife Lucia E., daughter of Benjamin Webster, of Rouse's Point, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1866. Mrs. North was born in Milton, Vt., June 16, 1840, and settled at Rouse's Point with her parents when but five years of age. Of this alliance one son, Lemuel W., was born Feb. 23, 1879.

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At about this period the influx of settlers was rapid, and not many years elapsed ere the lands had entirely passed out of the hands of the refugees. Judge Moore came into possession of large tracts of these lands. He purchased lot 12, of 420 acres, for 28 pounds of flour, and a large lot lying west of Plattsburgh, containing 333⅓ acres, for 3 ells of coarse cloth. Others sold their land-warrants for a few pounds of tobacco, a pair of mittens, or a glass of grog. Lot No. 30, in King's Bay, was sold for $12.

SLAVERY IN CHAMPLAIN.

Strange as it may sound to the dwellers of to-day, this "institution" existed in this town at its first settlement, and of the 17 slaves in Clinton County in 1790, 3 were held in Champlain.

Judge Moore was the owner of one, a girl named "Phillys;" the other two were owned by citizens living in the southern part of the town, now Chazy. In his will, Judge Moore says, "Phillys I purchased, five years old, as a slave. I gave her her freedom many years since. She has chosen to remain in my family as before her freedom." He willed her $10 annually on condition of her maintaining a moral character, and recommended her to the care and kindness of his surviving family. There were doubtless persons held to slavery here as late as 1800.

CHAPTER L.

CHAMPLAIN—(Continued).

Initial Events—The First House—The First Justice—The First Merchant—The Pioneer Post-Office, Etc.—Documentary History—Men of Champlain—Villages—Champlain—Rouse's Point—Coopersville—Perry's Mills—Cemeteries—Civil History—Supervisors and Town-Clerks from 1793 to 1880—Present Town Officials—Military History.

THE first settlers in the town were the Scotch refugees. The refugee lands were surveyed by Gen. Benjamin Moore, and the first surveyor of the "Moorfield Patent," as we have seen, was Judge Pliny Moore.

The first house in Champlain was erected by Louis Goseline, the refugee, as early as 1784. This was a log hut. The first frame house was the store of Wm. Corbin, erected about the year 1796.

The first justice was Pliny Moore, appointed in 1788. He was appointed judge in 1789.

The first merchant was Judge Moore, who kept goods in his house. Amasa Corbin sold goods in a corner of the grist-mill in 1797. Wm. Corbin also sold goods here, and Sept. 8, 1799, the first regular store was opened by Charles L. Sullie.

The first tailor was Samuel Willits, at the "Rapids," in 1797.

The first tannery and shoe-shop was established at the "Rapids," by David Savage, in 1800.

The first tanner and shoemaker in the village was Lyman Warren.

One Atkins, a British deserter, was a shoemaker at the "Rapids" about 1797.

The first carpenter was Jabez Fitch, at the Rapids. The first frame barn was erected by Judge Moore, in the village.

Caleb Thomas was the first blacksmith. Gershom Clark was a blacksmith in the village previous to 1800.

The first birth of American parents was Ann Moore, born in 1789, and the next that of Mercy Ashman, born Oct. 24, 1790.

The first post-office at Champlain was established previous to 1797. It was kept by one Pliny Moore in his dwelling. Prior to that time news was carried to the more southern papers by "a gentleman from the North," as the editors would say. Judge Hicks was postmaster at Champlain for many years.

The first mail-carrier of whom there is any record extant was one Douglass. Stephen Webber and Mark Moor were also early mail-carriers.

The first piano in town was bought by Judge Moore in 1810 or 1811. It was in the form of a harpsichord.

The first cook-stove in town was used by Judge Hicks.

The first brewery was started in 1806, by one Chamberlain; and the first distillery in 1811, by Wm. Price and George B. Depuyster.

The first mason was the old refugee Louis Goseline.

Simon Bateman was the first clothier; and the pioneer coopers were Mr. Beaumont, Benoni Hudson and sons, and a Mr. Badlam.

The first physician in Champlain was Enos G. Bell, who remained a few years, and left the town in 1798.

Dr. Benjamin Moore was the first established physician. He settled permanently in 1797, and during fifteen years was the only resident American doctor in the town.

The first resident minister was Nathaniel Colver, Jr., a Baptist, of the close-communion order. Jos. Mitchel, a Methodist itinerant, came here as early as 1798.

The first lawyer was Silas Hubbell, who decided upon a location in 1800, and in 1802 came with his family. He continued in practice fifty-seven years, until his death.

The old records show that in 1802 a bounty of $10 was offered for each wolf's head and "ears" killed in the town. This was increased in 1806 to $20, and in 1809 a tax of 50 cents was imposed on each dog.

In 1802, William Corbin, merchant, was convicted before Judge Pliny Moore for selling "one gill of rum by retail, to be drank in his house," without having license according to law. "This was the first affair of its kind," says Rev. Mr. Taylor, in his manuscript history, "mentioned as occurring in the town, and was of so grave a character as to be made worthy of record."

MEN OF CHAMPLAIN.

The following list embraces names of physicians, lawyers, clergymen, etc., who were born in or started in their profession from this town, or may be properly said to have been the products of the town of Champlain:

Physicians.—H. Rogers, E. B. Wood, Dexter B. Fox, John Hamilton, W. K. Dunning, J. Hamilton, John N. Oliver, John T. Myers, George W. Stetson, James Sweeney, Benjamin Moore, Edward J. Moore, Julius Churchill, R. R. Stetson, William Honsinger, allopathic; Hiram P. Taylor, Thompsonian.

Attorneys.—Richard Murray, Amasa Moore, William Hamilton, A. S. Kellogg, Lemuel Stetson, George W. Angell, Silas P. Hubbell, Frederick A. Hubbell, H. G. Robbins, Royal Corbin.

Clergymen.—Jehudi Ashman, Silas Ashman, A. D. Brinkerhoof, Ira Dunning, Peter Myers, Nelson Slater, Presbyterians; John Chase, A. Wetherspoon, D.D., Wm. Hawkins, Methodist Episcopal; Nathaniel Colver, Phineas Colver, Nathaniel Colver, Jr., Baptist; George W. Stetson, Charles O. Taylor, Daniel T. Taylor, Advent Christian; David Colver, S. C. Hayfford, Universalist.

Editors.—George W. Angell, Charles H. Webb, William E. Webb, J. Ashman, O. B. Ashman.

Missionaries.—J. Ashman, to Africa; Ellen J. Downs, to the Indians; Miss Chloe A. Allen, to Hindostan. She subsequently became the wife of Rev. Francis A. Douglass.

College Instructor.—Bernard Kellogg, Professor of Rhetoric in Middlebury College, in 1861.

Judges.—Pliny Moore, Samuel Hicks, Allen R. Moore, Daniel T. Taylor, James W. Wood, Henry C. Dickinson, Lemuel Stetson, Erastus D. Culver. The latter was a judge in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Assemblymen.—Allen R. Moore, Abijah North, Bela Edgerton, John Walker, Lemuel Stetson, Abijah North, Rufus Heaton, George V. Hoyle, Timothy Hoyle, and Morris P. Perry. John and J. Hamilton and Melancton Hicks were representatives in other States.

District Attorneys.—Lemuel Stetson, Charles E. Everest, and James Averill.

VILLAGES.

The largest village in this town is CHAMPLAIN, which is pleasantly located in the northern part of the town, on the Chazy River, and on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad. It contains a number of churches, one printing-office,* a bank, numerous stores, shops, etc., and has a population of about 1500.

Incorporation.—Champlain was incorporated Sept. 27, 1873, and on the 27th of the following month the following officers were elected: President, Timothy Hoyle; Trustees, Charles E. Everest, Henry W. Clark, Thomas Chalefon; Treasurer, Martin V. B. Stetson; Collector, Henry S. Milliette.

The following officers were appointed by the trustees: Clerk, Daniel T. T. Moore; Street Commissioner, Stephen J. J. Boileau; Chief of Police, John C. Biglow.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department was organized soon after the incorporation of the town, consisting of an engine company of 40 men, and a hose company of 10 men. The following were the first officers: Chief Engineer, Samuel M. Moore; First Assistant Engineer, Frank L. Channell; Foreman, Hiram L. Doolittle; First Assistant Foreman of Engine Company, Benjamin C. Moore; First Assistant Foreman of Hose Company, John Earl; Fire Warden, James Averill.

The first board of health consisted of Timothy Doyle, President; Doctors Churchill, Coit, and Daggett, and Messrs. Everest and Averill, Health Commissioners.

The various streets were named on the 26th of January, 1874.

THE CHAMPLAIN ACADEMY.

The Champlain Academy was organized in 1842, and in the same year the building was erected. The first trustees were Silas Hubbell, Noadiah Moore, Nathan Wells, Jabez Fitch, J. M. Burrows, J. C. Hubbell, Robert Stetson, Lovel Dunning, Joel Savage, D. C. Hitchcock, Ezekiel Brisbane, and D. T. T. Moore. The first principal of the academy was Azariah Hyde, A.M., and the first term began Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1842. D. K. Simonds was principal in 1862. The present principal is Robert S. McCullough, with Miss Mary J. Clark as assistant. The present board of education is as follows: S. A. Kellogg, President; Alex. Whiteside, A. H. Cook, G. R. Clark, Chas. F. Nye, Edward Hamilton; M. V. B. Stetson, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMPLAIN.

This bank was organized Feb. 20, 1864, with the following directors: George V. Hoyle, Albert Chapman, John North, Jas. M. Burroughs, David Finley, Wm. F. Cook, John H. Whiteside, Timothy Hoyle, and George E. Dunning. The first president, Geo. V. Hoyle, and the first cashier, Geo. E. Dunning. The original capital was $65,000, which was increased to $100,000 in 1865, and to $150,000 in 1866. Mr. Dunning resigned as cashier May 1, 1867, and M. V. B. Stetson was chosen to the position, which he still occupies. Geo. V. Hoyle continued as president until his death, Nov. 30, 1872, when Timothy Hoyle, his brother, was elected, and held the office until June 2, 1877, when he resigned, and Rufus Heaton was chosen, but resigned Oct. 30, 1877, when Timothy Hoyle was again elected, and is the present incumbent. The present officers are Timothy Hoyle, President; S. A. Kellogg, Vice-President; M. V. B. Stetson, Cashier; James Shaw, Jr., Teller; Directors, T. Hoyle, S. A. Kellogg, C. F. Nye, C. E. Everest, Wm. H. Sax, Wm. T. Crook, L. C. Dodge, H. F. Knapp, and A. P. Brooks.

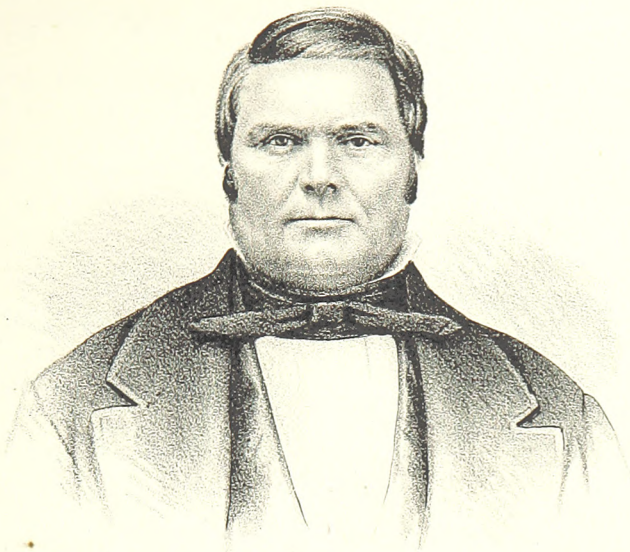
The present condition of the bank (Aug. 16, 1879) is as follows:

Loans and discounts	$239,054.85
U. S. bonds	150,000.00
Due from reserve agents	19,934.97
Lawful money	11,697.00
Silver	2,211.40
Items	880.94
National currency	3,594.00
Bank furniture and fixtures	5,000.00
Expense at	320.14
Premium at	4,000.00
Total resources	$436,693.30
Capital	$150,000.00
Surplus fund	30,000.00
Profit and loss	3,016.59
Circulation	135,000.00
Due depositors	117,039.17
Due banks	1,637.54
Liabilities	$436,693.30

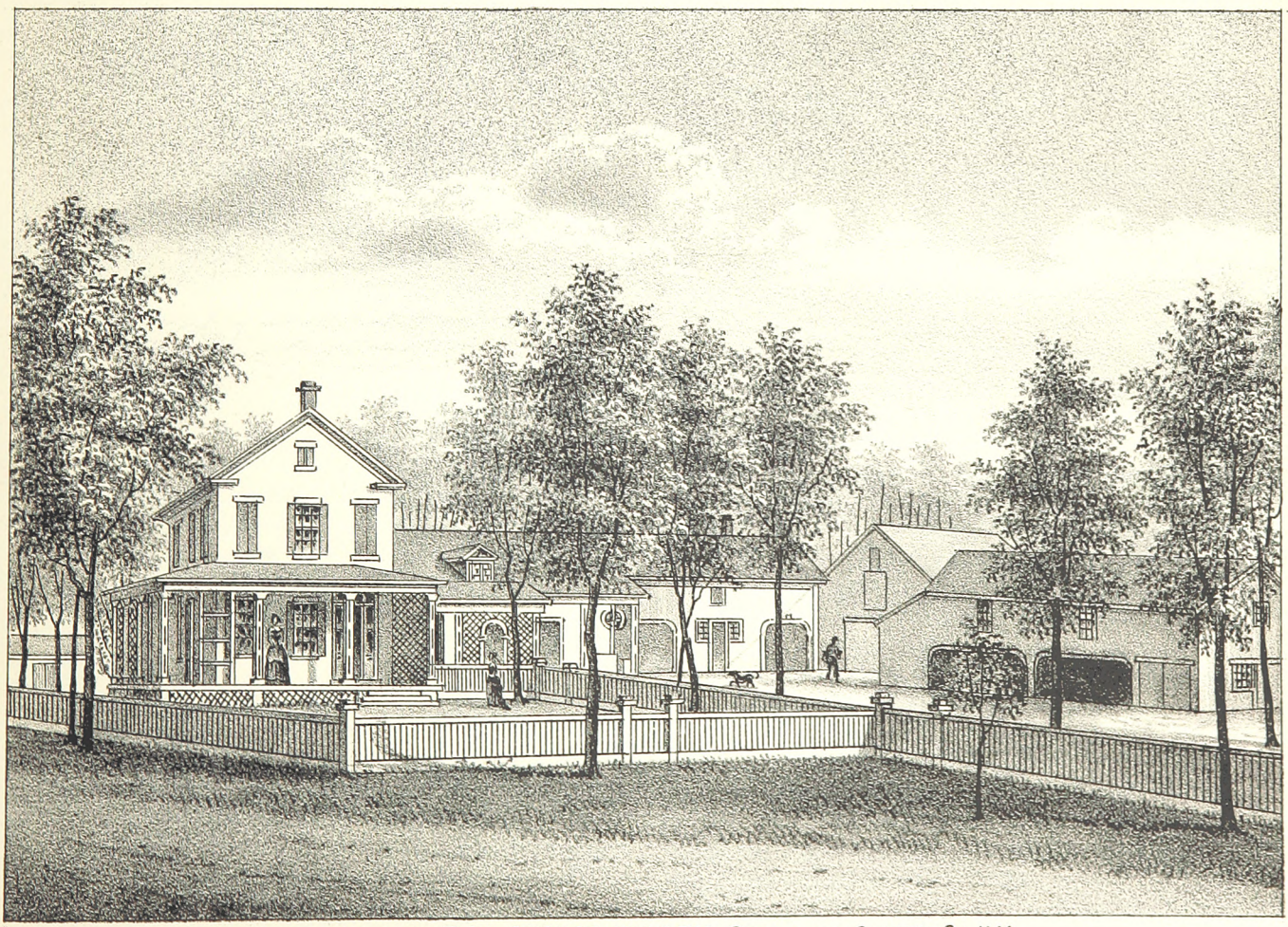
ROUSE'S POINT.

This village, which is pleasantly located on Lake Champlain, and is also a station on the New York and Canada and Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroads, received

* See chapter on the press of Clinton County.



GEO. DUDLEY.



RES. OF MRS. GEORGE DUDLEY, CHAMPLAIN, CLINTON CO., N.Y.

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MUSEUM

its name after Jacques Rouse, a refugee soldier, who settled here in 1783.*

In 1803 the place consisted of six small huts. The first frame house was erected by E. Thurbur. Among the early school-teachers in the vicinity were D. T. Taylor and Ira Corps. The first store was kept by Jos. Bindin, in 1804. Dr. James W. Wood was the first physician. An old settler here was a "Tory," named Chester Bullis, who lived on the lake-shore, on the east end of lot 52. His house also seems to have been a "Fort Blunder," for he dwelt here in perfect tranquillity, thinking himself on Canada soil. He had one eye blue and the other black.

The first post-office was opened here by Calvin K. Averill, in the old Thurbur store.

Incorporation.—The village was incorporated Feb. 27, 1877, and at an election held on the 20th of the succeeding month the following officers were chosen: President, P. H. Myers; Trustees, John Phillips, Wesley Weeks, and Eugene Vilie; Treasurer, H. J. Henry; Collector, Gilbert Hubbard.

The present officers are as follows: President, John Phillips; Trustees, F. W. Myers, Peter Huck, William Coats; Clerk, William Turner.

The Lake Lodge, No. 424, located at Rouse's Point, was organized Feb. 20, 1857, and installed June 2d, same year. The charter members were as follows: Benjamin Russell, Robert H. Powell, George W. Atkins, B. C. Webster, J. G. McCormick, J. C. Bigelow, J. G. Hasleys, Orin Hough, Jos. Sweeney, John T. Hammond, J. R. Armss, John Taylor, P. R. Wales, Isaac Fadden, John Phillips, and Abraham Klohs. The membership in 1862 was 33. Extinct.

There is a Masonic chapter located here, but we have been unable to secure any data concerning it.

Frontier Lodge, No. 167, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted Aug. 18, 1845, at Rouse's Point, with the following charter members: William Coates, N. G.; Nathan F. Webb, V. G.; S. D. Speer, Sec.; Charles D. Meigs, Treas.; Alex. Stearns, George Standage, George Price, George S. Gale, Francis Newlands, George Bertram, Wm. T. Crook, and Wm. Phillips. In April, 1859, the lodge was suspended.

The Rouse's Point Reform Club numbers about 80 members; Capt. T. F. Winthrop, President; Allen Day, Secretary.

Literary and Scientific Association.—A literary and scientific association was organized at Rouse's Point, November 10th. The officers of the association are Capt. D. White, President; Rev. J. R. Scanlon, Vice-President; T. W. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee, Rev. J. R. Scanlon, Irving McElroy, and J. H. Bowen, Esq.

The Lovell Printing and Publishing Company was established at Rouse's Point in August, 1874, and 150 persons were employed. In June, 1877, the business was transferred to Montreal. A portion of the immense building is now occupied by a sewing-machine company.

COOPERSVILLE is a hamlet in the southeastern part of the town, at the junction of the Big Chazy River and Corbeau Creek, and is also a station on the New York and Canada Railroad.

In 1805, Gen. Benj. Moore built a saw- and grist-mill at this point, and it was known as "Moore's Mills." The first post-office was established in 1841, with Horace Hayford as postmaster.

PERRY'S MILLS settlement was made in this part of the town at an early date, and for some time it was simply a mill station, known as "Scheifelin's Mills." The Scheifelin mill-privilege subsequently came into the possession of George Perry and Silas Hubbell. In 1819, Mr. Perry purchased Mr. Hubbell's interest, and became a resident of the place, and it has since been known as Perry's Mills. A post-office was established here in 1831, with Lucien Perry as postmaster.

CEMETERIES.

The land for the first burying-ground in this town was given by Judge Pliny Moore, and is the old ground on Moore Street, in the village of Champlain. It was laid out prior to the beginning of the present century, and the first burial was that of Amasa Corbin, who died April 16, 1799. His grave-stone bears the following inscription:

"Vain world, farewell to you,
Heaven is my native air;
I bid my friends a short adieu,
Impatient to be there."

Glenwood Cemetery was laid out in 1859, and the first burial was a child of A. Hitchcock. The first trustees of the association—which was formed Dec. 19, 1859—were John H. Whiteside, George V. Hoyle, W. F. Cook, Timothy Hoyle, Hiram Dudley, Freeman Nye, James Averill, David Finley, and William Dodds. The grounds were dedicated Aug. 3, 1860.

Maple Hill Cemetery was laid out in 1859, and the first one buried in it was Hannah Stearns. The old burying-ground at Rouse's Point was given and laid out by Ezra Thurbur, in 1823, and the first one buried in it was Elisha Smith. Of the two cemeteries at Perry's Mills, the oldest was laid out in 1810, and the other in 1840. In the latter, the first one buried was Thankful Patterson. There are several other small burying-grounds throughout the town, making in all about 25 acres of land devoted to the dead.

St. Patrick's Church has a very pleasant cemetery attached to the church, consisting of 1 acre. On the hill between Champlain and the old Bostwick place lies the cemetery of St. Mary's, being several acres of land, more or less adorned, high up, and finely situated. The cemetery of St. Joseph's was laid out as early as 1815 or 1816. It is very full; is situated on the river-bank. The first human thing ever buried in it was a lower limb belonging to Francis Bleau, which had been amputated. The oldest stone bears the name of Bartime Nevouex, 1821.

MASONIC.

The Masonic fraternity held meetings in town previous to 1810, and among the early members of the order were Benj. Tyler, Daniel T. Taylor, Isaac Wilsie, John Wallace, Wm. Wallace, the Mannings of Roxham, and the Odells, of Odelltown, C. E. Whether a lodge was formed in town at this early date, or whether lodges formed in Odelltown

* He had twenty-six children (Taylor).

and Alburgh simply held stated meetings here, it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty.

Champlain Lodge, No. 237, was organized Sept. 5, 1851, with the following charter members: A. J. Woodworth, Daniel T. Taylor, D. S. Holcomb, John Hungerford, Edward Springer, Benj. C. Webster, Orrin Hough, E. Ransom, N. Nichols, R. R. Rood, S. Cole, Epaphras Ransom, Jabez Fitch, Isaac Stone, J. C. Fitch, H. Carter, Ichabod Fitch, and Daniel Newell. The lodge was installed Dec. 27, 1857. The present officers are as follows: John C. Biglow, M.; Lewis Brassarel, Jr., S. W.; Wm. A. Blow, J. W.; Chas. Deal, Treas.; Chas. E. Everest, Sec.; Bartlett Nye, S. D.; Emerson J. Lord, J. D.; John R. Lafountain, S. M. C.; Nathan L. Smith, J. M. C.; George Cookman, Tyler; Henry W. Clark, Marshal; Charles E. Everest, Charles Deal, and Bartlett Nye, Trustees.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Champlain was formed upon the organization of Clinton County, March 7, 1778, and its bounds are thus described in the "Laws of New York for 1789," vol. ii. p. 331:

"All that part of the county of Clinton lying to the northward of the town of Plattsburgh, south of the boundaries of this State, west of the east bounds of the county of Clinton, and east of the county of Montgomery, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Champlain."

In addition to its present territory its boundaries embraced the present towns of Chazy, Altona, Mooers, Ellenburgh, and Clinton in this county, and the town of Chateaugay in Franklin County.

The records of this town from its organization to 1793 are lost, hence we are unable to give the civil list for that period.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from 1793 to the present time:

SUPERVISORS.

1793–1802, William Beaumont; 1803, no record; 1804–5, Samuel Hicks; 1806–12, Abijah North; 1813, George B. Depuyster; 1814–15, Benj. Moore; 1816, Thomas J. Whiteside; 1817–20, Abijah North; 1821, Ezra Thurbur; 1822, Thomas J. Whiteside; 1822–31, Abijah North; 1832, Royal C. Moore; 1833, Abijah North; 1834, Benjamin Fassett; 1835–37, George Parry; 1838–39, Benjamin Fassett; 1840, A. Albee; 1841, William B. Underhill; 1842–43, A. Albee; 1844, Jas. M. Burrows; 1845–47, Henry C. Dickinson; 1848, George V. Hoyle; 1849–50, Chauncey Smith; 1851–52, James M. Burrows; 1853–55, William S. Daggett; 1856, John H. Whiteside; 1857, William T. Crook; 1858, Charles E. Everest; 1859, Daniel D. T. Moore; 1860–63, George E. Dunning; 1864–66, Thomas H. Slingsbley; 1867–71, George H. Burroughs; 1872, Wm. V. B. Stetson; 1873, P. H. Myres; 1874–75, Hiram L. Doolittle; 1876, Lyndhurst C. Dodge; 1877–79, Jas. Averill, Jr.

TOWN CLERKS.

1793–98, Samuel Ashman; 1799, Amasa Corbin,* Benjamin Moore; 1800–1, Benjamin Moore; 1802, Charles L. Saillie; 1803, Silas Hubbell; 1804–5, Samuel Ashman; 1806–10, Samuel Beaumont; 1811–15, Silas Hubbell; 1816–22, Allen R. Moore; 1823, William B. Underhill; 1824–39, Joel Savage; 1840, Charles S. Moore and Horatio G. Robbins; 1841, Horatio G. Robbins; 1842–51, Joel Savage; 1852, David Finley; 1853–59, George E. Dunning; 1860, Benjamin C. Moore; 1861–65, Pliny F. Dunning; 1866, Julius C. Moore; 1867–71, John F. Gilbert; 1872, Charles Deal; 1873–79, Ransom W. Graves.

* He died in April, and Dr. Benj. Moore was chosen April 30th.

CHAPTER LI.

CHAMPLAIN—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History—Methodist Episcopal—Baptist—Presbyterian—Roman Catholic—Protestant Episcopal.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

THE itinerant Methodist, although not the pioneer preacher, was yet early on the ground of old Champlain. We must certainly fix the date of his advent here in the past century.

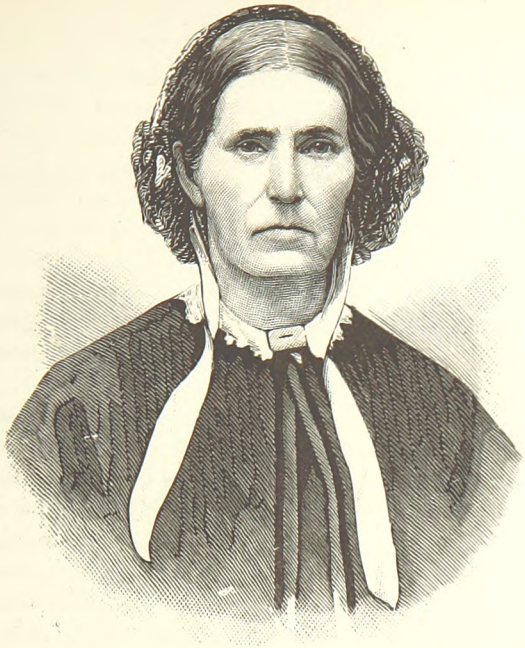
M'Lane, Chichester, Hedding, Ryan, Pearse, Bates, Cook, Draper, Whiting, the Smiths, McKain, Bussey, and all the old pioneers of Methodism in Northern New York, are remembered by the first settlers as having many if not all of them preached in Champlain, organized classes, and held quarterly meetings. In the south part of the town, in what is now Chazy, Rev. William Anson, from Grand Isle, held frequent meetings for divine service as early as 1803–4, and many persons were converted to Christ.

Early settlers assert the presence here of Rev. Joseph Mitchel and Rev. Elijah Hedding as early as 1799. Mitchel came first. The first quarterly meeting was held at what is now Perry's Mills, in the barn of John Lain, in 1799. John Mathews and wife, Alice C., were on the ground in 1793, Phineas Fox in 1797, William Lewis in 1798. They either brought their Methodism with them from England, or were early converts to the faith after their removal to the town. Joseph Mitchel was distinctly remembered as a man of great spiritual power. Such is the testimony of William Fox, grandson of Phineas, whose memory eighteen years ago vividly ran into the past century. The ministers came on horseback through vast forests on a ride of two hundred miles, passing down on one side the lake and up on the other, consuming some four weeks in traversing the circuit, and preaching once, often twice, a day. Pulpits there were none, pay was scanty indeed, and people lived few and far between. In 1800 there were only about 100 families in all Champlain.

There exists no satisfactory record of any organization until 1810. But at this date William Lewis, already named, was licensed as an exhorter. He resided at what is now called Perry's Mills, then called "Scheifelin's Mills." He frequently held religious meetings and led a class. It is not known, however, at what date the first class was formed. It is known that Phineas Fox, on the ground in 1797, was the first class-leader, and Thomas Fox was the next. William Fox was certainly leader of a Methodist class previous to 1810, for in that year John Mathews led the class. The Foxes lived on the flat in the village, and afterwards on the "Odelltown Road."

The little class of 1810 was composed of John Mathews, Alice C. Mathews, Phineas Fox, Thomas Fox, Margaret Fox, Mrs. Pangman, Joseph Pratt, Lucy Pratt, Lois Lewis, Margaret Johnson, and Louisa Squires. The year that followed saw Dwight C. Hitchcock, Sophia Hitchcock, Rachel Mathews, and Leah Mathews, with others, enrolled as members.

Regular preaching at stated times was established by 1810, unbroken now for a period of sixty-six years. The



MRS. LEVI R. WATERS.



LEVI R. WATERS.

Photos. by Bigelow, Plattsburgh.

LEVI R. WATERS.

Among the early pioneer families of Champlain may be mentioned the Waters family. They are of English and Irish extraction. John Waters, only son of an English sea-captain by the name of John Waters, was born at Providence, R. I., Aug. 20, 1777. His mother was an Irish lady by the name of Hannah Newland. His father was lost at sea, hence nothing is known of him; and his wife married for her second husband C. Burgess, who was killed by the falling of a limb from a tree; and she married for her third husband a Mr. Dickinson.

John Waters was a farmer by occupation. He left Providence when about fifteen years of age, and settled in Deerfield, Mass., and remained there until he married Huldah Robbins, a native of Deerfield, Mass., about 1798 or 1799. Miss Huldah Robbins was born in March, 1772. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Robbins, and was one of a large and intelligent family. Of the union of John and Huldah Waters four children were born, viz.: John, born in Deerfield, Mass.; Asa, died while young; Levi R., who was born in Champlain, N. Y., May 16, 1806; and Huldah.

John Waters settled in Champlain in 1802, in the southern part of the town. He was regarded a good farmer. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received land warrants for his services. He was a Democrat in politics, and held some minor town offices.

He died in April, 1863, and was buried in the Waters' Cemetery. Mrs. Waters was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lady of social influence. She died in July, 1846, and was buried by the side of her husband.

Levi R. Waters was reared as a farmer, and has continued to follow it ever since. He taught school several terms when a young man. He was a faithful son, and worked for his father until he was twenty-one. He married Polly Loomis, daughter of Alexander and Eunice Loomis, Oct. 14, 1829. Mrs. Waters was born in Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., June 25, 1806, and settled in Chazy with her parents when a child.

By the alliance of Mr. and Mrs. Waters nine children have been born, six of whom are living, viz.: Cyrus, an influential farmer and surveyor of Champlain; Horatio G. R., farmer and cattle-dealer, and is on the old home; Hiram, a soldier in the Rebellion, of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, served during the war, held various military positions from private to 1st lieutenant, and is now an orange grower in Florida; Alexander L., deceased; Polly, a retired school-teacher, and now lives with her parents; Harry and Harriet, twins; Harry is a farmer in the town of Mooers, and Harriet died while young; and Eunice, married Ira Baxter, and resides in Champlain.

Mr. Waters is one of the substantial old native-born citizens of Champlain,—a man respected by all, and one who has by economy and perseverance accumulated a fine property. Mrs. Waters is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been for fifty years. Mr. Waters is a Republican in politics; has held few minor offices in the town.

Mr. and Mrs. Waters are now in their seventy-fourth year. Age is making its marks upon them, but they have lived to see those who started life with them pass away, and their children grow to manhood and womanhood, and settled in life, and are among the respectable citizens of the county.

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next year the Champlain district was organized, continuing until 1828, when another division was formed, and what is still called the Plattsburgh district was set off and organized.

During the war of 1812–14 the peace of the frontiers was much disturbed, the ministers came irregularly, and all religious interests suffered. Champlain lay in the path of invading armies, and its inhabitants were in constant disquiet. Meetings were held in the old stone mill at Champlain, which was built for a clothing-mill and dwelling-house. The building was owned by Judge Moore, and is still standing at the west end of the iron bridge. Samuel Hicks having in 1799 put up a house expressly for a tavern on the spot where now stands the Champlain House, his largest rooms were opened for preaching by the Methodist itinerants. The dwelling-house of Mr. Pratt, which stood on the site now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church, also the Masonic Hall and other places, were made Bethels for gathering and worship. The believers were simple in dress, humble in spirit, and accessions were from time to time made to their number.

The First Class at Perry's Mills.—A class was formed at Perry's Mills in 1816, with James Patterson for its leader. One was also organized at Rouse's Point in 1826, and John Pettenger appointed to lead it. These classes and leaders are the first known to have existed in the villages named.

From 1811 and on to 1828 the preachers were Jacob Beeman and Heman Garlic in 1811; Heman Garlic and Elisha P. Jacob in 1812; Nicholas White and Timothy Miner in 1813; Nicholas White and William Ross in 1814; John B. Stratton and —— Eighmey in 1815; E. Barret and Buel Goodsell in 1816; A. Dunbar and J. Byington, also M. Amedon, in 1817; Gilbert Lyon and Harvey de Woolf in 1818; Gilbert Lyon and Phineas Doane in 1819; Buel Goodsell in 1820 and 1821; Seymour Landon and Elijah Crane in 1822; Seymour Landon and William Todd in 1823; James Quinlan and William Todd in 1824; James Quinlan and Asa Bushnell in 1825; Roswell Kelley and Orville Kimpton in 1826; Roswell Kelley and Charles P. Clark in 1827; and Daniel Brayton and Charles P. Clark in 1828.

We have very few particulars of the progress and history of Methodism in town during the larger part of this period. A brick school-house was built at Champlain in 1816, and a stone one at Rouse's Point in 1824, that were used by the various denominations for places of divine worship.

Dec. 10, 1822, a subscription was commenced to erect a church edifice. The site was on the State road, one and a half mile south of the village of Champlain, on the Toby lot. The building was located on this spot for the purpose of having it stand in the centre of the town for the better accommodation of all, and was completed in 1823. The trustees of this first house of worship were Jesse Toby, Dwight C. Hitchcock, Hiram W. Hitchcock, William Junior Churchill, and William Pettenger.

In this place the believers assembled for seven years, when in 1830 the edifice was found inconvenient in location, and was moved into the village, upon the spot where the present church stands. Here it remained until 1846, when it was sold and removed across the street to near the foot of the hill, where it was occupied as a dwelling-house until 1860, when it was purchased by the Roman Catholics, refitted as a house of worship, and is still used by them for this purpose.

A season of revival occurred under pastors Brayton and Goodrich in 1829–30, and Benjamin Marvin in 1833.

The first camp-meeting ever held in town by the denomination was on land owned by Hiram Dudley, between the foundry and the gulley on the east where now the iron horse speeds away. It occurred in the summer of 1835. Not a few still remember the divine unction then manifested, and the pathos and eloquence of Rev. John Haslem, the Irish wit and powerful preacher, who held the people bound in the spell of his consecrated magnetism. When on the last night the roll of the converted was called, the number reported was one hundred. Two other camp meetings were held in after-years, no others being held by the Methodists until 1875.

Champlain was separated from Mooers as a circuit in 1840, although the quarterly meetings were held as one until 1850. From 1840 till 1845 the church experienced vicissitudes and was much agitated. The anti-slavery movement caused the secession of some to a new organization, the True Wesleyans. The Adventists appeared in town in 1842. There was much division in feeling. Three official members and seventeen others left the classes to ally themselves with the new order. With this loss there was still a degree of gain. Rev. Isaac Adrian, the Adventist evangelist, held meetings in March, 1842, in the then unfinished stone church at Rouse's Point. The resident pastor refusing to co-operate with him and his colleagues, Rev. J. W. Belknap, of Chazy, came and continued the meetings for a month, the result being the conversion of a hundred souls, and an accession to the Methodist classes of nearly seventy members, some of whom are prominent ones to-day.

On the 2d of August, 1846, a contract was made with Artemas Moses to build a new brick church edifice on the site of the old one, sold to the Romanists. The names of the trustees were Hiram Dudley, D. C. Hitchcock, John Johnson, and James Honsinger, Rev. N. B. Wood being the pastor in charge. The building, 46 by 34 feet in size, was completed in December, 1848, at a cost of $2115, and was dedicated by D. Starks, the then presiding elder.

In the autumn of 1855 the house was enlarged under the direction of Perrin W. Converse, William Dodds, and William Allison, who had been chosen a committee for this purpose. The edifice was reopened on Jan. 16, 1856, and rededicated under the supervision of William Griffin, the elder then presiding. The expenses of enlargement (including a bell which cost $343) reached the sum of $2200, making the total cost $4315.

Revivals are reported under pastors Hagar, in 1851, and Merrill, in 1855.

In 1856, Rouse's Point was first set off from Champlain as a separate station. Continuing our list of the names of the ministers, together with the years of their service in town, we present: Daniel Brayton and James R. Goodrich in 1829; Hiram Meeker, Alexander Hulin, and J. R. Goodrich, 1830; Hiram Meeker and Cyrus Meeker, 1831; J. W. B. Wood and William Richards, 1832; Benjamin

Marvin, 1833; C. R. Morris and J. D. White, 1834; C. R. Morris and William Frazier, 1835; John Graves and H. Dunn, 1836; John Graves and Orrin Gregg, 1837; J. D. Burnham and Orrin Gregg, 1838; J. D. Burnham and M. Townsend, 1839; J. D. White and John Chase, 1840; J. D. White and George S. Gold, 1841; Benjamin Marvin, 1842; William Hurd, 1843; Oliver E. Spicer, 1844–45; Newton B. Wood, 1846–47; Josiah F. Chamberlain, 1848–49; Charles L. Hagar, 1850; C. L. Hagar and W. H. Meeker, 1851; Aaron Hall and John Kernan, 1852; Charles C. Gilbert, 1853–54; S. M. Merrill, 1855; William Bedell, 1856–57; Charles L. Hagar, 1858–59; Thomas A. Griffin, 1860–61; J. D. White, 1862–64; Andrew Witherspoon, 1865; M. A. Wicker, 1866–67; John Vrooman, 1868–69; A. S. Bigelow, 1870–72; S. D. Elkins, 1873–75; M. White, 1876–77; Oren Gregg, 1878, present incumbent.

At Rouse's Point, upon its becoming a station, we name S. M. Merrill, 1856; C. R. Ford, 1857; Adolphus Canoll, 1858–59; C. L. Hagar, 1860; C. C. Gilbert, 1861.

Previous to 1831 none of the preachers were residents of the town. That year Cyrus Meeker lived at Rouse's Point.

In the midst of a religious awakening an attempt was made to erect in that village a denominational house; an incorporation was formed, $1270 was raised by subscription, and in October of that year the edifice, constructed of stone, was commenced. The first trustees were Joseph King, Emerson B. Lewis, John Walker, Rufus Norton, John W. Bailey, Clark Stearns, and John Angell. The land, one acre, was purchased of E. B. Lewis and Horace M. White. The enterprise failing for lack of funds, the building was sold, and a union was formed with other denominations for the purpose of completing it.

In 1837, Alexander Stearns was, by the union trustees, employed to finish the structure, which was accomplished in January, 1844, and it was then sold to the pew-holders. Three clergymen assisted at its dedication, viz., Rev. Conant Sawyer, Baptist, in the forenoon; Rev. A. M. Brinkerhoof, Presbyterian, in the afternoon; and Rev. William Hurd, Methodist, in the evening. The building is 65 by 40 feet, and there are sittings for 300 persons. A bell, weighing 800 pounds and costing $300, was put up in July, 1845. The cost to the union trustees was $2925; its present estimated value is $4000. It is still held in trust, but the other denominations have long since abandoned its use, and its ownership has probably reverted to the Methodists, who have constantly occupied it for a period of thirty-two years.

May 6, 1873, was a dark day in the history of the Methdist Episcopal Church in Champlain. A destructive fire occurred, and the holy and beautiful house where the fathers worshiped was consumed with flames, and all her pleasant things laid waste. The parsonage, situated adjacent, was also laid in ruins, and a total financial loss of $6000 was entailed, with no insurance upon anything. Only the furniture of the parsonage and a few movable things in the church were saved.

The retiring pastor, A. S. Bigelow, was about removing; the new pastor, S. D. Elkins, found the house of worship and the minister's home in ashes, the Sunday-school scattered, and the flock disheartened. Undaunted by disaster, the incoming pastor was found equal to such a dire emergency. The Presbyterians kindly tendered the use of their vestry, which was occupied by the unfortunate people until February, 1875. On the 18th the church resolved to build anew, and May 24th saw the workers in order. Messrs. Elkins, Dodds, and Pettenger were chosen a building committee. In a short time $1800 were pledged to the enterprise. The edifice, a neat one built of brick, with arched windows of stained glass, a spire 120 feet in height, rose steadily from the site where the former lay in ashes. The main building is 50 by 36 feet, the transept or chapel, 48 by 28 feet; the latter will seat 200, and the main audience-room some 375 persons. The bell, presented by P. W. Converse, of Troy, weighs 1030 pounds. Many warm hearts and friendly hands of other denominational bodies aided the builders. On Feb. 17, 1875, the chapel was dedicated under the supervision of the presiding elder, Rev. T. A. Griffin. Mainly to the self-sacrifice, devotion, and untiring labors of the intrepid pastor, S. D. Elkins, is due its speedy erection. The entire property is worth $6000.

The present officers (1879) are as follows: Wm. Dodds, Russel Moore, Joseph Pettanger, Austin C. Leonard, Loyal Cross, Henry Oliver, Eugene S. Gilbert, John T. Stewart, and Arthur A. Hitchcock; Trustees, William Dodds, James Palmer, Wilson Graves, Loyal Cross, and George Earle.

THE OLD BAPTIST CHURCH.

The preachers of this faith were here as early as 1793. That year Elder Nathaniel Colver, Sr., and his wife, Ruth Colver, removed to this town from Spencertown, N. Y., settling upon land on the right bank of the river, first clearing and occupying the lot and erecting thereon a log dwelling. The location is said to be opposite the so-called "Sweet Farm," once owned by the Colvers. They had four sons, named Nathaniel, David, Orandatus, and Charles. David is reported as having been a Universalist preacher, while Nathaniel, Jr., inherited the faith of his father, became a minister of the Baptist order as early as 1795, and held religious meetings in the town. Whether the senior Colver performed professional labor among the early settlers after his coming hither or not, we have been unable to ascertain. But Nathaniel, Jr., held meetings in private houses and barns for several years prior to the advent of any other denominational clergyman of whom we have any knowledge. "I find him," says Rev. D. T. Taylor, "occupying, with his wife Esther, the lot No. 70, Smith and Graves patent, in 1795, rearing sons who subsequently became celebrated ministers among the Baptists. I refer to Phineas and Nathaniel, the last named dying some six years since, while of the former came Hon. E. D. Colver, well known to many as a gifted public man."

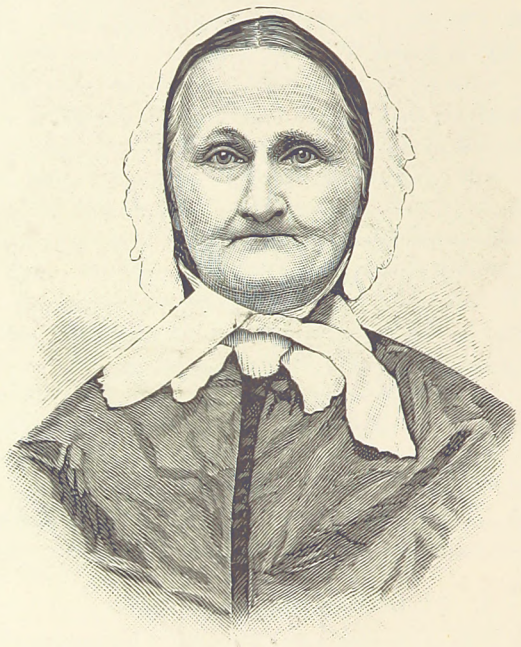
In 1803 or 1804, Nathaniel Colver was ordained as an elder, the ceremony taking place in John Thurber's barn. About the same time "The First Baptist Church in Champlain" was regularly organized with Elder Colver for its pastor. The eldest Colver was also a member of this church. Other first members were Samuel Newell, who was chosen deacon; John Thurber, who was appointed clerk; Elizabeth Newell, Abigail Shute, and several others,

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CALEB LEONARD.



MRS. CALEB LEONARD.

CALEB LEONARD

was of English origin. His father, Moses Leonard, had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom were born at Athol, Mass. Moses lived and died at Athol.

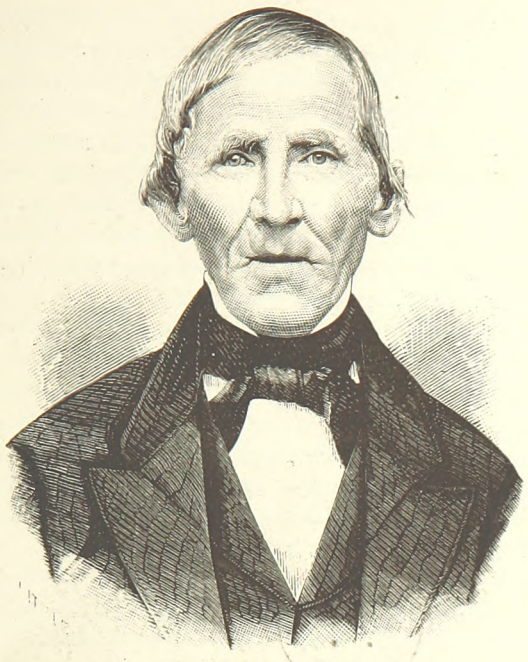
Caleb Leonard was born in 1781, married Triphena Goddard, of Orange, Mass. She was born June 2, 1788, and died June 21, 1871.

They had a family of twelve children, viz.: Moses, Carlisle T. (deceased), Asa, David, William, Orrin, Lovica, Lucy (deceased), Austin, Lucena, Polly, and Nathan (deceased); all were born in Champlain except the eldest, Moses, who was born in Athol, Mass. All of this large family lived to be men and women, except Lucy, who died at the age of three years.

Mr. Leonard settled in Champlain in 1803, on the place now owned by his son Austin.

He was a shoemaker by trade. In politics he was a Whig. He died Jan. 24, 1864.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are here inserted by Omri Smith and wife, in memory of them.



EPHRAIM SMITH.



MRS. EPHRAIM SMITH.

EPHRAIM SMITH,

son of Caleb Smith, was born at Athol, Mass., Nov. 30, 1776. His father was of English extraction, and settled at Athol, Mass., before the Revolutionary war.

Caleb had a family of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to an extreme old age, several of them reaching ninety years and upwards. He was a farmer and brickmaker by occupation, and his chief delight was in hunting, which occupied very much of his time. He died at Athol, Mass.

Ephraim was married to Lydia Mastern in 1804. She was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1779. They had a family of seven children, viz.: Polly (deceased), Chaney, Sally (deceased), Emeline, Omri, Lyman (deceased), and James, all of whom were born on the farm in Champlain, N. Y., now owned by Chaney. Ephraim Smith settled in Champlain in the year 1800; remained a year, went back to Athol, spent one winter, and returned the following spring.

He was a mason and farmer by occupation; in politics a Whig. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died May 1, 1865, and Mrs. Smith died in September, 1874.

Chaney Smith, son of Ephraim, was born Dec. 9, 1807. He married Hannah Chapman for his first wife, by whom three children were borne, viz.: Matilda (deceased), Augusta, and Alfred. He married for his second wife Samira Hayford, of Champlain, by whom four children were borne, viz.: Nettie, Franklin P., John, and Ella.

Mr. Smith is one of the influential farmers of Champlain, a man of strict integrity and respected by all. In politics a Democrat. He has held various official positions.

Omri Smith was born June 15, 1814; married Lovica A. Leonard, daughter of Caleb Leonard, of Champlain, Jan. 29, 1840. She was born July 14, 1818. They have reared one daughter, Isabella, who married Elisha Little, a merchant of Chazy.

Mr. Smith is a farmer. He settled where he now resides in 1845. No more honorable men can be found in the town or county than these two brothers, Chaney and Omri. Omri Smith is a Republican in politics.

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now unknown, were also the first members. Subsequently the following persons became members, namely: Elias Hamilton, Dorcas Hamilton, Esther Thurber, Thankful Thurber, John Smedley and his wife, Royal Converse and his wife, Ruth Colver, and some others. It is not known that any of these are now living. Divine service was held in the house of Judge Pliny Moore and in various places, and the regularly monthly church covenant gatherings established down to the breaking out of the war of 1812, when, Deacon Newell dying, and Elder Colver deeming it his duty to remove from the town to some more peaceful locality, the little church, after struggling on for a few years to maintain an existence, was utterly broken up, and its integrity became extinct. It is unfortunate that the church records of this period are lost, and memory alone furnishes this information. It is asserted that the early Baptists were rigid Calvinists, and boldly proclaimed from their pulpits the damnation of infants, their hearers sometimes just as boldly and openly contradicting them.

After an interregnum of some ten years, in 1822, on the 11th and 12th days of September, "The Second Baptist Church in Chazy," as it was termed, was organized at the house of Henry Cummings, in Chazy, the ordaining elders present being Rev. Henry Chamberlain, of Westport; Rev. Parker Reynolds, of Peru; and Rev. Jeremiah H. Dwyer, of Essex, with nineteen lay delegates from the various churches in surrounding towns. The first deacons chosen were 'Squire Ferris and Lyman Low, while James Luther was appointed clerk. Other first members were James Sweet, Mrs. Low, and Diadama Ferris. In the following year, in August, the church met for the first time in this town, the monthly gathering being in the house of William Shute. The old members of the First Church, such as remained, now connected themselves with the new, and accessions were also made of residents of the town of Alburgh, Vt. From this time on the meetings of this "Chazy" church appear to have been mainly held in the town of Champlain, the majority of its principal members residing here. This year, 1823, one Elder Caryl was present as moderator at one of the covenant meetings.

In 1824, on the second Saturday in August, Elder Holland Turner became their first pastor, and, taking up his residence at Rouse's Point, from that time forward no more church gatherings are put on record as having occurred in Chazy. Elder Turner preached the word and taught a common school, occupying with his family for a number of years the old Joel Smith dwelling, known then and since as "The Haunted House."

Henry Hoyle and Gen. Ezra Thurber were that year admitted to fellowship, and became prominent members. At a covenant meeting held at Rouse's Point, Jan. 21, 1826, it is recorded that "Deacon 'Squire Ferris made a confession to the church for having attended and taken part in a shooting match, which is by the church considered gambling; after his confession he was received by the church."

On Oct. 10, 1830, Elder Holland Turner, after a pastorate of six years, during which time twenty-four persons had been baptized and joined the church, removed from Rouse's Point to Plattsburgh, leaving the scattered flock destitute of a shepherd. For ten years they had but temporary supplies in gospel work. Elders Dunham, Story, Clark, Safford, Palmer, and Gates are named as having held religious services with the body onward at various times until 1840. Shortly after the resignation and removal of Elder Turner, a meeting was held at Rouse's Point to consult in common respecting the erection of a church edifice, and a union house was subsequently built, but no denominational house of worship was ever built in town by the Baptists. By the year 1840 the branch churches in adjoining towns had so far withdrawn, leaving the church in Champlain by itself, that on the 12th of September in that year its membership was reduced to 22 only, consisting of 8 males and 14 females. May 14, 1842, Ezra Thurber resigned his clerkship, which office he had filled acceptably for ten years, and on the 21st of the same month he died, aged sixty-one years.

During the years 1843–45 and 1846, Elder Conant Sawyer, from Keeseville, preached the gospel and administered the ordinances to the church, supplying them with considerable regularity one-third of the time in the years just named. Elder Dodge and the old pastor Turner also visited the place, the latter delivering his last and farewell discourse here July 12, 1845, from the last verse of the last chapter of the Revelations. A conference of four or five days' duration was held by some half-dozen clergymen in the stone church at Rouse's Point, in June, 1846, it being an earnest effort to revive the dying denomination; but the effort met with little success, and the church, becoming discouraged, was soon broken up, being unable longer to sustain separate meetings or represent itself in the Associations. On Feb. 21, 1846, the church records utterly came to an end. As already shown on a previous page, the stone union house of worship at Rouse's Point had been completed and dedicated two years previously, and, as the Baptists had contributed in aid of its construction, they became entitled to its use one-third of the time (the Methodists and Presbyterians occupying it the remaining two-thirds), and did so use it as a house of worship. But the difficulty of procuring a preacher, and the diminished membership and means to properly support one, rendered it impossible to continue regular meeting. In 1861, Elder Stephen Wright came and held some meetings, but the attendance was small, and after an ineffectual attempt to resuscitate things he left. We do not know of any regular preaching here by the Baptists since Mr. Wright's departure. Rev. Mr. Douglass, a Baptist clergyman and missionary from abroad, assisted during the revival effort made in the Congregational church in Champlain, in 1866–67, and immersed at their request twelve of the converts in the waters of the river. There are very many Christian people in town who are ardent believers in immersion, but the Baptist Church, as such, is extinct, whether for all time or only for a season it is impossible now to say.

From the organization of this church in 1822 until its breaking up in 1846, a period of twenty-four years, there were 61 different individuals who became its members. They embraced some of our best citizens. In May, 1845, there were but 16 members belonging to it, 7 of whom were males and 9 were females. In 1862 there were but 10 of this number known to have been living, 8 of them being residents of this town. Their names were James

Masten, Caleb Smith, Naomi Smith, Oliver Odell, Samantha Odell, Dorcas Hamilton, Mary Masten, and Julia Ann Masten. Of these the last named is the only one who has survived the ravages of the great enemy, Death, at the time of preparing this historical sketch. She lives at Rouse's Point. All the others "Time's hand hath swept away."

CONGREGATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN.

The original members of the Congregational Presbyterian Church in Champlain were Judge Pliny Moore, Ebenezer Dunning, David Savage, Martha Savage, William Savage, Jonathan Darrow, Robert Martin, Sarah Martin, Sarah Hamilton.

A number of these persons were on the ground previous to 1800, bringing their orthodox tendencies with them. A missionary of the denomination, named Miller, visited the town in 1802, and administered the rite of baptism to two of Pliny Moore's children, viz., Noadiah and Amasa. These were probably the first cases of baptism among this order. Shortly afterwards, Rev. Benjamin Wooster came, and another child of Pliny Moore, named Lucretia M., received the rite at his hands.

The same year, on the 13th of July, 1802, the church was permanently organized by Rev. Mr. Wooster, consisting of the 9 members above named. Of these, David Savage was chosen to the office of deacon, he faithfully discharging his duties for a period of forty-nine years, until his death, in 1851. In 1804, Pliny Moore was elected "Scribe."

The first trustees named were David Savage, Pliny Moore, Samuel Ashman, Joseph King, Ebenezer Dunning, and Joseph Corbin.

Ministers from a distance, among whom are preserved the names of Taylor, Griswold, Chichester, Cook, and Weeks, came to the place and ministered in sacred things to the flock. By 1806 the church numbered 14 members.

That year Rev. Amos Pettengill first visited the town, preaching to the people with much acceptance. He again visited the church the following year, and, after making a tedious journey of one hundred and fifty miles through the wilderness to Lake Ontario and establishing several churches in those parts, he returned in March to Champlain to labor as a candidate for settlement, and on the 6th of April was invited by the church to take charge, which call he accepted, and was installed by a council on the 8th of July, 1807.

A Memorable Event.—In "Memoirs of Rev. Amos Pettengill," 1834, on pages 123–24, is found the following interesting account of this occasion, supposed to have been from the pen of an esteemed clergyman—Rev. Martin Powell, of Mooers—who afterwards became the pastor of a neighboring church. He says, "The church consisted of 14 members; and the installation took place on a little island, which lies near the north bank of a beautiful river running beside the village. The stage was in the centre of a charming grove, in the midst of which stood here and there a tall, branching elm. This being the first religious service of the kind, I believe, in the country, Christians and others assembled in great numbers from every quarter. In the midst of the interesting exercises a shower arose, and the loud, bellowing thunder, together with the vivid flashes forking in every direction, while the rain was pouring in torrents, formed a scene of majesty and sublimity rarely witnessed, and scarcely susceptible of an adequate description. What heightened its interest was the descent of the Holy Ghost, the fruit of which was an accession to the church of about 30 persons."

The people of Champlain will not fail to recognize this spot as their own elm-covered "Island," sacred in memories of sixty-nine years ago. Alas, the fathers! where are they?

Mr. Pettengill's first text, after his installation, was "I seek not yours but you." (2 Cor. xii. 14.) In the revival that followed, two ministers were, among others, the fruits of his labors. Of these, one was Rev. Jehudi Ashman, celebrated as the first agent and missionary of the Colonization Society at Liberia, in 1822, and whose lamented death occurred at New Haven, Conn., in 1828. Public worship in those early days was held in the new frame school-house and in the dwelling-house of Judge P. Moore. It may interest some men of swollen salaries to know that the hard-working pastor of 1807 was voted the sum of $6 per week as the pecuniary compensation for his privation and toil in gospel work in a forest-bound frontier town. After a successful pastorate of about five years, Rev. Mr. Pettengill, in July, 1812, resigned his charge, there having been added to the church during his ministry, the records say, 54, but his memoirs inform us 63 persons, mostly on profession of their faith. He died at Salem, Conn., Aug. 19, 1830. A season of religious declension followed, consequent on the war of 1812–14. This scourge drove the frontier ministers from their posts and scattered their flocks. But the recent pastor continued as a traveling missionary to visit the church at intervals during the war, and his good services both to the church and people at large in those dark days are put on record elsewhere. Messrs. Halsey, Elliot, Rowley, Kingsly, and Sorry are spoken of as having preached to the denomination in 1812–14. Reading-meetings and prayer-meetings, in which the deacons and young Ashman led service, continued to be held down to the year 1820, but in all these eight years only 7 new members were added, and from 1811 to 1819 no church doings are recorded on the books.

From July, 1819, to 1824, Rev. Joseph Labaree had the pastoral charge of the church, during whose ministry 26 members were added to the flock.

From 1824 till 1829 the church was only partially supplied with preaching by several different clergymen, when, in May of the last-named year, Rev. Horatio Foote began his labors with them, preaching with great success, and continuing his pastoral relations with them until May, 1831. Mr. Foote was a preacher of much originality, possessing great spiritual power and impressiveness. During his ministry the church was eminently blessed with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and, as the fruit of his revival, 105 new members were added while he remained, and between 40 and 50 after he had left.

Judge Pliny Moore having, by his last will and testament, bequeathed one acre of land on lot 46 and $1000 to the church for the purpose of erecting a church edifice, in

1829, under the indefatigable exertions of Rev. Mr. Foote, one was erected. The acre given by Mr. Moore was exchanged for a lot on the left bank of the river, on higher ground, and a building of comfortable and substantial dimensions was dedicated to the service of God. The congregation removed from the brick school-house, where they had assembled for worship most of the time since 1816, into the new quarters, much prosperity attending them at this time.

In 1831, on November 2d, Rev. Ezra D. Kinney was installed over this people, and continued as their pastor until January, 1835. From August, 1835, to August, 1836, Rev. H. Foote again supplied the pulpit. Success still attended the church, and the pastorate of Mr. Kinney saw 155 more persons added to the believers, with others under Mr. Foote.

In November, 1837, a call was extended to Rev. Abraham D. Brinkerhoof, which he accepted, entering upon his labors in January, the following year. His labors were protracted and successful, he continuing to exercise the office of pastor for a period of twelve years, until his health compelled him to resign his charge in June, 1850, bidding farewell to a people who universally respected and loved him. He fell asleep in Christ at Champlain, March 2, 1860. Thirteen clergymen acted as pall-bearers at his funeral. It was a solemn day. During his time as pastor, 162 persons were added to the church. It was during his charge that the house of worship, erected in 1829, was on the 17th of June, 1844, destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary.

The Present Meeting-House.—A new brick edifice was commenced to be built in the centre of the village, on the right bank of the river, which was completed and dedicated Jan. 18, 1849. Dedication sermon by Rev. John Mattocks, of Keeseville, from John iv. 21. Dedicatory prayer by Rev. D. Dobie, of Plattsburgh. In this building the church still worships. It is supplied with a bell weighing 800 pounds, that cost $300. Also a pipe organ costing $800. The land cost $900, and the edifice some $8000, making the total original cost over $9000. In 1873–74 repairs and alterations at an expenditure of $2100 were put upon the edifice. The main audience-room is 57 by 43 feet, and has sittings for 450 persons. A commodious vestry-room is situated on the first floor.

Rev. Nathan Leighton succeeded Rev. Mr. Brinkerhoof, commencing his labors in January, 1851, and continuing in charge three years, during which time 18 members were added. Through the winter following his resignation the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Byron Bosworth and Rev. A. Parmelee, D.D.

In July, 1855, a call was extended to the Rev. Seldon Haines; which being accepted, he entered upon his labors the last Sabbath in September following. At this time the church had been somewhat diminished in numbers and strength by death and the tide of emigration westward. The formation of the Wesleyan and Adventist bodies in 1843, as also the Episcopalians in 1852, all of whom had gained considerable foothold, no doubt assisted to create this diminution. Mr. Haines closed his labors Oct. 1, 1858, only 35 new members having been added during his ministry, while 16 were dismissed to other churches, and 11 removed by death.

In February, 1859, Rev. J. Copeland was installed as pastor, resigning on the 17th of September, 1866, but continuing to supply the pulpit until the fall of 1867. During the winter of 1865–66 there was a very large ingathering of members, nearly a hundred being baptized and added on one single Sabbath in May. One of the old pastors, Rev. D. Kinney, returned, and, assisting Mr. Copeland, much success attended their united efforts. The whole number added to the church during the ministry of Mr. Copeland was 158 persons, no less than 107 being added in the year ending January, 1867. At this time the Sabbath-school in its entire force numbered 343 souls, with Hon. George V. Hoyle as superintendent.

In July, 1868, Rev. W. W. Whittaker became the resident pastor, serving in such capacity until the fall of 1872. From the time of Mr. Copeland's leaving until the resignation of Mr. Whittaker, the records show an addition of 22 new members.

July 1, 1873, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Jr., took pastoral charge, resigning the same, and leaving the town in September, 1875. His resignation was much regretted. Church vacant until Dec. 1, 1876, when Rev. F. B. Makepeace became pastor, and is the present incumbent.

Old-Fashioned Discipline.—The church formerly had a commendable zeal for strict piety, as against vain amusements and covetousness. In 1846 dancing was prohibited its members, in 1857 card-playing was declared inconsistent and worldly, while in 1858 a refusal of its members to support the gospel by paying one's due portion of the salary according to one's ability was pronounced a disciplinary offense. In the earlier days intemperance was made a ground of sharp but kind dealing, and the incorrigible were excommunicated from Christian fellowship.

The officers of the church, so far as can be known, have been as follows:

Clerks.—The first "Scribe" chosen was Pliny Moore, in 1804. Dan Beaumont was chosen clerk in 1806. In 1812, Silas Hubbell appears as clerk. In 1834, Joel Savage was elected clerk, and continued to faithfully serve in such capacity until his death, in 1872. His successor was M. V. B. Stetson, chosen the same year, who is still the church clerk.

Deacons.—David Savage was the first deacon, elected at its organization in 1802. He died in 1851. Hascall D. Savage was made deacon in 1851, and I find Cyrus Savage a deacon in 1860. Lorenzo Kellogg and F. D. Huntinton were chosen deacons in 1867. The present deacons are Lorenzo Kellogg, Thomas A. Selvey, M. V. B. Stetson, and Benjamin W. Nichols.

Church Committee.—R. H. Hitchcock, Harvey Bosworth, Josiah Corbin, S. H. Dewey, James V. Douglass.

Trustees.—T. Hoyle, R. H. Hitchcock, John H. Whiteside, T. A. Selvey, B. C. Moore, and M. V. B. Stetson.

Treasurer.—R. H. Hitchcock.

Present membership, 150.

Time has wrought great changes in this ecclesiastical body. Of all its founders and first fathers not one remains; death has swept them into the grave. Since its organization, seventy-four years ago, nearly 900 different persons have at various times been connected with the church. In

numbers the body is not so strong as in 1862, when there were 204 resident members.

EARLY ROMAN CATHOLIC HISTORY.

Emigrants from France first settled all the country north of this point. The old name of Canada was New France. The first Governor, Capt. Samuel de Champlain, was an ardent Roman Catholic. All his associates were of his faith. The Jesuit Fathers came with the *habitants*. Up and down these waters and past these shores went the missionaries of Cardinal Richelieu long before a Protestant ever set foot here. Priests accompanied the military expeditions against the *Iroquois*. Priests went among these hostile tribes to convert them to the faith. "The salvation of one soul," said Champlain, "is of more value than the conquest of an empire." Roman Catholics built a fort on Isle La Motte in 1665, and formed a small settlement about it. It was the earliest settlement by the whites in what is now Vermont or in all this region. Canada then had a population of 3418 souls, omitting the Indians, and New York (then New Amsterdam) was a little village of 150 houses, with 1500 people. As early as 1733, French settlers occupied the east shore of the river Richelieu, now Caldwell's Manor, P. Q. Ten years later a dozen families were living on Windmill Point (then Focault's Point), in what is now Alburgh, Vt. At the same date (1743) French settlements were made on the Chazy and Beekmantown shore, on the New York side of Lake Champlain. In 1763 the La Fromboise, who were Frenchmen, with their families, occupied the Chazy shore, and two years later scattered log houses containing Frenchmen could be seen on the west bank of the Richelieu, just below where now stands Fort Montgomery, in what is LaColle, P. Q. All these were Roman Catholics.

The town of Champlain, or "Champlain Town," as the old maps and postal authorities styled it, was organized in 1788. Four years previously came a body of Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, to whom lands had been granted in Clinton County, and took up their residence on the Chazy shore (then a part of Champlain), on the Rouse's Point shore, and on the Big Chazy River. From 1784 to 1793, Capt. Jacques Rouse, Capt. L. Oliver, and others were found at Rouse's Point; Pierre Ayott, on Point au Fer; Toussaint Lavarnway, at the south end of Rouse's Point Harbor; while on the Chazy River, one or two miles from its mouth, where now is the village of Coopersville, were settled Presque Ausline, Capt. A. Paulent, Amable Paulent, and others; also, Lieut. Pierre Boileau, Amable Boileau, and Peter Boileau lived at King's Bay, on the lake-shore. These and their associate settlers had been soldiers in the war, had suffered the loss of all earthly goods, and were poor indeed. They came prior to any English-speaking settlers. They brought their religion with them, and many of them were devout and liberal-minded. It is related of the Boileaus and Auslines (now called Ashline) that they held meetings for prayer in the old log school-house early in this century, and with their children publicly sung hymns of praise to God. We have no facts on which to base the statement that missionaries from Canada sometimes visited them, but have no doubt that priests of the order from time to time penetrated these wildernesses to administer in the usual church forms to the scattered flocks.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Previous to the war of 1812 the priests from the province of Canada came at long intervals, it is said, to preach to the Roman Catholics of Champlain, but no mass was ever said in the town until the year 1818, when Father Pierre M. Mignault came from Chambly, and held meetings and had mass for the first time at private houses in Champlain, Corbeau (now Coopersville), and at Rouse's Point. The latter place was at that time not a postal town, and the usual name given the locality by the Champlainers was "The Lake-Shore." At this place the mass was celebrated first in the dwelling of Louis Marney. Mr. Mignault came as a missionary. He at that time invited the people to assist in the erection of a house of worship, and that year a small one constructed of hewn timber was built on the left bank of the river at Corbeau, the enterprise being entirely completed under the direction of the zealous Mignault. It was used for several years as a place of worship for the faithful in all the town; but one Sunday, after the service was ended and the people dispersed, it took fire from the stove and burned to the ground. It was not long, however, before another house of the same material and of larger dimensions was erected on the site of the old one, and from that time onward stated and periodical services have never ceased to be held in town by the church.

No regular and resident pastor was had until the year 1828, when Father Victor Dugas took charge at Corbeau, continuing in such relation in the faithful discharge of his duties for a period of sixteen years, until his death and burial, which occurred at his residence in 1844. He was a worthy man, and his term of service was of longer continuance than that of any of his successors. Father Louis Lapic came from Canada, and took charge of the church at the death of Dugas. His term of service commenced July, 1844. He was commanding and energetic. Under his direction a new stone church edifice was commenced near the site of the old one, now too small to accommodate the crowds of Sunday worshipers. The name given to it was "St. Joseph's Church." Twelve trustees, chosen from various parts of the town, superintended its construction. The edifice is 100 by 50 feet, and will seat 500 or 600 persons. The tower is supplied with a bell costing $113. The house was finished the following year, under Lapic's direction, at a cost of $3000. About $1000 in repairs have since been put upon the building. It is by far the largest church edifice in the town. At this time there was but one Roman Catholic parish, and 600 families residing in this and the adjacent towns were embraced in it. Father Lapic continued as parish priest until 1854.

We here give the names of the pastors, together with the years of their office, from the beginning until the present time, namely: Father Pierre M. Mignault, in 1818 and on; Victor Dugas, from 1828 to 1844; Louis Lapic, 1844–54; Louis Labarbauchon, 1856–57; Jacob Sasseville, 1857–59; Francis Vancompendhaudt, 1860–61; Antoine Boyer, 1862; Father Crovier, 1864–65; Peter Legrand, 1865–66; Louis Lapic (second term) was priest for six years, when he died,

and was buried in 1873 under the church beside Dugas. Then came D. M. Archambault, of Rouse's Point, who served in 1873–74, until his death; then Francis Roy, in 1875–76.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

It was under the auspices of Father Louis Labarbauchon that another church was organized at Rouse's Point, on May 31, 1857, and for its accommodation his successor, Father Sasseville, rallied the people to aid, and became instrumental in beginning the erection of a new brick church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid by the old beloved priest before named, Pierre M. Mignault, June 24, 1858, who forty years previous had the honor of constructing the first Catholic house of worship in Champlain. It was opened for worship September, 1858, before its full completion, and dedicated in November, 1859, by Bishop De Gosbriand, of Vermont. The house and cemetery occupy about $1\frac{2}{5}$ acres of land. By donation from several parties the cost of the site was reduced to $300. The house cost $3000, and its capacity is 300 sittings. To it was given the name of "St. Patrick's Church." Its first trustees were William Collopy, Robert Condon, John Myers, John Sweeney, and Ambrose H. David.

The priests of this church, with their years of office, are as follows: Joseph Sasseville, 1858–59; Francis Vancompenhaudt, 1859–61; O. Lasalle, 1861–66 (resided at Champlain); Louis Lapic (of Coopersville), 1866–69; James R. Scanlon, 1869–71; J. H. Carrieres (of Champlain), 1871–72; L. D. Ferrieres and P. Ladue were his assistants; D. M. Archambeault, 1873, until his death, in January, 1875; Francis Poesant, 1875–76.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Meanwhile the Catholics of the village of Champlain and Perry Mills, being numerous and living remote from the houses of worship already built, bestirred themselves and made an effort to procure a house of their own. The effort was successful. Having purchased the old abandoned Methodist meeting-house for the sum of $450, including one-quarter of an acre of land, they enlarged and repaired it at an expense of $3000, placing a $150 bell in the tower. This was in the fall of 1859. On the 3d of August, 1860, the new house was dedicated with much gratification by Bishop De Gosbriand, of Burlington. The edifice is now 70 by 30 feet, will seat 500 persons, and to it is given the name "St. Mary's Church." It stands on Church Street.

The priests of St. Mary's are as follows: Francis Vancompenhaudt, who assisted in procuring the edifice, and left in 1861; O. Lasalle, from 1861–69; J. H. Carrieres, 1869–76. This church has had but two regular pastors, but we also name G. Jeannotte, who was an assistant in the years 1862–66, inclusive, in association with Lasalle.

All these churches used to belong to the diocese of Albany. The new diocese of Ogdensburgh, formed of the counties in Northern New York, was set off from that of Albany and organized in 1872, and in it are now embraced the three Roman Catholic churches in Champlain. The present bishop is the Right Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The Episcopal Church, although the youngest of the existing organized Protestant churches in town, has nevertheless met with considerable prosperity and obtained a strong hold of the sympathy and support of the people. Being less than a quarter of a century old, it is not so difficult to secure a full knowledge of its history, and all, or nearly all, the essential facts related thereto in which its members or friends may feel an interest.

It is not remembered that previous to 1852 any Episcopal clergyman ever preached in the town. On April 1st of that year, Rev. Micajah Townsend, the venerable and long-established rector of the church in Clarenceville, Canada, officiated at the burial of Judge Daniel T. Taylor, at Rouse's Point, who was also interred with Masonic honors. The house of worship used was the union church, then the only church edifice at the Point. That same year, Rev. Oliver H. Staples visited the town and held service in the chapel of the academy at Champlain on Sabbath, also fortnightly at Perry's Mills, gathering together those who favored a liturgical form of divine worship. It is said that eighteen communicants came to the first celebration of the Lord's Supper, but we have no means of knowing their names. On the 29th of March, 1853, the corporation was lawfully organized, with Rev. O. H. Staples, Rector; Senior Warden, Miles Stevenson, M.D.; Junior Warden, William Whyte; Vestrymen, Titus Perry, D. S. Holcomb, D. Finley, James M. Burroughs, Horatio G. Robbins, James S. Smith, William Cressey, and Perrin W. Converse. The name of the first clerk we are unable to give. Of this first corporation Messrs. Smith and Finley are the only ones living who are at present residents of the town.

The corporate existence of the parish dates from April 4, 1853, and the church chose for its name "St. John's." It was first reported in the *Journal of the Diocese of New York*, for September, 1853, as follows: "Families, 23; souls, 90; baptisms, 10; confirmed, 9; marriages, 3; communicants, 24; added anew, 9; removed into the parish, 2; removed out of it, 6; present number, 29; Sunday-school teachers, 5; divine services, 41 Sundays; communion, 8 times; contributions for diocesan objects, $21.09." Services now began to be held in the brick school-house erected in 1816, and which has been the cradle of all the Protestant churches in Champlain. Measures were that season taken to build a church edifice. Meanwhile the earnest and active rector proceeded to open the way for the establishment of a second parish at Rouse's Point.

It was in November, 1852, that Rev. Mr. Staples held the first service in the village of Rouse's Point, in the stone school-house built in 1824, long since turned into a dwelling-house. Those leaning towards Episcopacy attended. At the first Supper ten persons partook of the communion, but it is to be regretted that their names are to-day unknown. On Jan. 5, 1853, the males interested met at the school-house and organized "Christ's Church," with Mr. Staples for rector; William Clark, senior warden; James Averill, junior warden, and eight vestrymen, whose names were as follows: Nathan F. Webb, Charles B. Wright, Benjamin C. Webster, John Hungerford, Aaron S. Thurber, John B. W. Wright, Charles R. Herrick, and William T. Crook.

Of all these gentlemen William T. Crook is now the only living resident. At its first regular meeting, on the 19th of the same month, Aaron S. Thurber was chosen clerk of vestry, and continued thus to serve until his death, Oct. 19, 1869. B. Webster was then also appointed collector and treasurer. The church and vestry, by committee, effected a co-operation with St. John's Church, a call was extended to Rev. Mr. Staples to renew his pastoral charge, Dec. 1, 1853, and steps were at once taken to erect a house of worship; which enterprise, however, was not immediately successful. The church has had a corporate existence since Jan. 12, 1853, and with St. John's Church was received into union with the convention of the diocese of New York, September 28th, the same year, and as then reported stood as follows: "Families, 32; souls, 112; baptisms, 6; confirmed, 4; marriages, 2; burials, 3; communicants, 12; added anew, 3; renewed, 2; died, 1; present number, 12; divine service, 41 times; holy communion, 6 times; diocesan contributions, $18.06.

Dr. Miles Stevenson (who was a resident of Chazy) and James S. Smith, of Champlain, were the first lay delegates to the Diocesan Convention sent by St. John's Church, and were present at New York in September, 1853. The first lay delegate ever sent from the Point to the annual convention was Maj. Charles Blount, U. S. A., who was present to represent Christ's Church at New York City in September, 1855. Subsequently, at the primary convention held at Albany, in November, 1868, St. John's Church was represented by David Finley.

Rev. Mr. Staples' rectorship over Christ's Church dates from Dec. 1, 1852, to June 1, 1855, he being rector also of St. John's Church from November, 1852, to June 1, 1855, and residing at Champlain. It was truthfully said in convention by his successor that "Rev. O. H. Staples first planted the good seed in this region." He was assiduous and faithful, and to him belongs the credit of founding the two Episcopal churches in Champlain.

St. John's Parish took the lead in erecting a church edifice. In July, 1853, the project was started. The house stands on the left bank of the river, fronting Moore Street; is built of wood, in the Gothic style, and Robert M. Upjohn was the architect. The land cost $340, and the edifice $3250. The vestry of Trinity Church, New York City, gave $200 to aid in its construction. It was fitted with a furnace costing $100, a bell costing $400, and a pipe-organ valued at $400, it being the first pipe-organ ever brought into the town. Total cost, $4490. On Thursday, Sept. 14, 1854, the house was consecrated and set apart for the worship of God by the Rt. Rev. Carlton Chase, bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire. That year at convention there were 29 communicants reported. Mr. Staples resigning Feb. 26, 1855, there was no rector during that summer, and no conventional report; but Rev. H. A. Coit, missionary at Ellenburgh and Centreville, visited the two parishes, held 12 services, baptized some candidates, and administered the communion. Sept. 28, 1856, Rev. Joseph W. McIllwaine assumed the charge. He proved an indefatigable laborer, and is remembered only to be prized and loved. During his rectorship, repairs and alterations were made on the church building, adding much to its convenience. In 1857 the communicants in this parish were 24. In 1858 they numbered 30. In 1859 there were 24, and in 1860 the number reported was 23. That year, on the 16th of November, Mr. McIllwaine resigned his charge.

At Rouse's Point, on Mr. Staples' resignation, Mr. McIllwaine was called rector, and took charge in September, 1855. The people resolved to build, and the corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid on a lot purchased of Charles Weeks, on Water Street, by Bishop Horatio Potter, July 30, 1857, and consecrated, Sept. 13, 1860, by the Rt. Rev. Fulford, bishop of Montreal, acting for the Rt. Rev. H. Potter, who was assisted by the rector and eleven other clergymen from various parishes. The land—one acre—cost $500, the building $2500, the pipe-organ $500. Total cost, $3500. The communion service, valued at $100, was procured for the church by the excellent and worthy rector, Rev. Mr. McIllwaine, a relative of his kindly furnishing the sum needed for its purchase

In 1854, Christ's Church had 13 communicants. In 1855–56, no report. In 1857 the number was 23. In 1858 there were 28. The same in 1859 and in 1860.

Rev. William T. Early was rector of both St. John's and Christ Church from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862. He performed baptism for 6 persons, marriage for 6 couples, and presented 4 persons for confirmation during the year he was in charge. Mr. Early resided at Rouse's Point.

From April 20, 1862, to Jan. 27, 1865, Rev. John Marvin had the rectorship of both the parishes; he also resided at Rouse's Point. He was succeeded at Champlain by Rev. Norman W. Camp, D.D., who removed to that place and took charge Nov. 1, 1865, and resigned in October, 1866. St. John's Church remained fifteen months without a rector, until Jan. 1, 1868, when Rev. George L. Neide became the resident rector, and continued in the charge until Oct. 1, 1869. Meanwhile, Rev. Dr. Camp, on resigning at Champlain, removed to Rouse's Point, taking charge solely of Christ's Church until his resignation, on the 1st of November, 1869.

In the year 1867 repairs and additions were made to the church edifice at the Point amounting in value to over $1200, and two years later a memorial window for the venerable bishop of Vermont, Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, was put in the rear of the edifice, now having an enlarged capacity of 100 more sittings. During Rev. Dr. Camp's stay in town, he performed baptism for 149 persons, embracing children and adults. Of these, 2 were of Champlain, and 4 resided in Alburgh, Vt. Dr. Camp is remembered as a very earnest, active, and eloquent clergyman. As the number of communicants belonging to a church is in part the measure of its prosperity, we continue the report of the same for the conventional years as follows: St. John's Church, 1861, 23 communicants; in 1862 there were 21; in 1863 there were 25; in 1864 there were 23; in 1865 the number was not reported. There were in the year 1866, 27 communicants; 1867, no report; 1868, 45 communicants; 1869–70, no report. Christ's Church is given thus: 1861, 28 communicants; 1862, the same; 1863, 35; 1864, 32; 1865, no report; 1866, 56; in 1867 there were 110 communicants, and in 1868 there were 113 communicants, no report being made for the two following years. The last year of

Rev. Dr. Camp's ministry at the Point he was assisted by John H. Hopkins, then deacon. Joshua N. T. Goss pursued his studies under Dr. Camp while at the Point, and has subsequently been made deacon, as also ordained to the priesthood.

On Nov. 15, 1868, a new diocese was formed, comprising 19 counties in the northern part of the State of New York, including Clinton, and received the name of the diocese of Albany. On the 2d of February, 1869, Rev. William Croswell Doane, S.T.D., was consecrated to the holy office of its first bishop. Christ's Church offered $125 towards endowing the new episcopate, and $20 more for missionary work; St. John's Church presented $15 for the last-named object. Thenceforward the place of annual convention was more accessible, the bishop nearer at hand, and a new interest seemed attached to the work of the churches.

With the year 1870, February 1st, the Rev. Archdeacon George C. Pennell, S.T.D., began his charge with the two churches in this town. At that date the Clinton County Associate Mission was formed, the field embracing the six Episcopal churches existing in Chateaugay, Ellenburgh, Centreville, Chazy, Champlain, and Rouse's Point. Over all these parishes, occupying a region forty-five by nine miles in extent, Mr. Pennell and his assistants had a care. The work was laborious, but the rector brought to the task great energy and an unflagging zeal, combined with excellent talent and rare executive abilities. He was assisted by Rev. Thomas M. Thorp, associate priest, and Rev. Joshua N. T. Goss, deacon and secretary of the mission, in 1870; Rev. Mr. Goss is reported as assistant minister in 1871–72; Rev. Mr. Goss again, 1873–74; and Rev. Mr. Goss, with Rev. Malbone W. Darby and Rev. Theodore A. Snyder, in 1875. Rev. Chas. A. Bragdon was assistant in 1876. Mention should be made also of Rev. Robert S. Locke, who held 79 services during the years 1869 and 1870.

Jan. 1, 1878, the Rev. Irving McElroy, M.A., of Brooklyn, N. Y., was appointed missionary to Rouse's Point and Champlain, and entered upon his labors Feb. 1, 1878. He has charge of five churches, viz.: Christ Church, Rouse's Point; St. John's, Champlain; St. Paul's, Mooer's Forks; St. Luke's, Chazy; and St. Peter's, at Ellenburgh.

The rector's Ladies' Aid Association, Christ's Church, was organized Easter, 1870. The first officers were Mrs. John Thompson, President; Mrs. John Phillips, Vice-President; Miss Lettie Erwin, Secretary; and Miss Acsah Heaton, Treasurer. The rector's Junior Aid Society was organized the same year, with Mrs. Olive Slingsby, President, and Miss Lettie Erwin, Aid. At St. John's Church the rector's Ladies' Aid Association was organized Nov. 9, 1870, with Mrs. Forbes, President; Mrs. H. W. Clark, Vice-President; Miss Lucas, Secretary; Mrs. G. C. Pennell, Treasurer.

WAR OF 1812—MILITARY RECORD.

Champlain, lying upon the border and also upon the shore of the lake, was the scene of many stirring events during the last struggle with Great Britain. "As ever previously," says the Rev. Mr. Taylor, "Champlain, lying in the track of the invading armies, was trampled under the feet of war. Her people were seriously inconvenienced, her growth retarded, and her interests suffered in the strife. As the door of war turned either way upon its hinges, she found her fingers in the crack. Those three years (1812, 1813, and in 1814) were crammed full of stirring incidents. All through these the names of Gen. Henry Dearborn, Joseph Bloomfield, Wade Hampton, James Wilkinson, Fassett W. Izzard, and the brave Col. Forsyth, renowned in war, figured in our history. November, 1812, saw Dearborn with an army of 5000 regulars and militia encamped in their white tents on the lands of Judge Moore; September, 1813, saw Hampton here with an active army equally as strong; and twice the next year came Wilkinson and Izzard, with nearly as large a fighting force,—but somehow Canada was never successfully invaded. In August, 1813, the infamous Col. Murray, with a fleet and 90 warriors, invaded the lake towns, plundering Burlington, Swanla, Plattsburgh, and Chazy. Our own town did not escape. Armed soldiers set the torch to ten block-houses used as barracks, consuming them to ashes, and domineered over our defenseless civilians. Only three months later, in November, 1000 British soldiers took possession of this village (Champlain), and, in retaliation for some petty offense committed by a few American troops, pilfered all the stores, threatened to let loose a horde of Indians upon the town, and spread terror all about for a day and a night. A merciful Providence averted the sacking and burning of the village.

"The brave Forsyth, with 300 men, guarded the town in 1814. He was shot by Capt. Mayhew's Indians on the Odelltown road, and lies buried in the Champlain cemetery, with no stone to mark the spot. Wilkinson was here in 1814. Leading 4000 troops, in March, with 11 pieces of cannon and 100 cavalry, he attacked the British forces at Lacville only to meet with repulse. Izzard took command of 4500 effective soldiers on this vexed frontier. Meanwhile a host was gathering at Isle aux Noir with intent to invade the State and capture Albany. Izzard strangely moved south, and Clinton County was left to defend itself. Bravely it was done. The hour of crisis came swiftly on. It was the turning point in the strife. As Izzard retreated south the advance guard of the British came over the Odelltown road and occupied our village, and the great army of Sir George Provost, 14,000 strong, immediately followed."

The following is a list of the soldiers of 1812 from this town: Ahaz Albee, Charles Bedlow, Joseph Bindon, Abijah North, Freeman Nye, Marshall Newton, John Beagle, Peter Beagle, Aurelius Beaumont, Francis Blean, William H. Beaumont, Uriah Bedlow, Jonathan E. Bond, William Blakenay, Josiah Corbin, Dumas Churchill, William J. Churchill, Moses Cross, Thomas Cooper, William Corpe, James Downs, Augustus Dirmo, Benjamin Hinck, Isaac Hayford, Lorenzo Kellogg, Witt Lair, Alexes Lavalley, Joseph Lavalley, Daniel Moore, William Moores, J. Morse, James Masten, Daniel Moon (2d), Elisha Potter, Luther Perryman, Pliny Rogers, Solomon N. Rouse, John Randall, Louis Rouse, Mitchell Rouse, James Rider, Abel Rider, Jonathan Slater, Joel Savage, Robert Stetson, Reuben Stetson, Robert Stetson, Jr., Caleb Smith, Ezra Thurbon, John Watsons, John Trask, Isaac Town, Thomas Whipple, G. Weeks, S. Warner, Lyman Wright, D. T. Taylor.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

Bozeal Albor, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Chas. Deal, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Patrick Coonan, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861; killed.
John Coonan, 16th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Thomas Coonan, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Philip Demolin, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Solomon Gorley, 4th Co., 1st Regt.; enl. 1865.
Eugene Hammel, 4th Co., 1st Regt.; enl. 1865.
Ezra Labine, Co. M, 9th Reg. Cav. enl. 1861.
Alexander Lablne, 60th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Harrison Billings, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Frank Bardo, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Alexander J. Douglass, Co. I, 153d Regt.; enl. 1862.
Wm. E. Ferris, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
G. W. Miner, 1st Regt.; enl. 1865.
Henry J. Miner, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Wm. E. Miner, 1st Cav.; enl. 1863.
V. N. B. Milliette, enl. April, 1861.
Henry Barley, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861; killed.
George Barselear, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Julius Deckett, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.
Henry Goodron, Co. F, 192d Regt.; enl. 1865.
Dennis Hays, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861; killed.
John H. Herdman, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. 1864; died.
David Lafomtain, 1st Cav.; enl. 1865.
Henry S. Millett, 1st Cav.; enl. 1865.
Joseph Martin, Co. I, 133d Regt.; enl. 1862.
Nicholas Martin, Co. H, 19th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Joseph Duprie, Co. F, 97th Regt.; drafted.
John Martin, 1st Cav.; enl. 1865.
Clodman Norman, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Solomon Ashline, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Jas. M. Ransom, capt., Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Wm. Sheldon, Co. M, 9th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Michael Sheehey, 15th Ind. Bat.; enl. 1861.
John Sheehy, lieut., 15th Ind. Bat.; enl. 1862.
Wm. Sheehy, 2d lieut., 15th Ind. Bat.; enl. 1861.
James Sheehy, 15th Ind. Bat.; enl. 1861.
Edward Sheehy, 15th Ind. Bat.; enl. 1861.
Chas. J. Conners, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.
Joseph Chapot, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.
Christopher Roscoe, Co. H, 98th Regt.
John Surprise, Co. D, 14th Regt.; enl. 1863; killed.
Stephen E. Walker, Co A, 94th Regt.; enl. 1865.
Seymour Bassett, Co. A, 94th Regt.; enl. 1865.
Nelson Webster, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.
Leander Wilson, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862; died.
Geo. Wilson, died.
Chas. L. Webster, Co. G, 192d Regt.; enl. 1865.
James Stewart, 1st Cav.; enl. 1865.
John O. Scott, capt., Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Martin V. B. Stetson, capt., Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Harry S. Ransom, capt., Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Davis J. Rich, capt., Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Lawrence Ashline, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.
John B. Bergron, Co. K, 96th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Freeman H. Brown, Co. H, 11th Cav.; enl. 1862.
Albert Brown, 1st Cav.; enl. 1865.
Royal Corbin, capt., Co. C, 16th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Geo. Corbin, Co. C, 16th Regt.; enl. 1861.
John W. Carter, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Warren Chepman, Co. H, 14th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Webster Carter, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Walter Carter, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Theo. Cross, 59th Regt.; enl. 1864.
Chas. Curtiss, Co. H, 68th Regt.; enl. 1862.
James Dooling, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Thos. Duffy, Co. D, 59th Regt.; enl. 1861.
James Duffy, Co. D, 59th Regt.; enl. 1861; died.
Thos. Duffy, Jr., Co. A, 2d Regt.; enl. 1862.
Chas. V. R. Dickinson, lieut., Co. H, 68th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Augustus Dunning, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Horace Davenport, Co. K, 14th Regt.; enl. 1864.
Nathan Donaldson, Co. E, 9th Regt.; enl. 1864.
Peter Forshar, Co. I, 153d Regt.; enl. 1862.
Edward Forshar, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. 1862.
Peter Goodron, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Peter Gyan, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Wm. Lafomtain, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Oliver Lafomtain, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. 1861.
John Lafomtain, q.m., Co. H, 11th Regt.; enl. 1862; died.
James Lucas, 153d Regt.; enl. 1863; died.
Chas. L. Lapage, Co. D, 44th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Melancton Burdick, capt., Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. 1862.
George Bully, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. 1861.
O. S. Clark, 1st Cav.; enl. 1865.
Jerome Carto, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Eleazer Carto, Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. 1863.
H. A. Cross, 1st Cav.; enl. 1865.
C. N. Bostwick, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. 1864.
Edward Govely, 16th Cav.; enl. 1864.
Bernard Germon, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Lewis King, 192d Regt.; enl. 1864.
Touisant King, 96th Regt.; enl. 1862.
David Tartan, Co. F, 192d Regt.; enl. 1864.
W. N. Moore, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Pliny Moore, enl. March, 1865.
John McDavit, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Moses Monett, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Pliny Monett, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. October, 1861; died.
George Monett, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
Samuel O'Grady, Co. A, 3d Regt.; enl. 1865.
Michael Pryor, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1861; killed.
Peter Pasha, Co. D, 34th Regt.
Frederick H. Pollard, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. September, 1861.
Philis Potril, enl. January, 1865.
Elbridge W. Stone, enl. January, 1865.
Samuel J. B. Pettier, Co. I, 163d Regt.; enl. 1862.
William Roberts, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Benjamin Rogers, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Perrin Wesley Statia, Co. I, 153d Regt.; enl. 1862.
Emerson J. P. Smith, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861; died.
Clarence Smith, Co. A, 153d Regt.; enl. 1865.
Anthony Sashagran, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861; killed.
David Sawyer, Co. G, 17th Regt.; enl. 1861; died.
Solomon Sashagran, Co. I, 153d Regt.; enl. 1862.
Henry Sashagran, enl. 1865.
Eli Conrow, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Samuel Underhill, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.
Henry J. Wisher, Co. H, 68th Regt.; enl. 1865.
Lewis Willett, Co. K, 96th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Alfred Lapage, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Cyrus Kellogg, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
James Brash, 15th Ind. Bat.; enl. 1861.
James Benly, 98th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Joseph Cassin, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861.
Edward Cassin, Co. M, 8th Cav.; enl. 1861.
Charles Dodds, Co. H, 11th Cav.; enl. 1862.
George W. Dodds, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
John Fitch, Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. 1864.
Robert Granger, enl. February, 1863.
John Jones, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. September, 1861; killed.
Eugene S. Gilbert, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Merritt B. Loomis, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
James A. Beaumont, Co. H, 11th Cav.; enl. 1861; died.
George Mayo, Co. I, 60th Regt.; enl. 1861; killed.
John McCullough, lieut., Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. 1861.
John McAvoy, Co. H, 98th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Wellington G. Works, Co. A, 12th Regt.; enl. 1861; died.
Robert McDonald, Co. D, 24th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Brinkerhoff Minor, lieut., Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
L. C. Mathews, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Henry I. Cooper, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Christian Bogg, Co. D, 34th Regt.
Edward Alty, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
William Lazay, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1863.
Joseph Bradley, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Henry Bromley, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861; killed.
Henry Carlton, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861; killed.
Stephen Carlton, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Eli Camera, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Richard Dawson, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Lewis Gadbar, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Peter Gadbar, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Peter Jolly, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. 1862; died.
John Kelly, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
John Lawson, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
Peter McGee, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
John Myene, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
George Northridge, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1862.
John Ruddick, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Cornelius Stewart, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1862.
Arthur Williams, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Elihue Wilson, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Harvey J. Wilson, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Edward Stephens, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. August, 1862; died.
Albert H. Clark, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. April 28, 1861.
Oliver Stephens, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Mitchell Almond, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
John Coyle, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Antoine Trappier, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1861.
Edley B. Ferris, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed.
Henry T. Knox, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.

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MUSEUM



O. G. Dodge

James McMullen, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
Frederick Nightingale, Co. D, 118th Regt.; enl. August, 1862; killed.
Francis Overney, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Felix Desleti, enl. December, 1864.
Jean Francis Deyboonre, enl. December, 1863.
George Hustie, enl. December, 1863.
Paul Lucas, enl. January, 1864.
Joseph Modix, enl. January, 1864.
Marcellus Ayers, enl. January, 1865.
John H. Bullis, enl. January, 1865.
John Stephenson, 14th Regt.; enl. March, 1864.
Henry Marshall, 14th Regt.; enl. March, 1864.
Frank Bedard, 14th Regt.; enl. March, 1864.
Mathew McCune, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
Robert Dardro, enl. December, 1863.
Charles Paris, enl. December, 1863.
Thomas Ledwith, enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
Charles Whittle, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Philetus Ayers, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Charles Curtis, Co. H, 68th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Alley Davis, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
Sidney Rider, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. September, 1861.
Bogiel Trudell, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. September, 1862.
Solomon Passeno, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. September, 1861.
Amos Lamountain, enl. January, 1865.
William Lajoy, enl. January, 1865.
Daniel O'Conner, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Joseph Ploof, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Deljrie Rongra, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Lewis Taggerhobo, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Stephen Vaughan, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Luke Walsh, Co. H, 16th Regt.; enl. 1864.
Jarvis Gremose, enl. January, 1864.
Henry Lardery, enl. January, 1864.
Cornelius Mulcahy, enl. January, 1864.
Francis Cohn, enl. January, 1864.
Antoine Peach, enl. January, 1864.
Lewis Burgess, enl. January, 1864.
Silas M. Fifield, enl. January, 1864.
Peter Akie, enl. January, 1864.
Joseph Picot, enl. January, 1864.
Solomon Latour, enl. January, 1864.
Joseph Latour, enl. January, 1864.
Moses Dakett, enl. January, 1864.
Joseph Dakett, enl. January, 1864.
Edward Gebo, enl. January, 1864.
James Cotie, enl. January, 1864.
James Heath, enl. January, 1864.
Peter F. Burdick, enl. January, 1864.
George Dowling, enl. January, 1864.
Thomas Dowling, enl. January, 1864.
William Dowling, enl. January, 1864.
John Barney, enl. January, 1864.
Andrew Lamica, 14th Regt., enl. March, 1864.
John Besear, 14th Regt., enl. March, 1864.
Nelson Monor, 14th Regt., enl. March, 1864.
Thomas Wilks, 14th Regt., enl. 1864.
John Kenter, 14th Regt. enl. 1864.
John Martin, 13th Regt., enl. May, 1864.
John Wells, 14th Regt., enl. 1864.
Thomas Kinage, 14th Regt., enl. 1864.
Jesse B. Hayford.
John Gregory.
Francis Wheeler.
Henry Clark, enl. 1864.
Henry M. Sutton, enl. 1864.
Henry Hubbell, Co. D, 34th Regt.; enl. May, 1861; killed.
James Hubbell, Co. I, 153d Regt.; enl. March, 1864; died.
Charles Hubbell, Co. I, 153d Regt.
Alex. F. Hubbell, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. August, 1861.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL G. DODGE

was born at Pembroke, N. H., on April 4, 1825, where his earliest childhood was spent. His father, Dr. Daniel Dodge, was a native of Hanover, N. H., and a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College of that place. His mother, who was related by blood to Maj.-Gen. Horatio Gates of the Revolutionary army, and whose maiden name was Judith Gates, was born at Stow, Mass.

While Daniel was yet young his parents removed to Chazy, in this county. There he was a pupil in the district and in private schools, and subsequently in a high school in Fort Covington, and the academies at Champlain and Plattsburgh. In the spring of 1845, at the age of twenty, he commenced the study of medicine with his father, and the next year entered the office of Dr. Alden March, of Albany, N. Y., where he remained until the winter of 1849, when he graduated with honor at the Albany Medical College.

In the summer of 1849 he located at Rouse's Point, in the town of Champlain, in this county, where he soon acquired the reputation of a skillful surgeon and a successful practitioner of medicine. In February, 1860, he was married to Miss Kate L. Stratton, a native of Rouse's Point, and a lady of fine domestic qualities.

Dr. Dodge held many positions of trust in his lifetime, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. In the fall of 1869 he was elected a member of the Assembly for Clinton County, where he served as chairman of the committee on public health, and was also a member of the committee of ways and means.

One of the best evidences of Dr. Dodge's ability, and of his recognized skill in his profession, is furnished by the fact that in May, 1870, immediately after the close of the session of the Legislature, he received the appointment of superintendent of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, an institution then in its infancy. He held this important position for three years, and the high degree of usefulness to which the institution attained during that time was due largely to his untiring labor and skill. In 1873 he resigned by reason of ill health, was reappointed in 1876, but was soon again compelled to resign from the same cause. In 1872, Dr. Dodge, at the instance of Dr. Dalrymple, M P., visited England, and gave valuable information before the British House of Commons as to the most successful methods of conducting inebriate asylums.

Dr. Dodge possessed a quick, energetic, and resolute temperament, with keen powers of penetration and good executive abilities. During his residence at Binghamton he brought order out of the chaos which had before prevailed in the management of the asylum, and it may truly be said that only during his administration did that institution meet the expectation of its projectors.

As a physician he won a good record, while in the department of surgical skill he has the reputation of having scarcely an equal, and certainly no superior, in Northern New York. Tender-hearted as a woman, still he never evinced timidity or hesitation at the bedside of his patients in the extremest cases. Of stern ways, and a disposition frank almost to bluntness, he was yet kind and genial. In all the affairs of life he was self-reliant, open-hearted, and outspoken, of good judgment, intrepid in proposing his measures, and earnest in coming to his conclusions.

Dr. Dodge died at Rouse's Point on Sunday, Dec. 30, 1877, in the fifty-third year of his age, and of him it was well said that "in his death the State loses a man who has left the stamp of his humane and skillful work upon one of her most useful institutions; Clinton County loses

one of her most eminent physicians and honored citizens, and his medical brethren feel that a place is made permanently vacant in their ranks, while a wide circle of sorrowing relatives and friends mourn sincerely the death of one of the kindest-hearted and noblest of men."

We close this brief and imperfect notice with an extract from the proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the "American Association for the Cure of Inebriates," held in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1878. The president, Dr. Mason, of Brooklyn, having referred in feeling terms to the great loss sustained by the death of Dr. Dodge, was followed by Dr. Parrish, of New Jersey, who added his testimony to the value of the labors of their late friend and colleague. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the association:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Daniel G. Dodge this association has lost a most valuable co-laborer and friend.

"*Resolved*, That the services which he rendered to the cause, both in this country and as a commissioner from this body to England, are worthy a suitable commemoration and record, and that the standing committee be requested to cause such commemoration to be made."

GEORGE DUDLEY,

son of Moses and Lucy Yale Dudley, was born in Champlain, June 16, 1807. His father was from New England, and settled in the town of Champlain at a very early day. He was a farmer and lumberman. He had two sons, Hiram and George. He died Aug. 4, 1846. His wife died Aug. 13, 1863. George Dudley received a common-school education. He was reared a farmer and lumberman, and became one of the largest manufacturers of lumber in the county. He owned several hundred acres of land, and made valuable improvements thereon. A view of his place may be seen elsewhere in this work. In politics he was a Whig and Republican.

He married Zorada, daughter of Epaphrus and Hester Moss Ransom, of Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1842. She was born June 27, 1814. Of this union five children were born,—Charles A., Zorada E. (deceased), Emma S., Edward M. (deceased), and Charlotte E. Mr. Dudley's first wife was named Elvira Allen, from Connecticut, by whom several children were born; one only—Mary Jane—is living. Mrs. Dudley died in March, 1842.

Mr. Dudley was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Champlain. He was liberal towards the church and hospitable to the poor.

He died Feb. 2, 1860, and was buried in the cemetery at Champlain. Mrs. Dudley's father was a native of Chazy, and lived there until he was married, when he moved to Washington Co., N. Y. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Dudley is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Champlain.

CHARLES M. CORPRON,

son of Edward and Fannie Corpron, was born in Nova Scotia, Aug. 12, 1815. His father was of French and English extraction, and his mother was of French and Irish origin. He was reared on the farm, and has followed agriculture to the present time.

He left his native place when he was five years of age, and settled in Odelltown, Canada, where he remained until he was twenty-one, living for some nine years with a Mr. I. Irwin.

At the age of twenty-one he went to live with Charles Bedlow, of Champlain, and has resided in the town ever since, except a few months spent West. In 1838 he located on the farm where he resides, which embraces one hundred and eighty acres of good land. In politics, a Republican.

He married Elizabeth Calkins, of Champlain, Oct. 21, 1840, by whom four children have been born, viz., Chloe H., Amos P., Orrin B., and Charles W. Mr. and Mrs. Corpron are members of the Presbyterian Church at Champlain. William Bedlow was from Stockbridge, Mass., and was born Oct. 26, 1747. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served seven years. He held some minor military positions. He had a family of nine children, viz, Hannah, Sally, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Charles, William, Esther, Uriah, and Lois.

His wife, Elizabeth, was born July 18, 1748, at Newtown, Mass., and died in Champlain, July 2, 1838.

He settled in Plattsburgh about 1787, and in 1807 or 1808 settled in Champlain, five miles west of the village. He died March 12, 1832.

Charles Bedlow was born in Stockbridge, Mass., May 15, 1781. He settled in Plattsburgh and Champlain with his parents. He never married, but lived with his brother Uriah, who was born Aug. 11, 1789, in Plattsburgh, and died in Champlain in 1832. Uriah was a deacon of the Presbyterian Church at Champlain. Charles Bedlow was a good farmer and citizen, a member of the Presbyterian Church at Champlain. He died Feb. 21, 1858. Their sister, Esther, kept house for them. She was born in Stockbridge, Feb. 8, 1786. They reared two children, whom they adopted,—the Rev. John Chase, a Methodist minister, and Mrs. Charles M. Corpron.

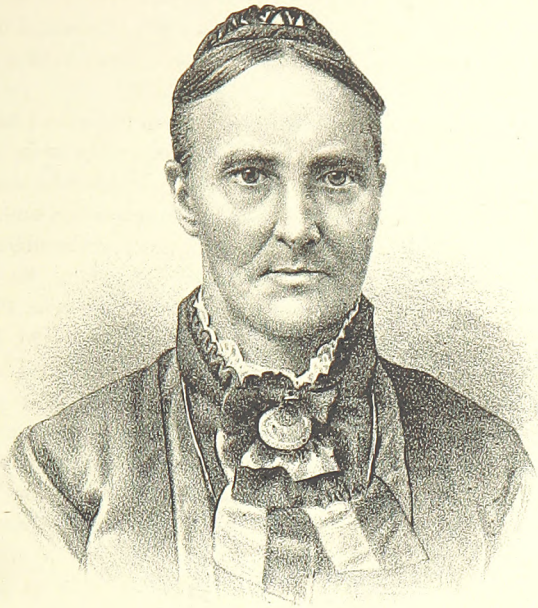
CHAPTER LII.

CHAZY.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features—Early Settlement—Pioneer Incidents—Taverns—Stores—Physicians—Men of Prominence—Land Patents and Civil Organization—First Town-Meeting—Town Officers, 1804-79—Statistics—"Ear-Marks."

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

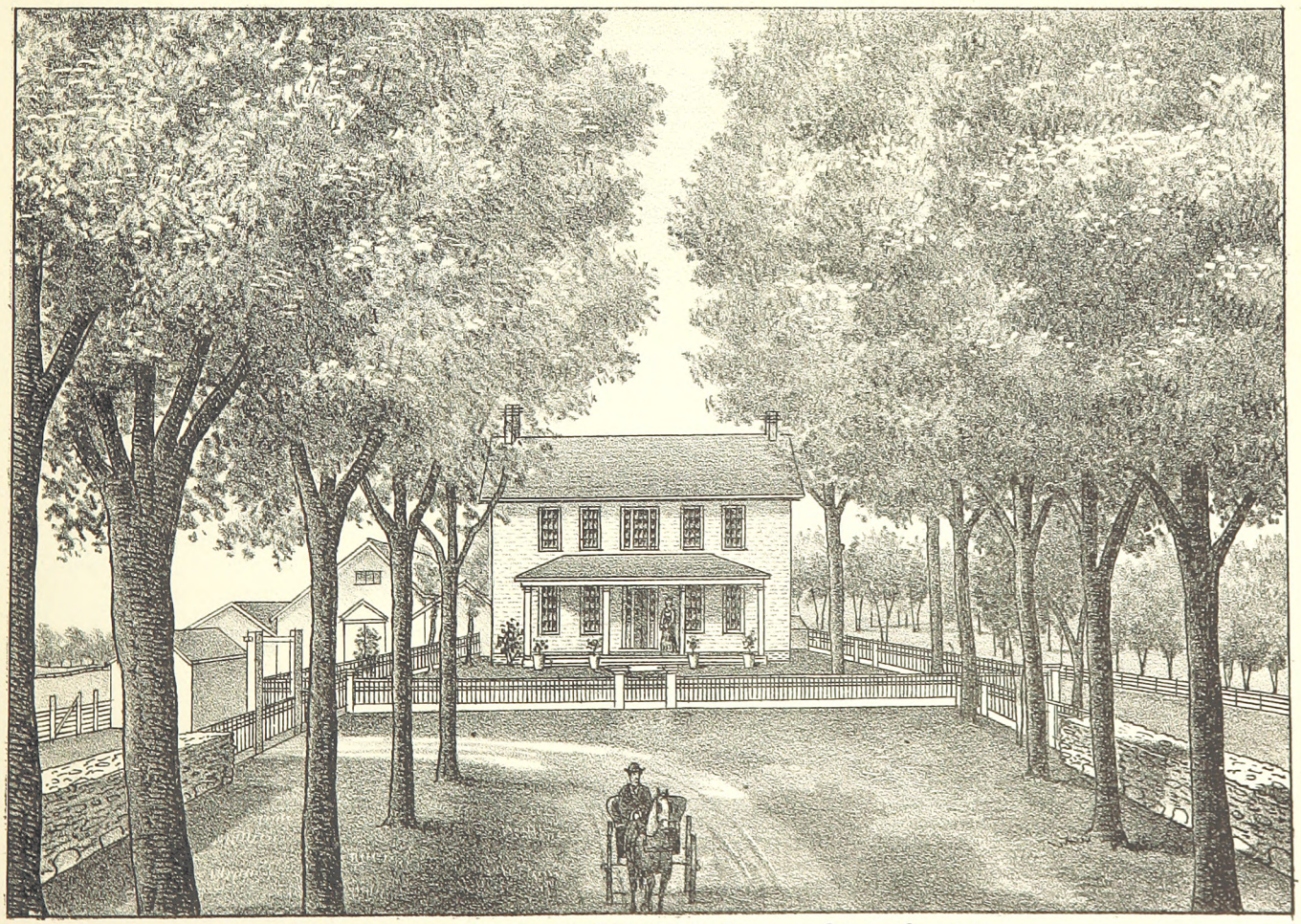
THIS town lies on Lake Champlain, in the northeast section of Clinton County, and is bounded on the north by the town of Champlain, in the same county, on the south by the town of Beekmantown, also in Clinton County, on the east by Lake Champlain, and on the west by the town of Altona, Clinton County. It comprehends an area of 52 square miles, and the population, as given in the census of 1875, is 3068. A United States lighthouse stands on the north end of Isle La Motte, directly opposite the mouth of the Little Chazy River, in latitude 44° 54′ 24″ north, longitude 73° 20′ 21″ west from Greenwich.



MRS. CHAS. M. CORPRON.



CHAS. M. CORPRON.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. M. CORPRON, CHAMPLAIN, CLINTON CO., N. Y.

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NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is rolling, with a slight descent towards the east. No elevations of importance are to be found, rising hills and rolling intervales of rich and fertile land alone diversifying the landscape. The principal stream in the town is the Little Chazy River, which rises in the southwest corner of the town, and flows in a northeasterly direction through the middle of the town, entering the lake near the Champlain border. Along its course are a number of excellent water-privileges. Corbeau Brook is a stream of some consequence in the northwest corner, furnishing an excellent water-privilege at Sciota.

The soil is a productive clay, and large numbers of fine farms are scattered through the town. Tertiary clay extends along the lake. The geological features of the town include Potsdam sandstone in the west part, and limestone in the east. A superior quality of lime is manufactured from the latter near Chazy village.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is peculiarly interesting to trace the successive stages of a town's history from the period when the monotony of the primeval forest was first broken by the white man to its present state of civilization and development. And there is rare propriety in having such history written up before those who are its leading characters have all passed away. Few towns in Clinton County present a more interesting field for historical research than the town of Chazy. Few can boast of more early settlers among its ancestry, and it claims the high distinction of entertaining within its borders the first permanent white settler in the county, John La Frombois.

From Palmer's "History of Lake Champlain" we gather the most complete sketch of this man. He was a native of Canada. In 1763 he visited Chazy, accompanied by two men, Goude and Swarte, and remained a short time. Returning to Canada in 1768, he obtained permission of Francis McKay to settle on a tract which McKay pretended to own by virtue of an old French grant. Under this grant La Frombois took possession of what are now lots Nos. 70 and 72, in Dean's patent, and built a house on No. 72, where he remained till 1776, when he was driven off by the English and his house burned. Joseph La Monte (now Monty) moved on to a lot near La Frombois' in 1774, which he abandoned two years afterwards and reclaimed after the war. For a few years we lose sight of these men; but, 1783, one Monty accompanied the party of Gen. Benjamin Moores, who left Poughkeepsie to settle on Point au Roche. At Albany they were joined by John La Frombois, who was returning to his farm on the lake-shore.

La Frombois rebuilt his house at a point about two miles south of what is now known as Chazy Landing, or Saxe's Landing, where he resided till his death. The premises were long known by the present generation as the old La Frombois place, known as the Lezott and Beaucaire farm. The house was situated near the lake, in the centre of the orchard, many of the trees still standing, and remains of the old out-door cellar are plainly visible.

During the first quarter of the present century it was a favorite pleasure resort of the citizens, such young chaps as Putnam Lawrence, the Saxe boys, and others riding down there with their girls to enjoy the quaint scenery. It is said for many years to have been the only place where apples were grown, which were then a luxury and almost a curiosity. A monster apple-tree, yielding great quantities of fruit, the old butternut-trees, the low, rude cabin, the curious old bush fence, the extremely primitive and rustic aspect of the place, are still vividly in the memory of these old inhabitants.

History has incorrectly stated the death of La Frombois to have occurred in 1810. He died in 1832, and was buried near his residence. His son, James La Frombois, resided on the old homestead many years, and then settled up among the Saranac Lakes.

Joseph La Monte (or Monty) is supposed to have been the grandfather of Joseph Monty, now proprietor of the Brick Tavern at the head of Monty's Bay. He received a bounty of 1000 and his sons 500 acres each, located in this vicinity. Monty's Bay is well known all through this section as popular fishing-ground.

Coeval with the La Montys were the Trombleys, who settled at the beautiful bay which bears their name, between Monty's Bay and Saxe's Landing. Lawrence Trombley, now occupying the old homestead at the bay, Col. Trombley, a man of education and culture, residing at the bay, Peter Trombley, the old iron-manufacturer of Redford; Lawrence Trombley, of Plattsburgh, are descendants. The old gentleman was a Revolutionary pensioner, received a grant of land, and settled before 1800.

The La Barges settled in the same vicinity before 1800, and descendants still live in the vicinity. The name has become Robarge in modern times, after the village from which they came.

Nothing conveys to the mind more vividly the inconvenience and hardships of those early days than the modes of communication and travel. The chief means of transportation previous to 1800 was the bateau, a large, flat row-boat, manned by six, eight, or more oarsmen. When the neighborhood extending along the shore from the landing to Monty's Bay decided to "go to mill," the grists would be accumulated, put on board of a bateau, and a company would start with it on a rowing voyage to Whitehall, that being the nearest mill.

Extending along the eastern shore of the town of Chazy, not more than a mile and a half distant, lies Isle La Motte. This island was occupied by the French at a very early period, and in 1665 a fort was built on the north end, known in history as Fort St. Anne. The ruins of this fort may yet be seen, although overgrown with trees and shrubbery.

The same year that this fort was built, an event occurred which has given to Chazy an ancient and honored name. Lieut. De Chasy, belonging to Carignan's regiment, and stationed at this post, while hunting on the mainland directly west of the fort, accompanied by Capt. Traversy and others, was attacked by a party of Mohawk Indians. De Chasy and Traversy were killed, and the others taken prisoners. The exact spot where this occurred is said to be near the mouth of the river, which, in memory of that

event, was named the Chazy River,—now called the Little Chazy. It is the principal stream that runs through the town, and supplies water-power at East and West Chazy and other points. The name appears on a map as early as 1732. When the town was formed, in 1804, it assumed the name of this river.

The first settlement and business centre in town was Chazy Landing, commonly known as Saxe's Landing. For many years this landing was one of the most important shipping points on the western border of Lake Champlain, and from its importance it received the title of "The City," by which it is now sometimes designated by old inhabitants. It was the extreme northern landing in the county for the old steamer "Vermont," built in 1808, the first steamer on the lake. From here freight was shipped north to Champlain and other points in bateaux. This magnificent steamer, then the pride and admiration of beholders, is described as being painted black and wearing a very sombre appearance. The large wheel required to be started with levers, much like starting an old English gate saw-mill. Her speed was about four and a half miles an hour, but she made more noise than any first-class steamer now on our lake. Hiram Ferriss, of Chazy, who was a pilot on this lake from 1805 to 1855, fifty years, "off and on," was the pilot on the "Vermont" in 1810. Ziba Manning is said to have been her first pilot. In 1815 she met with an accident three miles below Fort Montgomery, and sank.

The first settlers at Saxe's Landing, or "The City," were Timothy Sullivan, Jabez Ransom, Horace Morgan, Francis Chantonett, William Lawrence (father of Putnam Lawrence, of West Chazy), Capt. Ladd, John Douglass, and Nathaniel Douglass, most of whom settled there previous to the year 1800. The first frame house was built in 1800 by Capt. Ladd, of Isle La Motte, and is still standing. In that old house Putnam Lawrence, of West Chazy, so well known in this county, had the honor of being born, with the high distinction of being the first male child born in the town of which there is any record or tradition. This was in 1801. The house originally stood near the site of the big poplar-tree at the north end of Saxe's stone store. Lengthy additions were subsequently made, which were destroyed by fire in about 1844. But the original building had been previously removed about fifty rods south, and on Hiram Ladd's premises, and is now occupied by John Chisholm. In old times it served as a school-house, church, town-hall, etc.

William Lawrence, father of Putnam Lawrence, figured quite largely in the first business at the landing. He built a rude wharf, and in 1802 constructed a tannery, the first in town. In 1807 he put on considerable style and built a two-story house, the first in town, which is still standing. The old oak frame having been re-clapboarded, it has renewed its age and looks as young as ever. The nails for this house were made by hand, from rods bought of Esquire Forbes, of Canaan, Conn., a noted manufacturer of anchors, nail-rods, etc., in those days.

Judge Matthew Saxe, from whom the landing is familiarly named, came there in 1808, erected a new wharf a few rods south of the old and temporary structure of Mr. Lawrence, which is now extinct. Saxe built storehouses, and for many years did a large business, laying the foundation for a handsome fortune. As the country back from the lake became settled, the business at the landing increased. The entire town of Chazy, portions of Champlain and Mooers, in fact, all the northern part of Clinton County, received its merchandise and shipped its products through this channel. Not till the construction of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain and Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroads did she yield her sway over this commerce. Her glory then departed and she passed into obscurity, like Port Jackson, Port Kendall, and other places that were once important centres of commerce.

Judge Saxe died of apoplexy in 1836, dropping instantly while at work in the hay-field. It was considered an incident of so much importance that a post, painted red, was erected on the spot where he fell, and remained there many years.

Three sons of Judge Saxe—William Saxe, George Saxe, and Henry Saxe—still reside at the landing. The old stone store is kept open as a sort of office, but no trading is done. A fourth brother (Matthew) is a wealthy miner in Oregon. Saxe the poet is their cousin.

These men have held prominent positions in the business, politics, etc., of the county, and each has a handsome property. William H. Saxe is a director in the First National Bank of Champlain.

Seth Gregory was one of the first American-born citizens in town, settling here in 1795, but exactly at what point we do not know,—probably at first near the landing. He came originally from Norwich, Conn., in 1776, residing from that time till 1795 at Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co. The mother of Mrs. Dr. T. De Forris, of Plattsburgh, was his second wife. A son, Henry Gregory, now resides on the old homestead of his father-in-law, Dr. Carver, at East Chazy, or the "Five Nations," as it was then called.

Lieut. McPherson was one of the first settlers at Chazy Landing. He was a Scotchman. His son Robert was in trade at Chazy several years, and afterwards went to Aurora and Buffalo, at which latter place he died. He was a popular and worthy man.

Amasa Adams settled in the east part of the town, north of Chazy Landing, about 1808 or 1809, and engaged in farming. He was a justice of the peace, and filled other town offices. He was a great hand for public occasions, and was especially regular in attendance at all public executions. Several of his descendants still live in town on the old homestead.

Alexander Fereol settled very early in the northeast part of the town, and raised quite a family. Some of his descendants live in the locality.

Jonathan and Henry Ladd settled very early in the east part of the town. Jonathan Ladd established the first hotel at the landing. Henry Ladd is still living at an advanced age northwest of Chazy Landing, and the family is otherwise substantially represented in the town.

In 1807 five families, the heads being Septa Fillmore (cousin of Millard Fillmore), Seth Graves, Levi Hazen, Eliazer Graves, and John Bronson, moved up from the landing, a distance of three miles, to what is now known as East Chazy, but which was known for many years as

"The Five Nations," some of the old people still using the title. The origin of the name is reported as follows: A company of traders from the south stopped at the landing to purchase furs. On inquiry of the landlord, old Chantonett, he told them there were no furs for sale there, but that there was an Indian village three miles west, called "The Five Nations," in honor of the old Indian confederacy, where they could doubtless purchase lots of furs. They started for the village with high expectations, and just before reaching there found these men working on the road, and told their mission and the directions they had received. "There," exclaimed one of the party, "that's one of old Chantonett's tricks." In these days we would call it a "big sell." But it gave to the village a name for many years.

Few strangers riding into Chazy from the south will fail to observe the three stone buildings on the left-hand side of the road, near the bridge, on the south side of the river-bank, and bearing evidence of considerable age. This is the old homestead and business quarters of the late Solomon Fisk, who settled in Chazy in 1807, and for many years was one of its principal business men and a pillar of the Methodist Church. The first or south building was his residence, the second his office and shoe-shop, and the third his tannery, or building for dressing leather, the vats being in the rear and nearer the river. Exactly the date of their construction we do not know, but perhaps not till about 1825, as he came to Chazy a poor man and worked his way up by degrees. He first lived in a log house a little south of these buildings.

For over fifty years Mr. Fisk was one of the central figures in the Methodist society of Chazy, holding the offices of class-leader and steward the entire time. He had an ardent attachment for the church. Throughout his life his house was a Methodist rallying-point, it being a sort of home for Methodist ministers, some of whom still live to tell of his fraternal hospitality. He died March 23, 1859, aged seventy-two years.

Solomon Fisk was the brother of Samuel Fisk, of Isle La Motte, owner of the famous marble quarry, and of Ira Fisk, who lived in the brick house about two miles north of the Brick Tavern, on the east road leading to Chazy village.

Almon D. Fisk, a son of Solomon, was the inventor and patentee of the celebrated metallic coffins. He was also the inventor of some excellent patterns of stoves. Dr. S. N. Fisk, who married a daughter of Capt. Lemuel North, was another son. And the wife of Rev. N. B. Wood is a daughter of the late Solomon Fisk.

Hiram Fisk, of Isle La Motte, the present owner and occupant of the Fisk homestead in Chazy, has fitted it up in a style greatly foreign to its former modest proportions.

Judge Alexander Scott and Ebenezer A. Scott, whose place of nativity was near Troy, in this State, settled for a time in Alburgh, Vt. After a residence there of a few years they sold out and removed to Chazy, before the year 1812. Alexander kept a store in the lower part of the village, and Asher in the upper part. Not long after they took up their residence in Chazy, Alexander built a fine stone church and made it a present to the Methodist congregation. It cost about $7000, and was certainly a magnificent present for those days. One of his daughters married the late Col. George Lesley, and another married Lafayette Carver, brother of A. G. Carver, of Plattsburgh. The third daughter died at Troy some years since. He left but one son surviving, Charles M. Scott, who married the eldest daughter of Solomon Fisk, and now resides in Wisconsin, and not far from Green Bay.

Asher Scott and family, with the exception of one daughter, who resides in Buffalo, removed to California in about 1850. The daughters all married well. Matthew, the oldest son, is now in the custom-house department in Japan, and George, the younger, is a merchant in Salt Lake City.

In the early part of this century Elisha Ransom, a native of Deerfield, Conn., with three or four brothers, settled in Chazy, and were always noted for their probity, kindness, and Christian bearing. Elisha for some time officiated as a magistrate in the village, and occupied the red house near North's present grist-mill. His sons, Roswell, Ichabod, and Wells, purchased 200 acres of land about three miles southwest of the village, each occupying his proportionate share. They all spent most of their days on their farms, and were an industrious, respected, and thrifty people. Roswell and Ichabod were for many long years deacons in the Presbyterian Church, and were reckoned among its main pillars. Roswell left several children, among whom are the present postmaster of Plattsburgh, Capt. H. D. Ransom, Augustus Ransom, who occupies a portion of the homestead, and Mrs. R. O. Barber. Ichabod also left several children, among whom are Rev. C. Ransom, of Dannemora, and Mrs. Parley Heaton.

Dr. Ransom, a brother of Elisha, owned and occupied till his death the place now occupied by Fayette C. North. His children, Elijah, Luther, Saron, and Amanda, were his successors. Elijah occupied his father's place for many years, and afterwards removed to Mooers. Luther built the store-house north of the present residence of J. C. Hubbell, and for a time occupied it as a store. He afterwards settled in the West.

The other brother of Elisha died at an early date, but left a numerous progeny, most of whom are scattered in different parts of our great country.

Epaphraditus and George Ransom, who were cousins of Roswell, settled on Sciota Ridge, where they lived and died. The former left several children, and among them are Mr. Ferdinand Ransom, who occupies the homestead, and Mrs. Andrew Dunning and Mrs. Wilcox.

John M. Grant was a prominent man in the town for a good while. He was a Scotchman, and settled at Chazy village at the opening of the present century. He occupied a house that stood on the site of the residence of James F. Gilbert. During the war of 1812 he performed several acts of patriotic bravery. Lived where Dr. Carver afterwards resided.

Septa Fillmore was one of the first settlers at Chazy village. His farm included the lower end of the village. He built Clark's hotel about 1815 or 1816, and kept hotel there for many years, and died there. He reared a large family, and some of his descendants still reside in town. During the war of 1812 he commanded a company of militia.

George Root settled quite early in the town. He married a daughter of Elisha Ransom, and among his other accomplishments was an excellent fifer.

Benjamin Graves was an early sheriff of the county for three terms, and lived at Chazy village and at the lake, and later at Plattsburgh. He was a prominent and useful man in town and county, and reared quite a family. A daughter married Daniel Douglass, and resides near the lake.

Samuel Tennant was a farmer in the north part of the town at an early day, and was town clerk in 1805, 1806, 1808, 1809.

Thomas Wait was a merchant at Chazy, and was town clerk in 1807. He occupied a house where Asher Scott subsequently resided.

Among the early settlers of Chazy was Capt. Lemuel North, who commanded a company of cavalry during the war of 1812. He first went to the town of Champlain, and with his elder brother Abijah purchased a tract of land a little over a mile northwest of the present village of Coopersville, the eastern bounds of which extended to the Big Chazy River. After a time the brothers purchased another large tract of land, about one mile east of Chazy village, lying upon the Little Chazy River. Abijah remained upon the farm in Champlain, and represented the district in the Legislature several times. The captain took up his residence on the Chazy purchase, where he continued to reside for many years. The house which he occupied stood about midway between the village and the Commins place. John North, his elder son, soon after his marriage, occupied a house on the north bank of the river, and on the west side of the highway then leading from near his father's house to near the Guy Ransom place. The captain, in later years, purchased the Jonathan Douglass mansion, in the village, where he continued to reside until his death. It is now owned and occupied by his son Alexander. Capt. Lemuel North was an enterprising, industrious, and frugal farmer, of quick preceptions and great decision of character. He died a few years ago, while returning from an agricultural fair near Saratoga.

Russell C. North, son of Abijah, settled in Chazy village, and for many years traded where Abare & Richards now are.

John, son of Lemuel, inherited much of the spirit and enterprise of his father, and was for many years one of the leading business men of the town. In connection with his sons, P. F. North and F. C. North, purchased all the mill-sites in Chazy village, which are still owned by the latter.

He had three sons, P. F. North, F. C. North, and Chauncey North. The latter is dead. A sister, Julia A. North, married Henry Copeland, of Brandon, Vt., and resides there.

Lucy North, daughter of Lemuel, married Dean Delance, of Chazy, formerly of Whitehall, and now deceased, and resides at Chazy at an advanced age.

Both the living sons are worthy representatives of the captain, and have held prominent positions in the town. P. F. North has filled the office of justice of the peace for several years.

Among those who settled in Chazy, and had arrived at the age of manhood previous to the war of 1812, we know of but one who still remains and maintains the active relations of life. It is Hon. Julius C. Hubbell, usually spoken of as Esquire Hubbell. Though ninety-one years of age, he is remarkably vigorous and robust physically, and his mind is clear and memory good. Esquire Hubbell came to Chazy in 1808, and commenced the practice of the law, which he has followed, more or less, during his entire business life. His little stone office, which can hardly fail to attract the attention of strangers, is one of the landmarks of Chazy. It was built before the war, and has been occupied by him ever since. In it he has dispensed law and justice, performed the duties of various town offices, and rendered various public services. During the war it was a sort of headquarters for the officers of both armies. Gen. Dearborn, Gen. Forsyth, Col. Riley, Gen. Izard, Gen. Hampton, Gen. Pike, and other officers of the American army occupied it, and when our forces were driven back British officers took possession and used it for a headquarters. The building looks like a little fortification; the walls are two feet or more thick, and when our officers were there they facetiously talked of planting cannon there and using it as a fortress.

Esquire Hubbell held the office of issuing commissary for the Northern army, stationed at Chazy and Champlain, which brought him in constant communication with our officers. When the British took possession he was treated with consideration and kindness by the officers, and allowed considerable freedom inside of their lines. He was permitted to go on board their fleet, lying at Saxe's Landing, a few days before the battle. Our fleet had lain there a portion of the summer, and sailed away a short time before. He had frequently been on board and witnessed the drill, and had thus a fair opportunity for forming an opinion of the qualities of the two naval forces. The British officers knew it, and asked him what he thought of the probable results of the battle. He told them they would be defeated, and gave as his reason that the Americans could manage their guns with the greatest facility, which was fully demonstrated in the engagement, the Americans firing three times to the British twice.

On the morning of the 11th of September, as soon as Mr. Hubbell had learned positively that the fleet had sailed for Plattsburgh, he hitched up his horse and started for Cumberland Head, then inside of the British lines. Riding with considerable speed, he arrived at the lake-shore, on what is now the Hagar place, just as the British vessels rounded Cumberland Head. From this point he witnessed the naval engagement. His position, directly opposite the line of battle, and right between the two squadrons, was such as to enable him to see distinctly the movements of both, and observe the effects of the firing.

Immediately after the surrender he took a skiff, and, rowing to the American flag-ship, was the first citizen to board her after the engagement. He it was of whom history speaks, that, congratulating Commodore McDonough on the victory, received the reply that the honor all belonged to God,—an incident illustrating the commodore's deep piety. Mr. Hubbell also visited the British flag-ship, and saw the noble form of Capt. Downie as it lay in the

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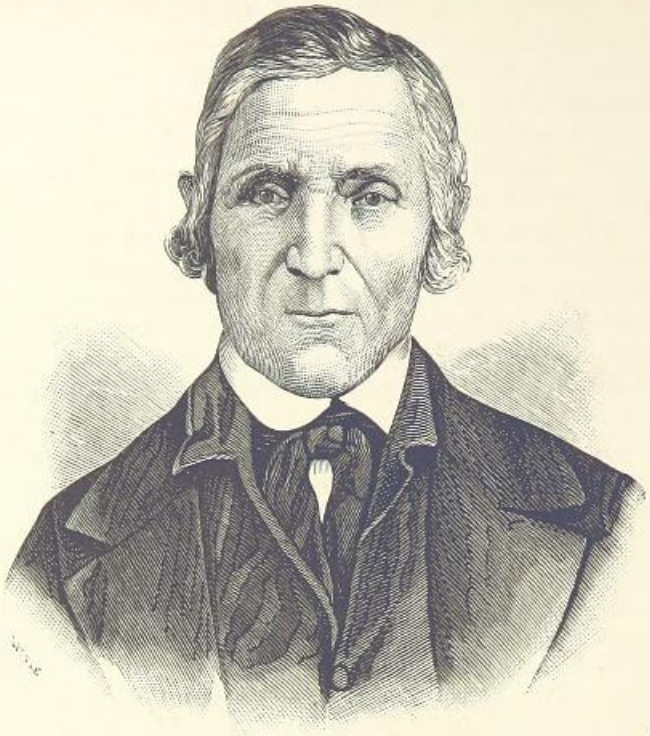


Photo. by Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

WILLIAM ATWOOD.

The subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from John Atwood, who came to America in the "May Flower," in 1620, and settled in Massachusetts. The first John Atwood had a son John, and he had three sons, and from one of these is William Atwood descended.

William Atwood, Jr., son of William and Hannah Atwood, was born on the farm where he now resides in West Chazy, April 10, 1809.

William Atwood, Sr., was the son of William Atwood, and was born Feb. 17, 1772, in Plymouth Co., Mass. He removed to Shoreham, Vt., where he lived several years, and then settled in Chazy, in 1801. His grandfather, named Nathaniel, was born in Massachusetts.

William Atwood, Sr., was married to one Hannah Atwood, June 29, 1804. They had a family of five children, viz.: Lorenzo, Jacob, William, Lydia, and Jonathan. He was a farmer. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the memorable battle of Plattsburgh Sept. 11, 1814.

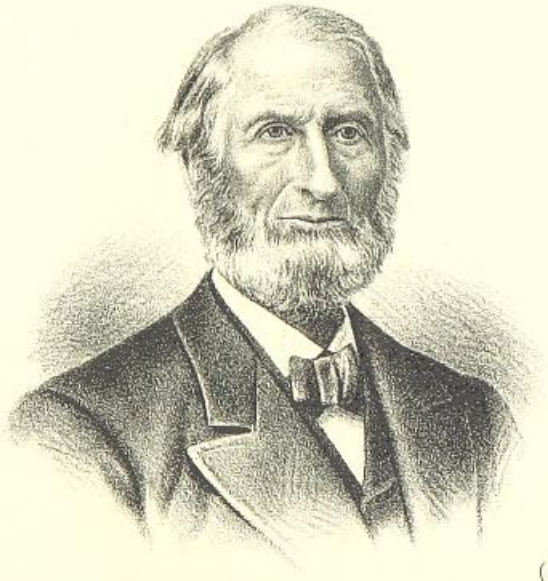
He was captain in the State militia for a number of years. In politics a Jeffersonian Democrat. He held several town offices, and was the first postmaster in West Chazy. He was a man respected by all who knew him. He died Oct. 31, 1857. His wife died Sept. 8, 1859.

William Atwood, Jr., left home at the age of eighteen to learn the cloth-dressing trade. He followed it for eight consecutive years at Schuyler Falls, West Chazy, and Chazy. He then resumed farming where he now resides. He was engaged for seventeen years as a merchant at West Chazy. In 1836 he went to Wisconsin, and stayed one year.

Mr. Atwood is one of the largest farmers in Chazy, and is one of the representative men of the town. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but when the Republican party was organized, in 1856, he joined it. He has been assessor and supervisor of Chazy, besides holding several other minor offices. He married, Jan. 2, 1834, L. A., daughter of Harvey and Lucy Church, of Fairhaven, Rutland Co., Vt. She was born there June 16, 1814, and settled in Chazy in 1828 with her parents.

Of this union five children have been born, viz.: Lucy R., Mary L., Z. Calista, Emma G., and Edwina H.,—all of whom are married and settled in life.

Harvey Church was a native of Connecticut; was a tanner and currier, shoemaker, and farmer by occupation. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and held the commission of captain. He married June 28, 1807, settled in Chazy in 1828, and died Feb. 17, 1851. His wife died Jan. 17, 1875.



(PHOTOS. BY HOWARD & CO.)

WM. ATWOOD.

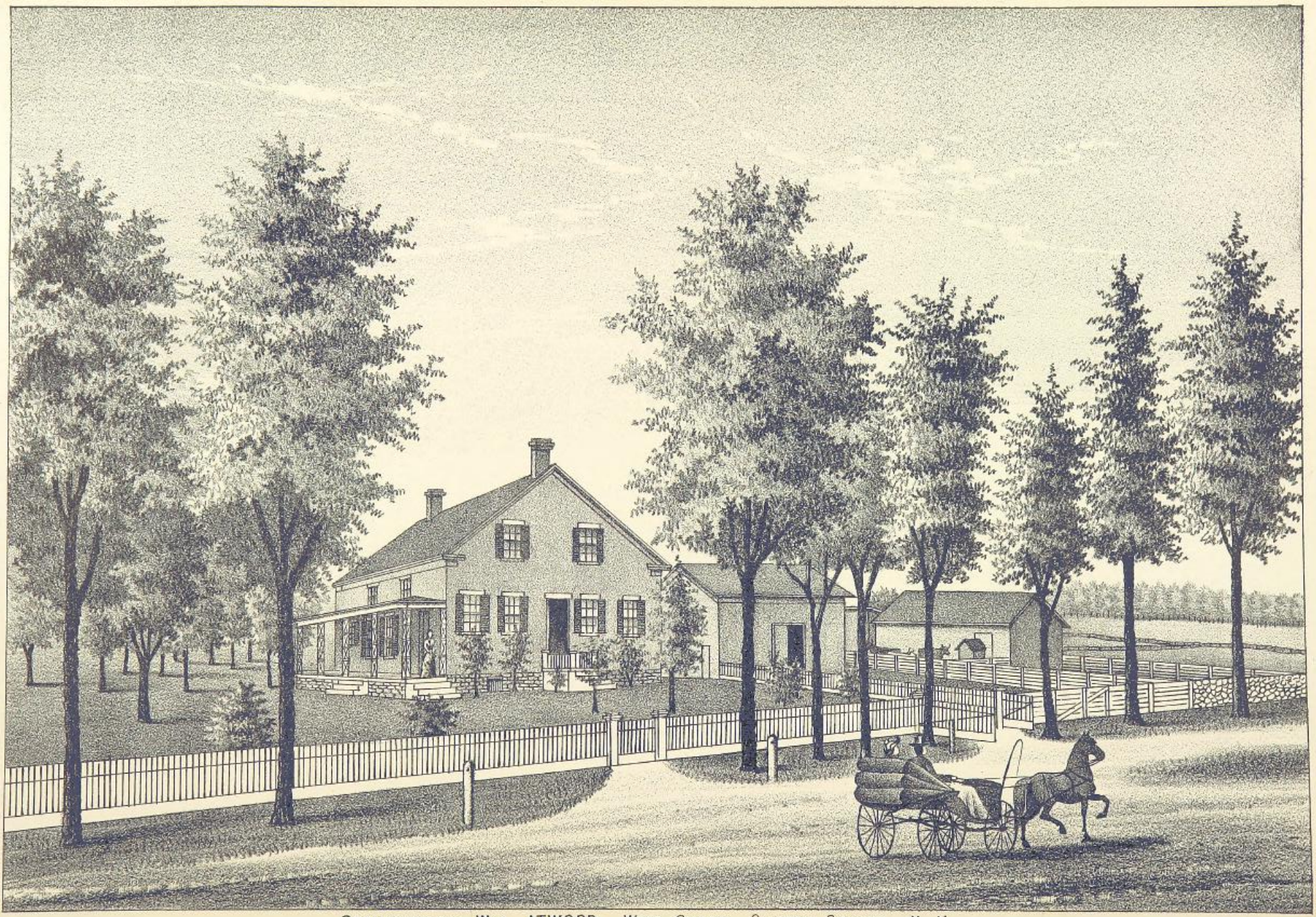


MRS. WM. ATWOOD.

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RESIDENCE OF WM. ATWOOD, WEST CHAZY, CLINTON COUNTY, N. Y.

embrace of death. He marked a wonderful contrast in the appearance of the two vessels. The American deck was cleared, and the dead were piled up and covered, while on the British vessel the demoralization was so great that the deck was yet strewn with the dead and wounded, and in utter confusion.

Probably no man in the county to-day has so full a personal knowledge of the events of the war as Esquire Hubbell. He has related to us many interesting facts, which we shall use in their proper place.

Esquire Hubbell was appointed postmaster in 1814, and held the office for eighteen successive years. He held the office of town clerk for a long period, and also justice of the peace under Whig and Democratic administrations. His political opponents used to support him on the ground of public convenience.

In 1843, Mr. Hubbell was elected to the Assembly by the Democrats, receiving the then large majority of over 700. He secured the act locating a State-prison at Dannemora, and was re-elected in 1844.

Esquire Hubbell has been closely identified with the First Presbyterian and Congregational Church of Chazy from a period very soon after its organization.

The wife of Esquire Hubbell, who died a number of years since, was a daughter of Judge Moore, of Champlain, and sister of the late Amasa C. Moore, of Plattsburgh. His son, J. W. Hubbell, married a daughter of Judge Beckwith, of Plattsburgh.

Among those who studied law in Esquire Hubbell's office were Robert L. Cook, Hon. Charles Severance, brother of George Severance, of Chazy, Hon. George Stevenson, of New York City, and the late Hon. Lemuel Stetson.

Matthew Thomas settled very early near Chazy village, and Amos Oney about a mile and a half west of Chazy village.

Thomas Cooper lived, at the opening of the century, at Suckertown. He had a son Jabez.

Thomas Cummings was also an early settler near Chazy village, and was taken prisoner by the British in 1812.

Deacon Wells also lived at an early day in the same locality.

A man by the name of Minckler lived about half a mile distant. A man named Stetson lived early on the main road from Chazy to Lake Champlain.

The first settler in what is now known as West Chazy was Stephen Atwood, who came here from Shoreham, Vt., about the year 1799. Some time during the previous year a yoke of oxen belonging to Mr. Platt, who lived on the Boynton farm, just north of Plattsburgh village, strayed into the woods, and after they had been gone several days he offered Simeon Wood, who was at work for him at the time, $5 in cash if he would find them. Wood started off, and after searching several days struck their trail on the bank of the south branch of the Little Chazy River, some distance south of West Chazy village, and from that point tracked them back and forth through many devious windings in this what was then a dense wilderness of hard-wood, and particularly through a large level tract covered with a luxuriant growth of nettles, upon which the cattle had evidently fed for a considerable length of time. He followed the tracks, and finally found the oxen on the Angell Flats, near where Sciota village now is. They had been gone for several weeks and were wild as moose, and took fright when he came up with them, running towards the lake. He followed them and they ran to Monty's Bay, where they took water, not so much to cut off the scent from their pursuer, perhaps, as to cool themselves after their race in the hot July weather.

Here Sim. Wood convinced them in some manner that he was their friend, and after a while they consented to come out of the water and be driven back to Plattsburgh along the lake-shore as far as Woodruff Pond, and thence across the marsh to their old home on the Boynton meadows.

This was during the summer of 1798, and the next winter Simeon Wood went back to Shoreham, where he spent the cold months among his friends, and on one occasion, as he and his old cronies sat around the fire of the village tavern listening to Sim's yarns about the strange country in which he had spent the preceding summer, he told this wonderful adventure of his after the lost oxen; "and," said he, "while I was on that hunt I discovered a tract of the handsomest land you ever sat your eyes on, more than a thousand acres as level as a house floor, and so rich that the nettles grow nearly as high as my head; splendidly watered too by a spring-fed stream that is chock-full of trout." His rose-colored reports induced three brothers, Stephen, Joab, and William Atwood, and Heman Hickok, to remove at once with their families to the promised land. Their high expectations were not fully realized, but the inducements were sufficient for them to remain; where they all lived, and died at a good old age. The same summer, 1799, Stephen Atwood, with the help of a man by the name of Huggins, cut down eight acres of timber where the old Atwood stone mansion stands, about a mile south of the village, now owned by Levi Atwood, the only son of the original settler, and occupied by one of his three sons, Lewis Atwood. The chopping was commenced early in the season, probably in June, as soon as the leaves were fairly out, and in the September following Sim. Wood went up through the wilderness again from Plattsburgh and burned the opening over, cleared the land up, and sowed it to winter-wheat.

FIRST HARVEST AND FIRST BUILDING.

The next year, 1800, there was a plentiful crop, and Stephen Atwood came on to harvest his wheat and settle permanently. He cut, hewed, and framed timber for a barn twenty feet square. The raising of that barn was a notable event. Nine men were present: three Atwoods, Stephen, Joab, and William; two Domineys from Beekmantown Corners; Mr. Newton, from Shoreham; Sim. Wood, Mitchell, and Howe from near where the Beekmantown stone church now stands. The roof was covered with bark and the sides were left open, and here the first crop ever raised in West Chazy was stored during the winter of 1800. The old frame still stands near the stone mansion already mentioned, and ought to be carefully preserved as one of the most ancient relics of modern civilization of which West Chazy can boast. The next season Stephen and Joab Atwood built the first saw-mill, just above where the bridge leading west from the village crosses the Little Chazy River. This

mill was driven by a "flutter" wheel, and had only one upright saw. It was abandoned after a few years.

The first house in West Chazy village was a log structure which stood near the site now occupied by Victor Wood's residence. This was erected by Simeon Wood, probably in 1802 or 1803. Stephen left one son, who still resides on the old homestead. Joab left several children, but none of them remain in this section. Of the children of William Atwood two remain, Mrs. Thomas McFadden and William Atwood, who resides on the homestead of his father, a short distance south of the village, and is the proprietor of a large tract of rich farming land in the vicinity and the large sugar-bush west of the village. Daughters of Mr. Atwood married Dr. Larkin, of West Chazy, H. A. Wood, of Clayburgh, C. J. Farrel, of West Chazy, and G. B. Goewey, of Chazy, respectively, while another resides at home.

In the war of 1812, William Atwood, the first, organized a company of Chazy militia, which he commanded during the war and at the battle of Plattsburgh. Heman Hickok was first lieutenant, and Samuel Bailey second lieutenant, then called ensign.

Capt. Atwood was a large land-holder, and owned the south half of the village, giving the ground for both the churches and the school-house. He died in 1857.

Anselm Goodrich, who was one of the earliest settlers, came in 1809, at which time the Sim. Wood house was occupied by William Eldred, the blacksmith, whose shop was on the opposite side of the river. Mr. Dudley lived where McFadden's hotel now is, and at that time (1809) these two were the only dwelling-houses within the present limits of the village. Mr. Goodrich settled one mile west, on the place now occupied by his son, Chauncey Goodrich. About one hundred rods below Goodrich's house, which is on the north branch of the river, Ormes' saw-mill was built, soon after the first settlement of the town, and immediately below it Sim. Wood erected the first grist-mill, taking the water from Ormes' mill-pond through a canal. Simeon Wood was the father of Smith Wood, who now lives on the Military Turnpike, a short distance from "The Gate," formerly known as "Trout Place," where the turnpike crosses the Great Chazy River, and where there was once an excellent hotel, when nearly all the travel from Plattsburgh west passed over this road.

In 1783 three men left Middletown, Vt., with their families, to settle on an uninhabited island in Lake Champlain, —now known as North Hero. Their names were Solomon Wood, Nathan Hazen, and Alexander Gordon. The wife of Wood had but one child, an infant. It was mid-winter. They were detained on the road and suffered great privations and hardships, and even after they got permanently settled endured great inconveniences.

William Lawrence came to the island a few years later, and in course of time wooed and won the daughter of Solomon Wood, who, under the name of Persis, had attained the age of seventeen years.

Solomon Wood and his son-in-law, William Lawrence, removed from North Hero to Chazy Landing in 1800. Mr. Wood resided on a farm near the landing a number of years, and in 1810 removed to Hemmingford, Canada, where he accumulated quite a property. But, refusing to swear allegiance to the king during the war, his property was confiscated, and he was compelled to flee to the States. His son, Amasa Wood, father of the Woods now residing at West Chazy, then under nineteen years, was served by the British with conscription papers, but escaped into the States before they were able to muster him into the army. We believe he was in the American service. After the war the Woods resided in a small log house, half a mile north of West Chazy village, and Amasa Wood bought the old saw-mill of which mention has been made.

The genealogy of the Lawrences is very complete, back to the original family, who came over in the "Mayflower." Mr. Lawrence informs us that he remembers well a powder-horn which his father had that was brought over in the "Mayflower." A picture of the "Mayflower" was carved upon it, and the name of William Fellows. In the early part of the seventeenth century, Jeremiah and Isaac Lawrence settled in Canaan, Conn., and from them descended all the Lawrences,—not only the Chazy Lawrences, but Amos Lawrence, Samuel Lawrence, and other great New England capitalists.

There have probably been few families more remarkable for longevity. Of the nine children of William Lawrence, eight are now living, as follows:

Putnam Lawrence, West Chazy, aged	78
Higby Lawrence, West Chazy, aged	75
Louisa, wife of Esek Angell, Fond du Lac, Wis., aged	70
Orilla, wife of William Howard, Omro, Wis., aged	68
Jane Ann, wife of Rev. R. E. Johnson, Forestdale, Vt., aged	66
William Henry Lawrence, Beekmantown, aged	58
Persis Maria, wife of the late Henry Hubbard, Fort Wayne, Ind., aged	52
Maryette, wife of the late Edward Lewis, Fort Wayne, Ind., aged	49
Total	516
Average	64½

The seventh child, Mary Ann, wife of David McKee, of Sackett's Harbor, died in 1879, aged fifty-five. Persis Lawrence died on April 19, 1878, aged nearly ninety-five.

Putnam Lawrence has four children living,—D. W. Lawrence, James K. Lawrence, Mrs. Luman A. Phelps, and Mrs. Milo Marshall.

Higby Lawrence has two sons living, Wm. S. and Clark, who, though young, are assuming a prominent position in the West. They got their start in life in company with Hon. S. P. Bowen, in the iron business on the Saranac. William S. Lawrence, who married a daughter of P. W. Signor, of Plattsburgh, is at the head of the extensive manufactory of agricultural implements at Kalamazoo. A daughter is the wife of Charles Comstock, M.P.

In 1818, William Lawrence moved up from East Chazy, and a copartnership was formed between himself and Amasa Wood, and the business enterprises of West Chazy were fairly inaugurated. A grist-mill of two run of stone was constructed below the saw-mill, a frame building. The Woods and Lawrence moved up to what is now the village. Lawrence built the yellow house which now stands opposite the Wesleyan church. This was in 1819, and it was the first residence of any pretensions in the village. One incident connected with the erection of this building is of especial importance. There was no suitable place for holding town-meetings and elections. Mr. Lawrence offered to





PHOTO'S BY HOWARD & CO.

LEVI ATWOOD.

MRS. LEVI ATWOOD.

LEVI ATWOOD.

The subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant of the eighth generation from one John Atwood, who came from England in the ship "May Flower," and settled in Massachusetts in 1620.

He is the only living son of Stephen and Mercy Finch Atwood, and was born in the town of Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1810. His father, the son of Jacob Atwood, was born in Warwick, Massachusetts, September, 1777, and settled in Chazy, on the farm now owned by his son Levi, in 1799. He had previously lived in Shoreham, Vt., from 1786 until he settled in Chazy.

Stephen Atwood was a successful farmer, and a man respected by all. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. He held several town offices, such as commissioner and assessor. He died in June, 1852. His wife was born in Massachusetts July 3, 1791, and came to Chazy when a girl. She was of English origin. She died Dec. 6, 1871.

Levi Atwood was reared a farmer, and has continued as such until the present time. He inherited his parents' home, and has added to this, till he is one of the large and substantial farmers of West Chazy.

He has been a dealer in stock more or less, but farming has been his chief pursuit. He married Permelia, daughter of Abijah and Anna Lewis Prouty, and granddaughter of Jacob Prouty, Feb. 13, 1831. She was born Aug. 30, 1808, in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., and came to Chazy in February, 1830. Of this union six children were born, viz.: James Lewis, married, and has a family of six children, and is living on the old homestead; Stephen A. (deceased); Jacob P., married, and now living in Iowa; Theodore Orlando, married, has a family of four children, and resides on a part of the home-farm; Amelia Antoinette, married Herbert McFadden, has one daughter, and resides on a farm in West Chazy. Mrs. Levi Atwood was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was an esteemed lady, and one whose influence was on the side of right. She died Oct. 20, 1872.

Mr. Atwood is a staunch Republican. He held the responsible office of assessor of West Chazy for nine consecutive years, and was re-elected for three years more, but declined to serve. He was a first lieutenant in a State militia company for four years.

Mr. Atwood retired from active life some twelve years before the death of his wife, and left the farm, moving into the village of West Chazy. Since the death of Mrs. Atwood he lives with his children.

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ASA STILES.



LAURA SARTWELL.

ASA STILES.

Asa Stiles, Jr., son of Asa Stiles, Sr., was born in Hebron, Conn., Aug. 14, 1792. During the early part of his life he was engaged in farming. His father was a teamster in the Revolutionary war, and a soldier in the war of 1812.

Asa Stiles, Sr., settled in Shoreham, Vt., in 1794, and removed to Chazy in 1801, and remained there till his death. Asa Stiles, Jr., settled with his father in Chazy. He married Laura, daughter of James and Ruth Ferguson Hedding, Jan. 3, 1816. He followed farming until 1830, when he formed a copartnership with Judge William Hedding, and followed the mercantile business with him for fifteen years. He then built the brick store opposite the hotel in West Chazy, and continued in trade until 1857 or 1858. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Stiles joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1817. He was very liberal towards the church, and the poor found in him an earnest friend. He was often superintendent of Sunday-school and steward of the church. He was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his town, a man beloved by all. He died Aug. 10, 1863, and was buried at West Chazy.

THE HEDDING FAMILY.

James Hedding, Sr., was of English origin. The first that we know of him was when he was a resident of Dutchess Co., N. Y. He was a farmer by occupation. He was a man of considerable prominence in the community, and his general character accorded much with the prevailing habits of the times and of the state of society around him.

James Hedding, Jr., son of James Hedding, Sr., was born in the town of Pine Plains, formerly known as "The Nine Partners." He was a farmer by occupation. He had a family of fifteen children, of whom twelve lived to be men and women. Mrs. Stiles was the twelfth child, and the only surviving one of this large and intelligent family.

Mr. Hedding removed to Starksborough, Addison Co., Vt., in 1791, and lived there until 1805, when he removed with his family to Plattsburgh, and into the town of Chazy in the year 1808. He and his wife were buried in Chazy. Among the most prominent of his family, of whom we know, were his sons Elijah and William.

Elijah Hedding, son of James Hedding, was born in the town of Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 7, 1780, and settled in Starksborough, Addison Co., Vt., in 1791. He became in time a great preacher, and a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For a more extended history of this wonderful man's career, see a work entitled "Life and Times of Bishop Hedding," by D. W. Clark, D.D.

He was buried in the beautiful cemetery just below Poughkeepsie, on the east side of the Hudson, where a noble monument has been erected to his memory, which bears the following inscription:

"HEDDING'S MONUMENT."

On the side fronting to the west, and within a circular wreath, is the simple inscription:

"ELIJAH HEDDING, D.D.
Born June 7, 1780.
Died April 9, 1852."

On the opposite side is the following:

"*This monument* has been erected as a memorial of one whose name is honored in the Church of Christ."

He was for fifty-one years an itinerant minister, and for twenty-eight years a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his earlier ministry he performed an astonishing amount of labor, and endured many hardships. He was a man of unaffected simplicity and dignity of manners, of deep and consistent piety, of sound and discriminating judgment, a well-read theologian, an able divine, a pattern of Christian propriety and integrity, and a model bishop.

As an expounder of ecclesiastical law and discipline he has had no superiors, and his judicial decisions are regarded with profound veneration in the church. His last sickness was protracted and painful, but was endured with a constant resignation. His last hours were peaceful and triumphant. Future generations will rise up to bless his memory.

build this house for that purpose, as well as a residence, putting in large folding-doors, etc., if the town would hold its meetings there one-third of the time, they being held the other two-thirds at East Chazy and at Chazy Landing. In accordance with this arrangement, the yellow house was the town-hall for many years. It was also used for religious services.

Wm. Lawrence died in 1842, after a successful business career at Chazy Landing, erecting the first tannery at that place, at East Chazy, and shortly after at West Chazy.

About the year 1819, Amasa Wood built a residence on the corner where Wardner's store stands, and in about 1828 built the residence now owned and occupied by A. G. H. Wood, east of Woods' store.

Amasa Wood was born in 1794, married in 1818, and died in 1863, aged 69 years. He was a man of deep religious convictions, scrupulously conscientious, an earnest supporter of the church, and by his devotion to its spiritual welfare did much for its support in its early days. His house was a common resort of Methodist clergymen, and in it and in his barn and cabinet-shop meetings were frequently held.

Mr. Wood was a wheelwright and millwright, and superintended the construction of all the mills in the vicinity. He was a carpenter and joiner also, and also a cabinet-maker,—in fact, a mechanical genius. He was a quiet, industrious, and kind-hearted citizen.

Miss R. A. Howard was born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1792, and removed from Benson, Vt., to West Chazy in 1817, where she married Amasa Wood in 1819. Mrs. Wood was a woman of more than ordinary ability and of indomitable perseverance.

Mrs. Wood lived to see a large family of boys grow to manhood and enter successfully into the pursuits of life with temperate, industrious habits and a fair competency. They are now the leading business men of West Chazy and Wood's Falls. Mrs. Wood died in November, 1878, at the age of eighty-four.

There are six of her sons living at West Chazy, all in partnership in one business or another: Victor A. Wood, Orville K. Wood, W. E. Wood (Eugene), A. G. H. Wood, at West Chazy; and A. B. Wood and W. W. Wood at Wood's Falls. The firm-name at the Falls is Wood Brothers, and at West Chazy is O. K. Wood & Co. In the lower part of the village at West Chazy they have a lumber-mill with one of Lane & Brock's circular saws, also a single-gate upright saw, and manufacture all kinds of lumber except lath.

In 1857 they constructed a large brick store on the corner of the old Wood premises, which they occupy exclusively. The post-office, kept by A. G. H. Wood, of which Mr. M. Morah is the efficient deputy, is kept in this building.

The Hedding family have also been early and prominently identified with the history of West Chazy. James Hedding, the father of Bishop Hedding, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., resided there and in Vermont and elsewhere till 1802, when he settled on what afterwards was the McDonough place, on Cumberland Head, and in 1805 he removed to West Chazy. He married but once, but they raised a patriarchal family, fifteen children, of whom twelve lived to manhood and womanhood. The oldest of these children was Bishop Elijah Hedding, who was born in 1780, experienced religion while young, entered the ministry before he was of age, advanced rapidly in position and influence, was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States in 1824, the fourth bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this country, and died in the year 1852. He was senior bishop at the time of his death, and may with propriety be called one of the founders of American Methodism. Bishop Hedding never resided in Chazy, but he preached all through this section in 1801, having received the Plattsburgh circuit for his first appointment, with Rev. Elijah Chichester for his senior. The circuit extended along the entire west side of Lake Champlain, from Ticonderoga to St. Johns, in Canada, and from the lake to the wilderness and the mountains of the West. "Here," says his biographer, Rev. D. W. Clark, D.D., "he endured more than it is possible to describe of the toils and privations of early itinerants. The journeys were performed, not upon steamboats nor railroads, nor yet in good carriages and by easy stages upon turnpikes, but on horseback, through rough and miry ways, and through wildernesses where no road as yet had been cast up. A complete journey round the circuit was performed in each month."

Bishop Hedding purchased the farm on which his father located in West Chazy, known as the Ketch place, which he gave to his sister, Laura Styles, for taking care of the old gentleman in his declining years. The place is now owned by Mrs. Purdy and Lemuel Brown.

Judge William Hedding, of West Chazy, well known in this county, and who died about ten years since, was a brother of Bishop Hedding. He was a prominent merchant for many years, and took a prominent position in the politics of the county.

Orson Hedding, who died in 1866, aged only forty-five, was a son of Judge William Hedding. At the time of his death there was no more promising man in the county, particularly in political circles, and his loss was deeply felt. He was very liberal and public-spirited, and if his life had been spared would no doubt have been foremost in all public enterprises.

Mrs. Laura Styles, of West Chazy, a well-preserved and intelligent lady of eighty years, is the last of the brothers and sisters of Bishop Hedding. Simeon Hedding, a brother, died recently at an advanced age.

Asa Styles was a prominent man in Chazy's early history. He was born in 1792, came to the town of Chazy with his father in 1801, married Miss Laura Hedding in 1815, was a prosperous merchant in West Chazy for thirty-five years, fifteen years in company with Judge Hedding, and accumulated a large property, which he distributed liberally for charitable and religious purposes, but left a handsome competency for his widow at his death, which occurred in 1863.

Ira Chamberlain, a native of Tedford, Vt., came to Beekmantown between 1805 and 1809, residing where Henry Lawrence now lives. His wife was a daughter of old Capt. Dewey, of Barre, Vt. They moved into West Chazy soon after the war. Mr. Chamberlain was a farmer, and died in 1857, at the age of seventy-two. His wife died in 1852.

They had five children,—three boys and two girls. The only son now living is Minor Chamberlain, of West Chazy. The two daughters married Hedding brothers.

Gen. Ira P. Chamberlain is well remembered in this county. He was born in 1802, and died in November, 1872. He held numerous local offices, was justice of the peace twenty years, also postmaster for some time. For a number of years he held the rank of brigadier-general in the New York militia (infantry), the brigade covering the district of Clinton and Franklin Counties. This was in the days of general trainings, and the position was of considerable importance. Gen. Chamberlain was a large, well-proportioned man, and, dressed in full uniform, made a fine-looking officer. Lewis Chamberlain, the other brother, died in 1858.

Minor Chamberlain was born in 1817, and has lived in town most of his life, and almost everybody knows him. He has held the offices of supervisor, justice, county clerk, and clerk of the board of supervisors, and inspector of common schools under the "old Mosaic law." He was married to Lucy Hedding, daughter of the late Judge Hedding, in 1852.

The Townsend family settled very early in the west part of the town. Rufus and Amasa Townsend were quite prominent for many years. They subsequently removed to St. Lawrence County, where Amasa went to the Legislature several terms.

The McFadden family settled at an early day in the west part of the town, and are still creditably represented.

Charles and "Deacon" Brown settled very early in the west part of the town, and engaged in farming. They were early identified with quite a strong Baptist Church that existed in that locality. Lemuel and Rollin Brown reside at West Chazy. Ira died a few years ago.

Reuben Smith and George Douglass settled at a very early day about a mile west of West Chazy. Thomas Paine also lived at a very early day where Jason Paine now lives.

Anselm Goodrich settled near the Douglass place at an early day.

Dottifer Bunker lived near West Chazy in 1818.

Timothy Lewis settled quite early about two miles north of West Chazy.

Samuel Clark came from Canada, and settled at quite an early day about two miles north of West Chazy. The family is still represented here.

Almon Witherill lived very early in the same locality.

Timothy Lewis settled about the same time in the Clark settlement.

At an early day, probably not long after the close of the last war with Great Britain, Jeremiah Hedges and brother, and O. and I. Mansfield, built saw-mills on nearly opposite sides of the Corbeau River, on or near the site of the present buildings of the Sciota Manufacturing Company, at the depot. These were obliterated many years ago, and we understand the families and their descendants have all died or moved away.

The Angells.—About 1815, Asa Angell settled about a mile and a half west of what is now the depot, where he raised up a family, from whom all of the Angells at Sciota and Mooers are descendants, giving to the locality the name of Angellville, which it retains to this day, although the Angells and nearly all others have moved away. For many years it was a smart business locality for those times. Mr. Angell located and retained possession of considerable land, built a saw-mill and other improvements. A. M. Angell, his son, well remembered in this county, succeeded him in business. Among the business enterprises in which he engaged in later years was the manufacture of barrel-heads in the rough (the process of turning not having then been introduced). Basswood abounding in the section, it was particularly adapted to the business. The heads were shipped to New York in large quantities. But financial reverses overtook him in 1857–58, owing chiefly to the failure of parties in New York whose paper he held, and subsequently to the destruction of his factory by fire. He did not rebuild, but sold out to Nichols & Lynde.

Thomas Bedell, now residing at Sciota, is one of the oldest settlers now living. Joseph Ober, father of John Ober, came to the vicinity in 1819.

TAVERNS.

The first hotel in town was in a log house at the landing, kept by John Douglass, Esq. He was succeeded by Francis Chantonett and Horace Morgan. Chantonett was an eccentric as well as rough man. He taught his children to swear like pirates till they were eight years old, and then told them they had arrived to the years of understanding and must stop the use of profane language, or he would use the whip, which he did freely, as the old inhabitants well remember. Portions of the sign-post of the old log tavern are still standing in front of William H. Saxe's residence.

Subsequently, Jabez Ransom built a frame hotel, with a comparatively spacious dancing-hall, which for many years was the great resort of the worshipers of Terpsichore.

There is still a hotel at the landing, kept by Franklin Hill, and in the summer it is quite a resort for fishing and excursion parties. Mr. Hill runs a ferry across to the island, to suit the convenience of travelers and visitors, and also keeps small boats, fishing-tackle, etc., for their accommodation.

The most important hotels at Chazy village have been those of Septa Fillmore and Seth Graves, to whom a general reference has already been made. These were for many years important public centres in the town.

Henry S. Clark took charge of the old Fillmore hotel in 1859, and ran it seven years, when he was succeeded by George W. Clark, the present proprietor.

The first hotel at West Chazy was built by Joseph Harris, uncle of Henry and Platt Harris, now in business at the village, before the war, and portions of it are still standing. It was a low, small, wooden house. H. D. Witherill, now of Plattsburgh, subsequently raised it a half story, bricked it up on the outside, and it is now the south wing of McFadden's hotel, the front part having been previously built.

Aside from the rickety saw-mill and the little hotel, nothing was done to give the locality any business importance till 1818, when William Lawrence and Amasa Wood commenced operations, as before stated.

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Photo. by Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

A. B. Wood

Prominent among the representative families of the town of Chazy is the Wood family.

Amasa Wood, Sr., was born on South Hero Island, Vt., Jan. 26, 1794, and settled in West Chazy in 1811.

He was a carpenter and millwright by occupation. He built and owned the first grist-mill in West Chazy, and also built the second house in the village.

He married Rheuhama Howard, a native of Bridgewater, Mass., by whom he had a family of seven sons, of whom Amasa B. is the second, born June 20, 1822, in West Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y. In politics he was a Whig and Republican. He died Nov. 2, 1862.

Mrs. Wood was born March 5, 1795, and died Nov. 14, 1878.

Amasa B. Wood received an academic education, and while young taught school four winters. From 1843 to 1845 he was clerk for his father and Putnam Lawrence. In 1845 he formed a copartnership with his father and brother, Victor A. Wood, under the firm-name of "A. Wood & Sons." This firm continued till January, 1852, when he became a partner with his brother Victor A., firm being known as V. A. Wood & Co. In 1863 they dissolved partnership, and Mr. A. B. Wood continued in his own name until March, 1865, in the mercantile business, manufacturing lumber, starch, and farming at Wood's Falls.

In March, 1865, he took into partnership his brother, W. W. Wood, under the firm-name of A. B. Wood & Co., which firm is still doing a good business.

Mr. Wood was also a member of the firm of Wood, Palmer & Co., in the manufacture of iron and lumber, from January, 1863, to 1867, and from then until the present time in the firm of Wood Brothers in the same business.

Mr. Wood is a staunch Republican. He has often been a delegate to town, county, and State conventions, and while a resident of the town of Mooers, from 1850 to the spring of 1878, took an active part in everything that had for its object the growth and prosperity of the town. He has been assessor three years, and supervisor six years of the town of Mooers. He received the unanimous nomination for member of Assembly, but declined to be a candidate, very much against the wish of his constituents.

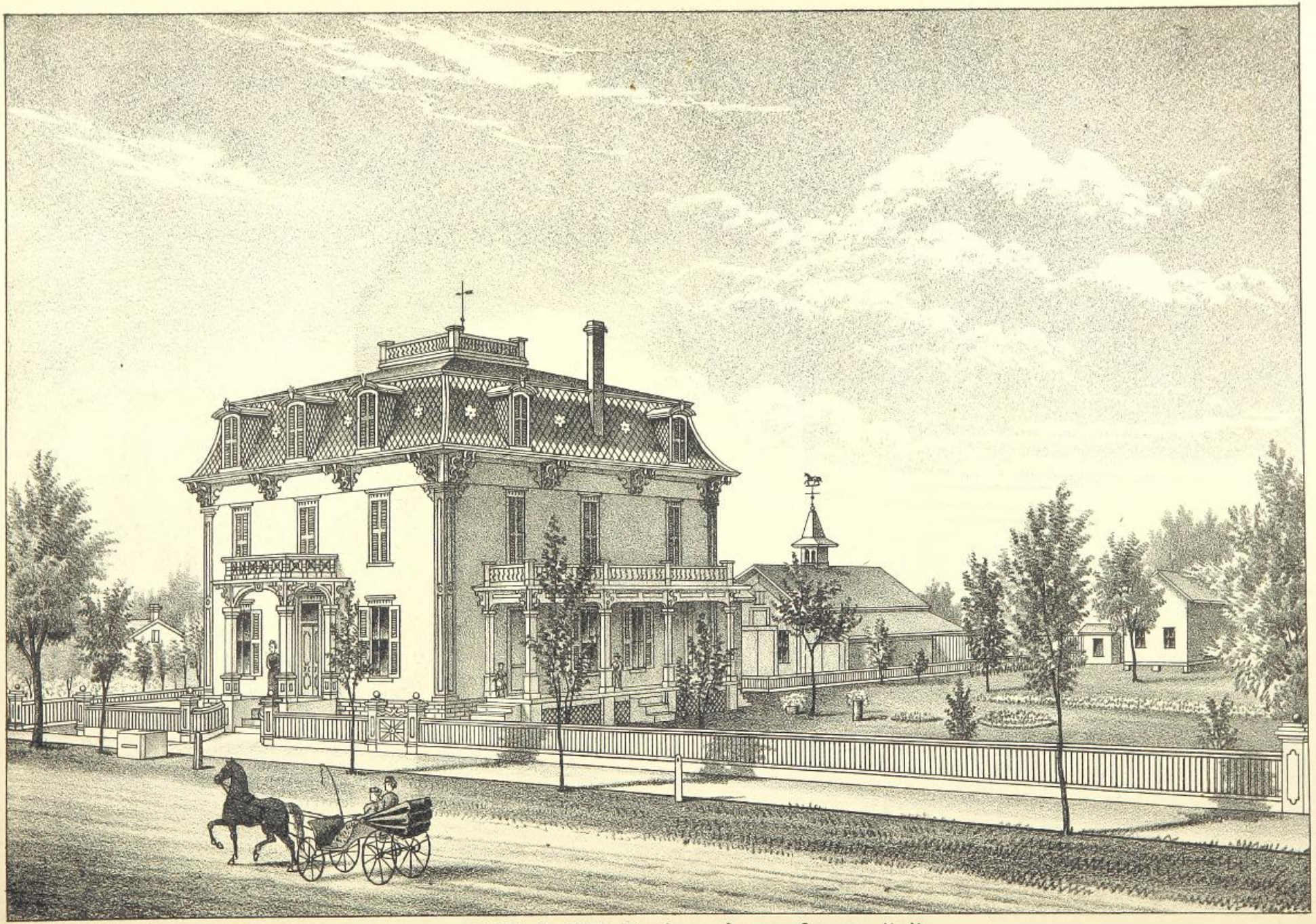
He built his present beautiful residence in West Chazy in 1877, and in the spring of 1878 settled there.

He married Olive A., daughter of William Culver, of Beekmantown, Nov. 19, 1848. Of this union five children were born, all of whom are dead.

One of their sons, Hector W., lived to be twenty-seven years of age, married, and had two children, viz., Edith and Hector W., who are living with their grandparents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has always been very charitable to the poor, and liberal to the church.

He is esteemed by all who know him as a man of strict integrity and good business habits. His has been an active life, and his efforts have been crowned with success.



RESIDENCE OF AMASA B. WOOD, WEST CHAZY, CLINTON COUNTY, N. Y.

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After Joseph Harris came Orry Harris, who kept the house a good many years. He was followed by Claudius Merrihew, who remained about five years. Hiram D. Witherill followed next, and remained six years, and was succeeded in 1855 by S. H. Purdy, who held the fort nine years. William H. Finn came next and remained six months, and was succeeded by W. C. McFadden, who remained a year and a half. Then came William H. Chamberlain, S. H. Marshall, Barber Greeley, S. H. Marshall, Eleazer Mulholland, William H. Manning, S. H. Marshall, and William H. Finn, in turn. W. C. McFadden has kept the house for the past four years.

In the year 1870, W. C. McFadden erected the dwelling now occupied by W. E. Wood as a private residence, but kept it as a hotel for four years thereafter.

John S. Abare keeps the hotel at Sciota.

During the early part of this century Ingraham was known only as Samson's, and as such had a wide reputation as one of the principal "hotels" on the western borders of Lake Champlain. Lester Samson, from Grand Isle, was the original proprietor, putting up a log hotel in about 1795. It was soon after burned, and a frame building erected in its place. This also caught fire one night, while they were having a grand dance, either a little before or a little after the war, and was consumed, when the present brick structure, universally known as the "Brick Tavern," was constructed. Samson died in 1828. Among his successors many will recollect Nichols, Burdick, Phelps, Stoughton, Palmer, Bromley, and others. The present proprietor is Joseph Monty.

STORES.

The first store at the landing was kept by Timothy Sullivan.

In 1808, Judge Matthew Saxe put in an appearance, as before mentioned, erected store-houses, and carried on a thriving trade for many years.

The first store at Chazy village was kept by Philip Dual, about the year 1808, and stood where Mr. Kingsbury now resides. He was succeeded by Alexander Scott, in the lower part of the village, and Asher Scott, in the upper part, prior to 1812.

John M. Grant was also one of the pioneer traders at Chazy village. Robert McPherson was associated with him afterwards.

Benjamin Wait also had one of the first stores at Chazy, that stood near the poplar-tree at the south end of the village.

John J. McCuen has been in trade for a decade of years, and formerly occupied the Asher Scott stone store.

Lafayette F. Merrihew has been in trade a large number of years.

George C. Severance succeeded his father, George Severance, and is in trade at the village.

Charles M. North succeeded his father, Russell C. North, and has been in trade a decade of years.

Abare & Richards have been in trade five or six years.

E. W. Little has been in trade a few years past.

A man from New York, named Samuel Prince, had the first store at West Chazy, near where Amasa B. Wood now lives. It was afterwards occupied by William Lawrence & Son, and then by the Woods for ten or twelve years. The building is now Amasa Wood's barn.

Asa Styles and William Hedding commenced in trade about 1819 in a store that stood where Minor Chamberlain is now in trade. Here they remained for fifteen years. Subsequently they dissolved. Mr. Hedding remained on the old stand, and Mr. Styles built a store for himself on the corner opposite the hotel. Here he traded for a score of years. He rented the store to Hiram Clark, and it subsequently became the property of William C. McFadden, who traded there until the store was destroyed by fire.

Orson Hedding, son of William Hedding, was taken into partnership with his father, and traded for many years.

The Chamberlains have already been mentioned among the early and present tradesmen of West Chazy. Besides Minor Chamberlain, the Wood and Clark brothers, and M. Morah are now in trade.

A man named Wheeler built the store on the corner occupied by the latter, and his son, Newell Wheeler, traded there for some time, but died a few years ago.

At Sciota, Nichols & Lynde conduct a successful store in connection with the affairs of the Sciota Manufacturing Company. At Ingraham, John Vaughan, Mr. Lengfield, and others have been in trade.

PHYSICIANS.

A Dr. Roeback, from Isle La Motte, practiced some in Chazy before 1800, but the first resident physician was Dr. Nathan Carver, father of A. G. Carver, Esq., of Plattsburgh, former editor of the Plattsburgh *Express and Sentinel*. Dr. Carver was a native of Hartford, Conn., where he studied medicine. He came here with the late Dr. Goodrich, of Peru, a medical graduate from the same place. They could not both locate in the same town, and it is related that on landing at Chazy, in 1801, they threw coppers to decide which should go to Peru, the lot falling to Dr. Goodrich. He died not many years ago a very aged man.

Dr. Carver settled in East Chazy, at an early day, at what is known as the Corners, just south of the village, the original log house being directly across the road from the present residence. Henry Gregory, whom we mentioned as residing on the place, married one of his daughters. Dr. Carver held several important positions of public trust. He was one of the judges of the old county court known as the Court of Common Pleas, and was for a season the first or principal judge. He represented the counties of Clinton and Franklin in the Constitutional Convention of 1821. As a physician he had considerable practice in Plattsburgh. He died in 1836.

Dr. John Horton was an active and influential physician in the town early in the century, and died in the year 1814, while yet in the prime of life and midst of his usefulness.

Dr. Miles Stevenson was one of the contemporaries and immediate successors of Dr. Carver, and practiced for many years. He was an influential and gifted man, and represented the district in the Legislature of the State. His family still reside in the village.

Dr. Luther Ransom, already referred to, practiced very early, and lived north of Chazy village.

Dr. Abiatha P. Brooks has been in successful practice at Chazy village for a great many years. Dr. Pollard formerly practiced there.

Dr. Alexander Fairbanks settled at Chazy a few years ago.

Dr. Daniel Dodge lived and practiced at West Chazy for a long term of years, commencing forty years ago. He lived where Dr. Willis T. Honsinger now resides and practices. Dr. William Honsinger, his father, came soon after Dr. Dodge, and has enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice.

Dr. Aaron Larkin was also in practice at West Chazy for a few years.

ROADS.

A road was laid out by Amasa Adams, surveyor, on May 21, 1804, "running from Elizer Graves' towards Plattsburgh *untill* it Intersects the Middle Plattsburgh Road About half a mile north of Walker's, at a Bush tree marked H X X."

On December 1st, following, a road was laid out "Leading from Mountie's Bay to Intersect the one *Runing* from Lake Champlain Due West on the north Line of Dean's Patent at Ezra Graves'." On the same date another was laid out "from *Laflomboire* bay to Barnabas Minkley's, where it intersects the Road Leading from Mountie's Bay."

On Feb. 27, 1805, a road was laid out "*Runing* from Calvin Ransom's house till it Intersects the Road Leading From Samuel Belding's to Champlain at the Bridge over Little Chazy river."

On March 25, 1805, a road was laid out "Leading from the house of Chandler Graves to Graves' grist-mill."

On May 8, 1805, a road was laid out "Leading from the West Road so Call'd *untill* it Intersects Delong's Road leading to *Chattagway*."

The same date a road was laid out "Leading from *Baitmantown untill* it Intersects a Road Leading to Wood's Saw-Mill," and another "Leading from Baitmantown to Chattaguay," and another "Leading from A Road that Leads to *Chattaguay* to David King's," and another "Leading from the State Road by Roswell Graves' towards Plattsburgh."

On the 18th of the same month a road was laid out "Leading from John M. Grant's to Amos Ingraham's." A large number of others were laid out the same year.

On March 25, 1814, 23 road districts are recorded.

One of the first roads put through the town was known as the "State road," and passed from Plattsburgh to the State line. It was laid about the opening of the century. It is still in use.

The road along the lake was in use at a very early day. The Beekmantown road passes through West Chazy and Sciota.

RAILROADS.

The New York and Canada Railroad passes through the town, having stations at West Chazy and Chazy village. The Mooers branch passes northerly from West Chazy, and has a station at Sciota.

MEN OF PROMINENCE.

Many of these have already been referred to in the chapter on early settlement and elsewhere. Among those who have been representatives in the State Legislature have been Bela Edgarton, in 1827–29; Dr. Miles Stevenson, in 1833–34; Julius C. Hubbell, Esq., 1843–44; Albert G. Carver, 1849; David McFadden, 1860; Henry McFadden, 1861; and Daniel Stewart, in 1869. Judge Nathan Carver was a delegate to the State Convention of 1821, and one of the judges of the county in 1823. Judge William Hedding was a Presidential elector in 1844, and one of the county judges in 1843. Benjamin Graves was sheriff in 1801–3, 1810, 1812–14, inclusive. Minor Chamberlain was county clerk from 1862 to 1865.

LAND PATENTS AND CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The territory of the town comprises the Refugee Patent, of 80-acre lots and 420-acre lots, granted May 11, 1782, to the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia at the close of the Revolution, which occupies the entire north part of the town, with the exception of the northeast corner, where are the Bell and Douglass Patents; Dean's Patent, granted to Elkanah Dean and 29 others, July 11, 1769, occupying the central portion of the town, and the Point au Roche Patent, occupying the southern portion of the town.

This was originally included in the town of Champlain, and Chazy was formed from that town on March 20, 1804. The town of Altona was taken off from Chazy on Dec. 2, 1857.

The first town-meeting was held on the first Tuesday of April, in the year 1804, at the house of Eleazer Graves. Elisha Ransom, Esq., officiated as moderator.

The following town officers were chosen: Supervisor, Nathan Carver; Town Clerk, Timothy Sullivan; Assessors, Henry Cummins, Septa Fillmore, and Eleazer Graves; First Constable and Collector, Rufus Stileman; Second Constable, William Lawrence; Overseers of the Poor, Henry Ladd, Seth Graves; Commissioners of Highways, Calvin Ransom, Amasa Adams, Joab Atwood; Pathmasters, District No. 1, Lewis Trombley; 2d, Alexander Ferriall; 3d, Henry Ladd; 4th, Ezra Graves; 5th, Elijah Gregory; 6th, Hazel Ransom; 7th, Samuel Bailey; 8th, George Root; 9th, Simeon Wood; 10th, Rubin Bridge; 11th, Eliphalet Haskins; Pound-Keepers, Henry Cummins, Seth Graves, Joab Atwood; Fence-Viewers, Austin Watrous, Henry Cummins, Rufus Graves, Levi Haizon, Lemuel Newton, Simeon Wood.

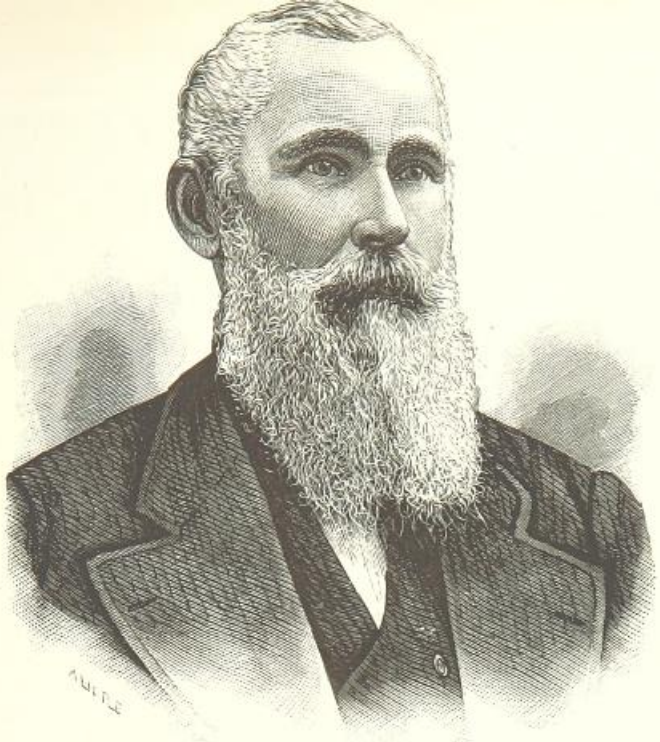
Since that date the principal officers of the town have been:

SUPERVISORS.

1804, Nathan Carver; 1805, Timothy Sullivan; 1806–9, Benjamin Graves; 1810, John M. Grant; 1811–17, Matthew Saxe; 1818, Nathan Carver; 1819, Alexander Scott; 1820, Matthew Saxe; 1821–23, Robert McPherson; 1824–28, Ebenezer A. Scott; 1829–31, Matthew Saxe; 1832–34, George Leslie; 1835–37, Ebenezer A. Scott; 1838–39, Isaac Aldridge; 1840–44, Ebenezer A. Scott; 1845–46, Prentice P. Douglass; 1847–48, John North; 1849–50, William H. Saxe; 1851, John North; 1852, Isaac Aldridge; 1853, William H. Saxe; 1854–55, George Severance; 1856, Minor Chamberlain; 1857, Henry G. Saxe; 1858–60, George Severance; 1861–62, Orville K. Wood; 1863–65, William Atwood; 1866, Minor Chamberlain; 1867–72, Fayette C. North; 1877, Calvin H. Pike; 1878–79, Minor Chamberlain.

TOWN CLERKS.

1804, Timothy Sullivan; 1805–6, Sam'l Tennant; 1807, Thomas Wait; 1808–9, Sam'l Tennant; 1810–11, Benj. Wait; 1812–25, Julius C. Hubbell; 1826, Belah Edgerton; 1827–30, Julius C. Hubbell;



Among the leading men, physicians, and surgeons of Clinton County, none is more conspicuous for what he has accomplished in the same time than the subject of this sketch. He is the son of James and Margaret Honsinger, and was born Dec. 27, 1820, in Alburgh, Grand Isle Co., Vt.

His father was also a native of Alburgh, and was born Dec. 1, 1795. His grandfather, Emanuel Honsinger, was a native of Germany, was educated there, and emigrated to America, and settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., previous to the Revolutionary war. He married Mary Masten, of Canada, by whom several children were borne, of whom James was the second son. He settled in Alburgh at an early day, followed the occupation of a farmer, and died there.

James Honsinger was reared a farmer. He married Margaret Chilton, daughter of John R. and Nancy Chilton, in March, 1818. She was born July 14, 1794, in Alburgh, Vt. Of this union seven children—four sons and three daughters—were born, of whom Dr. William S. is the eldest son and second child.

He settled in Canada in 1820, and remained three years. In 1823 he settled in the town of Champlain, on a farm one and a half miles east of the village of Champlain.

He was a lieutenant of State militia for a number of years. In politics, a Whig and Republican. He and Mrs. Honsinger were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died June 3, 1862. Mrs. Honsinger has been living with her son, Dr. William S., since the death of her husband.

Dr. William S. Honsinger remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, and then entered the academy at St. Albans, in 1838, and remained till 1841. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Churchill, of Champlain, during which time he taught school winters. He graduated from the medical college at Castleton, Vt., in June, 1846, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. Churchill. He remained one year, during which time he was in the drug-store. The next year he practiced in Saranac, and in the spring of 1848 settled in West Chazy, and has continued to practice there until the present. His ride has been, no doubt, the most extended of any physician in the county, reaching from Plattsburgh on the south to the State line on the north and even into Canada, and from the lake westward to the distant hills. His consultation practice is very extensive. While he is a general practitioner, he has given special attention to the treatment of pulmonary diseases. As a surgeon he ranks among the best in the county. During the war he was called to go to Alexandria, Va., to see some of the boys from his town. The doctor has also been engaged extensively in the real-estate business. He owns several fine farms, and takes great delight in raising fine stock, which is considered among the best in the county. Several times he has received premiums at the county fairs on his stock. He is a staunch Republican. He was school commissioner of his town for several years, but, as a rule, he would not allow himself to hold any official position that would interfere with his profession. He is a Past Master of Northern Light Lodge, No. 505, Free and Accepted Masons, and is the present Master of the lodge. He has represented his lodge several times in the Grand Lodge of the State.

He married, Nov. 15, 1848, Louisa A., daughter of Judge William Hedding, of Chazy. She was born in Chazy April 2, 1818. Of this alliance three children have been born, viz.: Eva I., deceased; Willis T., and Lyman L.

Willis T. was born in West Chazy Aug. 6, 1854. He received an academic education, and attended Friar's College, at St. John's, P. Q. He commenced the study of medicine with his father, and graduated from the medical college of Burlington, Vt., with the highest honors of his class. From thence he attended the Bellevue Hospital College of New York, besides several lectures elsewhere. In 1875 he commenced the practice of medicine with his father, and his success has been very marked. He is one of the best-read physicians in the county.

He married Henrietta Dunn, of Chazy, Sept. 26, 1877, by whom he has one son,—William O. Honsinger. The doctor's youngest son, Lyman L., is a druggist by profession, having attended his father's drug-store for several years. At the present time he is in Boston, Mass.

Dr. Honsinger has had more medical students with him than any other physician in the county in the same time, and they are all doing well in different parts of the country.

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1831–34, Harry Graves; 1835, Adam Weston; 1836, Alexander H. Prescott; 1837, Rufus Heaton; 1838, Ebenezer A. Scott; 1839, Rufus Heaton; 1840–42, Daniel Dodge; 1843–44, Wm. Atwood, Jr.; 1845, Russell C. North; 1846, M. S. Robinson; 1847–48, M. Chamberlain; 1849, Minor Chamberlain; 1850, Orson Hedding; 1851–52, M. Chamberlain; 1853, George Severance; 1854, Orville K. Wood; 1855–56, Daniel Dodge; 1857, Warren McFadden; 1858, Daniel Dodge; 1859–60, John McFadden; 1861–62, Aaron Barker; 1863–65, Douglass B. Grant; 1866, Henry H. Grant; 1867–69, Hiram Clark; 1870–72, Henry Harris; 1873–76, Hiram Clark; 1877–78, J. H. McCuen; 1879, Henry W. Ladue; 1879, Isaac H. Abare.

The town officers in 1879 are: Supervisor, Minor Chamberlain; Town Clerk, Isaac H. Abare; Justices of the Peace, P. F. North, Sylvester O. Ober, Charles Vaughn, Platt Harris; Collector, John S. Abare; Commissioner of Highways, Kirtland H. Buckman; Assessor, John E. Hyde; Overseers of the Poor, Hiram Barber, George Gillott; Auditors, Albert G. H. Wood, John H. McCuen, Joel H. Kingsley; Inspectors of Election, Henry J. Hinman, Chas. M. Hay, Charles E. Doty, James W. Brown, Herbert McFadden, Henry T. Dusten; Constables, George W. Clark, David Broquet, John S. Abare, James K. Lawrence; Commissioner of Excise, Henry J. Carlton.

STATISTICAL.

By the census of 1875 there are 636 dwelling-houses in the town. The number of acres of improved land in the town is 23,395; and of unimproved land, 8916. The cash value of the farms in the town is $1,309,392, and of farm buildings $139,470.

EAR-MARKS TO DISTINGUISH CATTLE.

"Joab Atwood's ear-mark, with a square crop on the right ear."

"Elijah Gregory's ear-mark, with a swallow fork in each ear."

"Septa Fillmore's ear-mark, with a slit in the left ear."

"John Douglass' ear-mark, with a square cross on the right ear and a half cross on the upper side of the left."

"Calvin Ransom's ear-mark, with a square crop on each ear and a slit in the left."

"Solomon Wood's ear-mark, a swallow's tail in the left ear and a slit in the right."

"John Cochran's ear-mark, a square crop under side the right ear."

"Benoni Ladd's ear-mark, a hole in each ear and a slit in the left."

"Orren Tennant's ear-mark, a swallow's fork in the right ear and a slit in the left."

"Amherst Douglass' ear-mark, a half-penny under side the right ear."

"Elisha Ransom's ear-mark, a half-penny on the under side of the left ear."

"Nathan Carver's ear-mark, with a square cross on each ear."

CHAPTER LIII.

CHAZY—(Continued).

Villages and Hamlets—Chazy—West Chazy—Sciota—Ingraham—Chazy Landing—"Suckertown"—Schools and School-Teachers—Religious—Methodist Episcopal and Congregational Churches, Chazy—Methodist Episcopal Church, West Chazy—Wesleyan Methodist Church, West Chazy—St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chazy—French Catholic, Sciota—Burial-Places—Wolf-Hunting—Exciting Incidents—Cremation to prevent Consumption—Reminiscences of Julius C. Hubbell of Old Times in Chazy—Battle of Plattsburgh—Industrial—Military—Capt. Atwood's Company—Incidents—Soldiers of 1861–65.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

CHAZY VILLAGE is located on the Little Chazy River, in the northeast part of the town. It is the principal settlement in the town, and contains a Methodist and a Congregational church, a hotel, several stores, a neat brick school-house, a shingle-mill, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill and starch-factory.

The population of the village is about 350. A large number of the dwelling-houses are built of the substantial limestone which abounds in the locality.

The post-office at Chazy was established near the first part of the century. The mail used to be brought on horseback from Vermont, once a week.

One of the earliest postmasters was Dr. Nathan Carver, who had the office in his residence. Elisha Ransom came soon after. Julius C. Hubbell assumed the office in 1814, and held it for eighteen successive years. Harry Graves, son of Benjamin Graves, came next. Asher Scott probably came next. Douglass B. Grant was postmaster about this time. Elisha Little is the present incumbent of the office.

The village of WEST CHAZY is situated in the southwest section of the town, also on the Little Chazy River. Here are a Methodist Episcopal church, a Wesleyan Methodist church, a saw-mill and grist-mill, a tannery, and, near by, a starch-factory, a number of stores, a hotel, and a number of dwelling-houses, some of which are very fine. The population does not exceed 300.

The post-office at this point was established about 1819. The mail used to be carried in on horseback. One of the first postmasters was Wm. Lawrence. Asa Styles held the position for many years. A. G. H. Wood is the present postmaster.

Northern Light Lodge, No. 505, *F. and A. M.*, at West Chazy, was organized July 20, 1860, under dispensation; chartered June 19, 1861. The charter members were Joel W. Eaton, Orson Hedding, Samuel A. Hodgdon, Wm. H. Manning, Silas Aldridge, Alman M. Witherell.

The first officers were Joel W. Eaton, W. M.; O. Hedding, S. W.; Samuel A. Hodgdon, J. W.; John McFadden, Treas.; M. Chamberlain, Sec.; O. K. Wood, S. D.; W. H. Manning, J. D.; A. M. Witherell, Tyler.

The past masters have been as follows: John W. Eaton, one term; O. Hedding, three terms; S. A. Hodgdon, two terms; O. K. Wood, one term; I. P. Chamberlain, two terms; A. G. H. Wood, five terms; Geo. H. Pringle, three terms; W. S. Honsmyer, three terms.

The present officers are as follows: Wm. S. Honsinger, W. M.; Wm. W. Wright, S. W.; Silas R. Doty, J. W.; A. B. Wood, Treas.; A. F. Brando, Sec.; Geo. K. Pringle, Chaplain; C. E. Doty, S. D.; H. McFadden, J. D.; E. McFadden, S. M. S.; C. L. Robinson, J. M. S.; J. J. Brown, E. H. Angell, Trustees; Samuel Woodrow, F. N. Randall, Finance Com.; Alfonzo McFadden, Tyler.

The total number initiated from the date of organization to Nov. 20, 1879, was 117; demitted, died, and stricken from roll, 59; total membership, Dec. 1, 1879, 58.

SCIOTA VILLAGE is situated in the northwest corner of the town, on Corbeau Brook. It contains a French Catholic church, a store and post-office, and is the site of the business enterprises of the Sciota Manufacturing Company.

INGRAHAM, sometimes called Samson's Brick Tavern, or Monty's Bay, is a point of some interest as the camping-ground of the main body of the British army the night before the advance on Plattsburgh; also the encampment of the famous Muron's Swiss Regiment, stationed there in advance of the main British army. It is located about eight miles north of Plattsburgh, on the direct road to East Chazy village, and contains a store, hotel, and a few dwelling-houses and mechanic-shops. The origin of the post-office here is of some interest.

Mr. Ovid Phelps, in about the year 1864, with others living in the vicinity of the Brick Tavern, were desirous of having a post-office established in their locality. As a preliminary step, Mr. Phelps called on A. G. Carver, then publisher of the *Clinton County Whig*, to advise as to the best course to be pursued to accomplish the object. As Mr. Phelps was a Whig, as well as many others who were, in the event of success, to be patrons of the office, and as there was a post-office at West Chazy, only about three miles distant, it was thought proper to use a considerable caution to avoid opposition from the citizens of West Chazy, and a little innocent strategy to produce a good impression upon the then existing Pierce administration. Carver suggested that a petition be drawn up, to be signed by all favorable to the project, and that the name of "Ingraham" be inserted as the name of the proposed office. As a reason for suggesting this name, it is only necessary to refer to a bit of history which will be remembered by many who were conversant with the events of those times. It was in substance as follows:

In July, 1853, after the Hungarian rebellion against Austria, Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, while at Smyrna, on the Mediterranean, was seized by the Austrian consul-general and taken on board an Austrian vessel as a rebel refugee. As Koszta had taken measures to become a citizen of the United States, and had papers with him to verify the fact, Capt. Ingraham, then in command of a United States war vessel lying in the port of Smyrna, demanded the deliverance of Koszta to him, and on refusal made ready his vessel for action, and threatened to fire upon the Austrian vessel if he was not delivered up in a given time. He was finally surrendered and given into the hands of the French consul, to await negotiations between Austria and the United States. The action of Capt. Ingraham was highly applauded in the United States, and Congress voted him a beautiful sword as a token of their approval.

This movement on the part of Capt. Ingraham was claimed by the Democratic party as having added greatly to the popularity of Mr. Pierce's administration, as it probably did.

It was under these favorable circumstances that a petition was forwarded to the Postmaster-General for the establishment of a post-office at the before-named place, which was favorably considered, and in a very brief period "Ingraham" became publicly known as one of the post-offices of this county, and Mr. John Vaughan its first deputy-postmaster.

CHAZY LANDING, situated on Lake Champlain, in the north part of the town, is the oldest settlement in the town, and a brisk business was formerly transacted here, it being the port of entry for the entire locality. Its commercial glory has now departed, and the ancient cemetery, the unused store-houses, and a few substantial families now constitute the place.

SUCKERTOWN is a hamlet situated about a mile and a half northeast of Chazy village, and derives its name from the large quantities of fish of that description that have been caught there.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Chazy from its earliest history was always noted for its excellent schools. The teachers were generally either graduates or students of some of the Eastern colleges. Among the number were Alexander H. Prescott, who taught school somewhere about the year 1812, previous to his taking up his residence in Plattsburgh as a teacher in the old academy; Amasa C. Moore, late of Plattsburgh; Jed. Sawyer, eldest brother of Miss Minerva Sawyer, of Plattsburgh; Mr. Paine, of Middlebury College; Charles C. Severance, of Burlington College; Hon. Bela Edgerton, brother of Mrs. Capt. Septa Fillmore; Robert L. Crook, of Middlebury College; and others.

On April 17, 1813, the town was divided into six school districts, by Elisha Morgan, Nathan Carver, and John Horton, commissioners. A seventh district was added a few days later.

The commissioners' certificate of apportionment, recorded April 4, 1879, shows that there are 17 districts in the town, and the number of children in attendance between five and thirteen years of age is 1104, with an average daily attendance of 400.567.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CHAZY VILLAGE.

The first sermon delivered in the town by a Methodist minister was preached by the Rev. Joseph Mitchell, then stationed on Pittsfield circuit, Vermont, during the year 1801. It was preached by invitation in the house of Mr. Brunson, who then lived opposite the orchard now owned by Alexander North. Upon this occasion, as indeed was the practice for some time, the scattered inhabitants were apprised of the service by a boy, who was dispatched upon horseback for the purpose.

At some period of the year 1802, Bishop Hedding, then a young man and junior preacher upon Fletcher circuit, passed through the town and delivered the second Method-

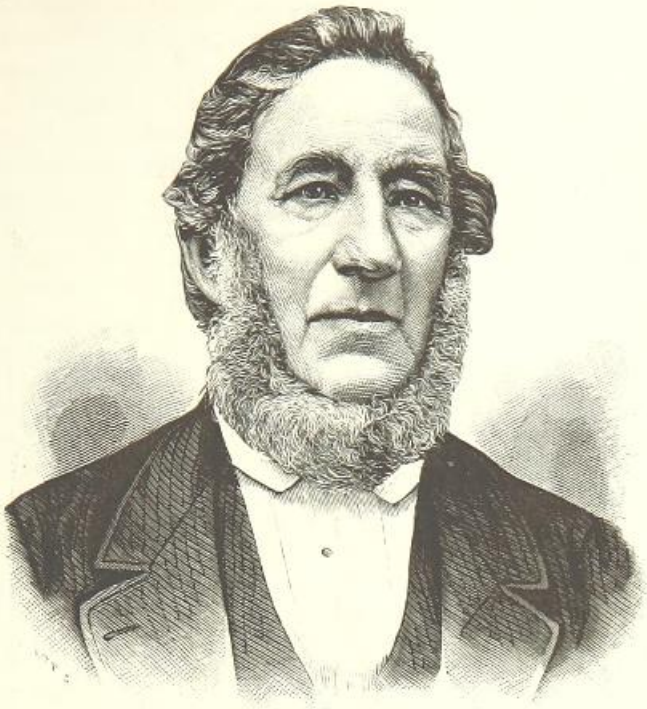


Photo. by W. A. Bigelow, Plattsburgh.

HORACE SLOSSON.

Horace Slosson, son of William and Susannah Slosson, was born on South Hero Island, Vt., March 13, 1802. William Slosson was the son of Eleazer and Lucy Slosson, and was born in Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 25, 1773, being the first white child born there, and died in Chazy Oct. 1, 1852.

He removed with his parents to Bennington, Vt., during the Revolutionary war, and thence to South Hero Island, where he married, April 15, 1797, Susannah Stark, a relative of Gen. Stark of Revolutionary fame. Of this union four children were born, namely, Anson, Lydia, Horace, and James,—all of whom are now dead, except Horace.

He was a farmer by occupation. He settled in Chazy, on the State road, two and one-half miles south of the village, on the farm now owned by his son Horace. He held some minor town offices. Mr. and Mrs. Slosson were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Slosson died April 4, 1829, and Mr. Slosson married the widow, Sally Baxter, September, 1829. She was burned to death, Oct. 10, 1863, while living with her son-in-law, C. Merrihew, in the town of Plattsburgh.

Horace Slosson settled in Chazy with his parents in March, 1807, when but five years of age. He has always been a successful farmer. Sept. 17, 1828, he was united in marriage with Irena W., daughter of Benoni Ladd. She was born Jan. 9, 1811, in Chazy. Her father was a native of Connecticut, and was one of the pioneers of Chazy. Of this marriage seven children were born, namely, George C., Henry L., William Emmett (deceased), James W., Myron H., Lydia S., and Benoni H. Mrs. Slosson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a good wife and mother. She died Aug. 20, 1858, and was buried in the beautiful cemetery just south of their home. Mr. Slosson married Mrs. Louisa Fox Dec. 20, 1858. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died July 24, 1874.

Mr. Slosson is a Democrat. He has been assessor one term. He is now well advanced in years, hale and hearty, and is living with his youngest son on the home farm.

Benoni H. was born Jan. 2, 1853, in Chazy. He married Jennie Pardy, of Plattsburgh, Jan. 27, 1875.


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ist sermon. During the year 1803 it does not appear that any minister of that denomination visited the town.

The proper origin of the Methodist Church in Chazy dates from the year 1804, and the movement derived its impetus from the conversion of some seven or eight families, who resided on Dean's patent, at a revival on Grand Isle, the year previous. At the conference of 1804, Rev. Messrs. Henry Ryan and Dexter Bates were appointed to the Plattsburgh circuit. This coming to the knowledge of some of the inhabitants of the patent, then on a visit to Grand Isle, they made arrangements for securing a call from the circuit preachers while on their route northward.

Among those who were chiefly instrumental in procuring Methodist preaching at this date was the Rev. John Vaughan, then a young, married man. Learning that the traveling preacher was on his way to their settlement, he set out with one of his neighbors, by the name of Peter Ash, towards the main road. Each of them being furnished with an axe, they proceeded to cut a narrow path from their dwellings to the main road. They then stripped the bark off a tree and wrote upon it the words, "Bro. Ryan is requested to turn in here," making an index also to direct him. In a short time Mr. Bates, the colleague of Ryan, came along, and seeing the writing complied with the request.

Finding a few souls hungering for religious life, he told Mr. Vaughan that if he would get as many souls to come out to meeting as there were in Noah's ark, he would preach to them. Nine were present. After the sermon the preacher organized a class and left an appointment for a future time. From this date is reckoned the origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chazy. Among those who constituted the first class were John Vaughan and wife, Peter Ash and wife, Michael Hoggell and wife, Josiah Jones and wife, William Slosson and wife, Benjamin Starks and wife.

Until the year 1818 the charge at Chazy was a part of the Plattsburgh circuit, and was ministered to by the preachers belonging thereto. In that year it was made a separate charge, including Beekmantown, West Chazy, Champlain, Mooers, Rouse's Point, and East Chazy, and Rev. A. Dunbar was placed in charge. The erection of a church edifice for the use of the church was commenced in the year 1816, by Alexander Scott, and finished during the next year, at a cost, including sheds, of over $7000.

The first organization of the Methodist society was on Oct. 14, 1818, when the following trustees were chosen: Alexander Scott, Thomas Cooper, William Churchill, first class; Solomon Fisk, David Hatch, and Willard Hyde, second class; and Stillman Buckman, Thomas Dickinson, and James Bowdet, third class. Upon November 26th, of the same year, the stone church and property connected with it, which had been erected by Alexander Scott, was made over by him to these trustees, to be held in trust by them and their successors for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The ministers who then came along in turn were as follows: 1819, Cyprian H. Gridly; 1820–21, Buell Goodsell; 1822–23, Seymour Landon, Elijah Crane, William Todd; 1824, James Quinlan, William Todd; 1825, James Quinlan, Asa Bushnell, Jr.; 1826, Roswell Kelly, Orville Kimpton; 1827, Roswell Kelly, Charles P. Clark; 1828, Daniel Brayton, Charles P. Clark; 1829, Daniel Brayton, James R. Goodrich; 1830, Hiram Meeker, Alexander Herlin, J. R. Goodrich; 1831, Hiram Meeker, Cyrus Meeker; 1832, E. Goss, M. H. Stewart, J. W. B. Wood; 1833, Louis Potter. This year Chazy became a separate station. 1834, Jacob Leonard; 1835–36, L. A. Sandford; 1837, Barnes M. Hall; 1838, J. F. Craig; 1839–40, W. M. Chipp; 1841–42, J. W. Belknap; 1843–44, R. T. Wade; 1845, Hiram Dunn; 1846–47, Thomas Dodgson; 1848–49, Myron White; 1850, William Ford; 1851, Hiram Blanchard; 1852–53, William Tiffany. During this year the parsonage was built. 1854–55, M. F. Cutler. The church was destroyed by fire on Dec. 21, 1855. The erection of a new church was immediately begun; it was completed in 1856, at a cost of $3600, and formally dedicated Jan. 22, 1857. 1856–57, M. Van Auken was the stationed minister. The pastors of the church since that time have been Rev. Messrs. T. A. Griffin, J. L. Cook, Joseph Cope, S. Gardiner, C. C. Gilbert, N. B. Wood (1870–72), M. White, and Joel Martin. The present pastor (1879) is Rev. George H. Robbins, who began his labors the present year. The meeting-house dedicated in 1857 is still in use, but has undergone considerable alteration and repair. Its steeple contains the only church bell in town, put there at an expense of $350. The church is in a good condition, and has a membership of 83. Size of Sabbath-school, 100; Superintendent, H. C. Fisk. The church officers are: Stewards, H. C. Fisk, C. H. Dickinson, S. Cross, James Darby, Frank Buckman, R. H. Buckman, O. P. Moore, F. J. Lengfield, Henry Slawson; Trustees, H. K. Buckman, C. H. Dickinson, H. C. Fisk, William Chisholm, Charles M. Hay, H. J. Hinman, Merritt B. Wilson, William S. Aldridge, Silas Cross; Chairman of Board, H. C. Fisk; H. K. Buckman, Treasurer; C. H. Dickinson, Clerk; Class-Leaders, H. C. Fisk, John Lengfield, F. J. Lengfield, Mrs. Henry Saxe.

Church property prior to the repair of house of worship: parsonage, $1500; church edifice, $6000. Connected with the charge are four outside stations: Saxe's Landing, where worship is held in the school-house; Ingraham, in school-house; Waters District, school-house; Hay District, school-house. The membership as given, and the size of Sabbath-school, includes all these charges. The superintendent of the school at the landing is Mrs. Henry Saxe; at Ingraham, F. J. Lengfield; Waters District, Maria Loomis; Hay District, Philip Stoughton.

CONGREGATIONAL—CHAZY VILLAGE.

This church was organized in 1805. The first meetings of the society were held until 1818 in private houses. During the summer of that year the first house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected on the site of the present one at a cost of about $5000. The present edifice was remodeled and rebuilt in 1876, the frame of the old building being in use still.

The ministers of the church have been: 1805–7, Stephen Kinsley, stated supply; 1807–32, Joel Byington, pastor; 1832–33, A. D. Brinkerhoff, stated supply; 1834–40, C.

C. Stevens, stated supply; 1840–44, S. R. Woodruff, stated supply; 1845–46, M. Chase, stated supply; 1847–51, E. S. Barnes, pastor; 1851–57, A. D. Brinkerhoff, stated supply; 1858–60, S. H. Williams, stated supply; 1860–64, Z. M. P. Luther; 1864–68, occasional supplies; 1868–71, P. J. Abbott, stated supply; 1871–72, A. Hemmenway, stated supply; 1872–74, occasional supplies; 1874–78, Cyrus Offer, pastor. Rev. Peter J. H. Myers, the present pastor, commenced his labors as supply in January, 1878.

The church united with the Champlain Presbytery in 1833. The deacons of the church have been Calvin Ransom, Roswell Ransom, Joel Wells, Stephen Hawley, David Douglass, Harry Graves, H. W. N. Ransom, George Severance, John C. Dunning, Jonas C. Gilbert, Augustus Ransom, the last three being still in office.

The present membership of the church is 70; size of Sabbath-school, 90; library, 100 volumes; superintendent, Joel H. Kinsley.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—WEST CHAZY.

Methodist worship occurred at West Chazy prior to the war of 1812, and sessions were held in barns, school-houses, and at the residence of Philip Stoughton's father.

The war of 1812 put an end to the meetings for a time, but after its close they were resumed.

Asa Styles was prominent in the early days of Methodism in that locality, and Amasa Wood, William Hedding, Ichabod Dawson, Ebenezer Atwood, Nathaniel Flower, Dr. Daniel Dodge, William Lawrence, and others were early movers in those days.

The first meeting-house was erected as early as 1819, on land given by William Atwood and wife. It was a plain wooden building, with common benches for seats,—the same that are in the basement of the present house. This house was used, with occasional repairs, until 1847, when the present brick edifice was erected.

The charge at first was connected with that at East Chazy, where the minister resided, preaching at West Chazy in the afternoon. Subsequently it was joined to the Beekmantown circuit, where the pastor resided.

Among the early preachers at West Chazy were Joel Squires, —— Spicer, Stephen Styles, Louman A. Sandford, Elder Ferguson, Elder Weaver, Elder Stratton, Elder Mitchell, and Elder Brumley.

The first resident pastor (local preacher) was John Vaughan, who officiated before the war of 1812, and was a local preacher. Elder Doane was also an early preacher. Also Newton B. Wood, John Pegg, —— Farr, and Charles Hagar. Soon after the erection of the present house of worship, in 1847, the charge was made a separate station, and O. J. Squires (a cousin of Joel Squires) was appointed to the charge.

The pastors of the church since 1855 have been O. J. Squires, 1855; J. D. White, 1856; C. C. Gilbert, 1857–58; J. W. Eaton, 1859–60; C. L. Hagar, 1861–62; A. J. Day, 1863–64; J. S. Mott, 1865–66; E. Turner, 1867–68; A. Hall, 1869–70; M. A. Wicker, 1871; G. H. Robbins, 1872–73; C. H. Richmond, 1874–76; J. Cope, 1877–79.

Rev. Joseph Cope, the present pastor of the church, commenced his labors in 1877. His immediate predecessors were Rev. Messrs. C. H. Richmond and George H. Robbins.

The present membership of the church is 100; size of Sabbath-school, 75; superintendent, Victor A. Wood. The officers of the church are: Trustees, Henry J. Carlton, V. A. Wood, Luther L. Wheeler; Stewards, Amasa B. Wood, O. K. Wood, H. J. Carlton, P. C. Stoughton, Lemuel Brown, and Hiram Clark.

West Beekmantown is connected with the charge.

The Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, West Chazy, is an outgrowth of the old First Protestant Methodist Church of Chazy, which was organized at West Chazy about 1825.

In 1843 the present Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, the reason of the change being based on questions of slavery and church government.

Among those who were foremost in these movements were William Lawrence, Esek Angell, Peter Vandervoort, Simeon Doty, Cornelius and Hyman Hodges, Myron Hodges, William Moore, Henry G. Smith, and Ransom Witherill.

Among the early preachers were —— Sterriker, Cyrus Prindle, —— Brumley, —— Goodenough. At the time of the change, in 1843, Hiram McKee was pastor. Some of the pastors since that time have been Lyman Prindle, John Croker (who also preached for the Protestant Church), Lewis Partridge, Rev. Messrs. Bailey, Lowery, Hawkins, Fields, Foster, May, Quay, Benton, Tifft, Webster, Drake, Hand, Trumbull, and others. Lyman Prindle is the present pastor.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1840, and is still used by the society. A new church building is now in course of erection.

The membership is small; the Sabbath-school is in a fair condition; superintendent, Nathan Arnold.

Trustees, Nathan Arnold, Artemas Bassett, William Douglass, Ransom Witherill, William Atwood; Stewards, William Douglass, Artemas Bassett, Dexter Wright; Charles Larrabee, Secretary.

ST. LUKE'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, CHAZY.

This parish was organized April 21, 1857, Rev. Joseph W. McIlvaine being Rector, D. Finley, Wm. Whyte, Wardens, and R. C. North, J. Goss, P. E. North, Willard Little, Fred. Vaughan, H. G. Saxe, A. A. North, Levi Goss, Vestrymen.

The parish was incorporated July 6, 1859, but prior to that time occasional services were held by Rev. O. H. Staples and Joseph Coit, D.D. The corner-stone of the new church edifice was laid July 13, 1859. Bishop Potter made his first visitation Aug. 17, 1865. On July 22, 1869, Rev. George L. Neide was elected rector. In February, 1870, Rev. G. C. Pennell was appointed missionary in charge, and was elected rector Oct. 13, 1870. In September, 1874, the corporation was dissolved, and in July of the following year the property became vested in the diocesan board of missions. On Dec. 31, 1877, Rev. G. C. Pennell resigned, and the work was taken up on Aug.

21, 1878, by Rev. Irving McElroy, of Rouse's Point, who has charge of the mission in 1879. The number of families in the parish is 11; of communicants, 13.

At Sciota is a French Catholic church, which has been built for a number of years. It is included in the Coopersville parish, in the town of Champlain.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The oldest cemetery in town is that at Chazy Landing. Here are interred some of the first settlers of the town. The first person buried there was Prudence Douglass, grandmother of Henry Gregory.

Next in order of age comes the old cemetery at Chazy village. In the older portion of this the graves are many of them sunken and overgrown with weeds and bushes, and many old stones are to be seen there. The newer portion contains many attractive monuments and tombstones, and is neatly laid out in lots and walks. A walk through this cemetery discloses many inscriptions, of which the following are samples:

"Sacred to the memory of Col. Septa Fillmore, who died Nov. 16, 1823, aged 49 years."

"Alexander Scott. Died at Brooklin, N. Y., August 28, 1847, Aged 73 years. This tribute of respect was erected by the first M. E. Church of Chazy, N. Y."

"Solomon Fisk, Died March 23, 1859, Ae. 72 Yrs."

"Ira Fisk, died Apr. 4, 1852, Ae. 73 Y'rs."

"In memory of Dr. John Horton, who died July 27, 1814, aged 39 years and 3 months.

"In testimony of that respect and esteem which is due to departed worth, this monument is raised by his affectionate partner, Zeriah Horton."

"Elisha Ransom, died Aug. 10th, 1836. Ae. 83 years."

"In memory of John M. Grant, Esq., who died 28th May, 1816, aged 43 years. Left a wife & 9 children."

"Jonathan Douglass, died Jan. 29, 1868, Æ. 83 yrs."

"Dr. Miles Stevenson, Born Aug. 24, 1794, Died Jan. 29, 1859."

"Nathaniel Richardson, died Sept. 1, 1874, Æ. 81 years."

"Ebenezer Sherman, died Oct. 4, 1867, Æ. 85."

"Louis, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Bayley, died Feb. 12, 1813."

"Asa Stevens, died Feb. 2, 1852, Æ. 93 years."

"Ebenezer Douglass, Born in Newfairfield, Conn., March 13, 1772, Died in Chazy, Dec. 14, 1857."

"James Harvey McCullough, Co. M, 9th N. Y. Vol. Cav. Died of Starvation at Andersonville, March 3, 1866, Æ. 32 Ys. 6 Ms. & 15 Ds."

The old cemetery at West Chazy village was probably laid out next, and its tombstones contain dates running back nearly to the beginning of the century. A more modern cemetery at West Chazy has received much attention from the inhabitants of that section of the town, and presents an attractive appearance.

An old cemetery is also in use at Ingraham.

WOLF-HUNTING.

From about the year 1825 to 1830 wolves committed great depredations upon the sheep about Chazy village. Notice was given throughout the town and neighboring towns, and the people assembled with guns, pitchforks, and such weapons as could be effectually used. The woods where the wolves were found were and are situated east of the James Willson place, on Sciota Ridge.

The woods were completely surrounded by a line of men. At the word "march" they moved slowly. If anything occurred to break the line the word was passed around to "halt." When things were again in condition, the word was passed around again to "march" as before. In this way a perfect line was kept. When the wolves began to hear the sound of voices in every direction, they began to move and press upon the line at different points. When coming near it was that the sound of firearms was heard corresponding with the speed of the animals. At two successful hunts on two successive weeks eight wolves were killed, four in each week. By careless shooting at one of these hunts, Mr. Holland Goss had the corner of his shirt-collar shot off. At another, when the men were too close to shoot, Mr. Charles Bugbee drew a wolf out from under a log by the hind legs, and the animal was pummeled to death with clubs.

At another hunt about these years, in Champlain, about a mile from Champlain village, on the premises of Mr. Abijah North, two wolves were killed,—one by William Savage, of Champlain, and one by A. G. Carver, of Chazy.

About the year 1835, another hunt took place near West Chazy and east of that village, at which three wolves were killed; one by R. C. North. One was given to the young men connected with the school of the late Alexander H. Prescott, who then kept a high school in Chazy village. The proceeds, $10 bounty, was spent by them for a supper at the public-house of the late Shubel Burdick, who then occupied the Fillmore place, now owned by George Clark, and still kept as a hotel.

It was a custom, when there was not time to make a hunt the day the wolves were known to be secreted in a piece of woods, to build bonfires around them, and for men to remain all night to keep the fires going to prevent the escape of the animals during the night. During one of these night watches, Mr. Augustus Pitcher, son of Lieutenant-Governor Pitcher, and acting Governor on the death of De Witt Clinton, who was then a clerk for his uncle, Ebenezer A. Scott, at Chazy village, was poking up the fire, when his powder-flask unfortunately exploded, and caused him so much injury that he had to forego the pleasure of the hunt that time.

In 1834, during the progress of Mr. Prescott's school, Mr. Russel C. North, Mr. Lemuel North, his brother, and A. G. Carver went out to hunt deer about two miles northwest of Chazy village. Russel and Carver stood on runways on the ridge near the Waters place. Lemuel went into the woods with the hounds. It was not very long before the baying of the hounds was heard, and soon a fine deer came dashing through an open field, when Russel, with his usual dexterity, brought it to the ground.

The deer having been properly disposed of after the manner of hunters, Lemuel again set the hounds at work, and it was not long before the woods again resounded with their roar, but this time the sound indicated that the game did not move as is the habit of deer. Soon the crack of Lemuel's rifle was heard in the direction of the dogs. Still the dogs continued their barking. Again the sound of the rifle was heard. Still the dogs kept on barking. Russel was puzzled to understand the situation of things. He then proposed to Carver to go where Lemuel was and find out. As they started they heard the third report of

the rifle. When they reached him there lay upon the ground a panther that measured eight feet from tip to tip.

In 1830, Mrs. Howard and a Miss Foster started on foot to visit Mrs. Brown, who resided on the east branch of the Big Chazy River. When near the house, a wolf came bounding towards them, and in a moment more the wolf and a large dog owned by Mrs. Howard were in close and deadly combat. In the struggle they fell into the river, and Mrs. Howard apprehending that her dog might get drowned, waded into the water, pulled him out, and separated them, the wolf fleeing in the direction of the mills, now the depot.

The wolf proved to be raving mad, a genuine case of hydrophobia. On his route he bit a number of hogs, geese, and other animals, most or all of which began to show symptoms of the disease and were killed. Mrs. Howard's dog was kept till he showed unmistakable signs, when he was dispatched. The wolf created great consternation on his route, and was finally assaulted with clubs and killed by Obadiah Maxfield, Rodney Ober, and others.

"CREMATION" TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

In 1818 an event occurred in Chazy showing how blind is superstition. As old people will remember, the notion was quite prevalent in those days that from the lungs of a person dying with consumption there sprouted a growth which, proceeding through the earth, communicated the consumption to the blood relatives of the deceased, and that the only way to save the lives of the surviving relatives who were predisposed to consumption was to burn the body. In the year named, Shepard Woodward died with the regular old-fashioned consumption. His sister, the wife of Rev. Mr. Boynton, was quite feeble, and threatened with the same disease.

After much debate and mature deliberation, a consultation of the elderly bodies, of large experience and observation, it was decided to exhume the body of Mr. Woodward and commit it to the flames. So, a few days after the burial, Messrs. Chandler Graves, Aaron Adams, and Seth Graves took up the remains in the night, with lanterns dimly burning, and placed them on a pile of logs prepared for the purpose near the burial-ground, where they were consumed by fire. Among those who observed their proceedings were Mariette and Maria Carver, who were attracted by their lanterns in the burying-ground, and went out to see what was being done, but were required to return. Maria is still living, the wife of Henry Gregory. But we do not learn that the "cremation" prolonged the life of Mr. Woodward's sister, who soon after fell a victim to the same disease.

GRAND SLEIGH-RIDE IN JUNE.

On the 9th day of June, 1816, there was a heavy fall of snow, and sleighing was good from the Five Nations (Chazy) to the city (Saxe's Landing). Seth Graves came out with his big covered sleigh, drawn by four horses, and with Rev. Mr. Boynton, Deacon Wells, Deacon Ransom, and others, proceeded to the city in grand style. Reining up to the inn of Francis Chantonett, they remained a while and had a jovial time,—a sort of holiday of relaxation.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HON. JULIUS C. HUBBELL OF OLD TIMES IN CHAZY*—BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH.

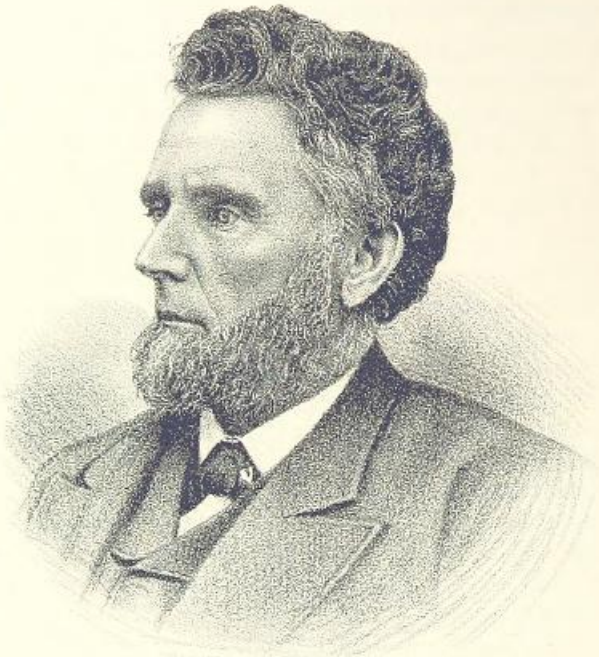
Of the hundreds who witnessed the battle of Plattsburgh out on Cumberland Bay sixty-four years ago from adjacent shores, probably not a dozen who were then adults remain alive. A few days ago we met a man, decrepit with age, who remembered that event. "I was a small boy," said he, "attending school at the Plattsburgh Academy, and day after day was the school dismissed and we little fellows scampered home as news came that the British had crossed the lines or the woods were full of Indians." So, even most of those who were children at that eventful period have either passed away or are admonished by the increasing weight of years that they have not much longer to stay. But there is occasionally a person left who had arrived at manhood's estate when the battle of Plattsburgh was fought, and perhaps in this whole region there is not a more marked representative of this class than Hon. J. C. Hubbell, of Chazy, whom we found, just at the close of a bleak winter day recently, sitting in his little stone office, which he has occupied personally for almost three-quarters of a century.

"I was born in Lanesboro', Berkshire Co., Mass.," said he, in answer to our request for some personal reminiscences, "on the 17th of March, 1788,—St. Patrick's Day, as you see,—and shall be ninety-one next March, if I live. I well recollect hearing the guns fired in honor of the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency. My father, Wolcott Hubbell, moved to Lanesboro' from Connecticut, —a scion of the Puritan stock,—and served as judge and State senator for several years, and died in Lanesboro', at the age of eighty-six. About the year 1800 my brother, Silas Hubbell, moved to Champlain, where he commenced the practice of law, and in 1805 I followed him, and entered his law-office as a student, at the age of seventeen. At that time there were, I believe, only three lawyers in Clinton County,—my brother, Caleb Nichols, and a man by the name of Peabody, in the south part of the county. In 1808 I was admitted to the bar,—a little under age, but they overlooked that, I was so near twenty-one. There was no court-house in Plattsburgh then; the courts were held in a public-house, and my examination was also held in that house. It was nearly all a dense wilderness between Champlain and Plattsburgh at that time. For several years we used to go on horseback by a bridle-path, usually taking a day to go and another to return; after that the State road was built, which made communication a little better, and now it takes only half an hour to go to Plattsburgh.

"Immediately after being admitted to the bar, in 1808, I moved here to Chazy, and commenced the practice of law, boarding with Septa Fillmore, who lived down across the river, near where the hotel now stands. This section was very sparsely settled then, and the inhabitants were largely engaged in the business of making potash for the English market, shipping it in summer down the lake and Richelieu River to St. John's, and thence overland to Montreal, and in the winter on sleds all the way. The timber here was

*From the *Plattsburgh Republican*.

BRITISH
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R. Prescott.

Rufus Prescott was born Oct. 31, 1825, at Piermont, N. H. He came to Keeseville with his father prior to 1830. The family are descended from James Prescott, who settled in Hampton, N. H., in the year 1665.

The father, Charles Prescott, was born in 1802 at Piermont, and married Eleanor Stafford, September, 1825, and died June 15, 1841.

Charles Prescott was a carpenter by trade, and the subject of this sketch followed the same occupation. He married, Dec. 26, 1850, Amanda M. Weston. His family consists of three daughters and one son, viz.: Ella, now Mrs. Dr. Pope, of Keeseville; Linna, Catharine, and Charles H. Prescott.

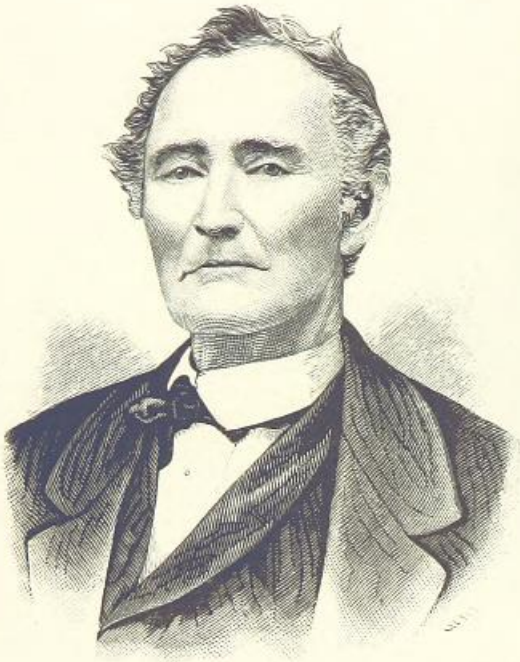
Mr. Prescott, at the early age of sixteen, by the death of his father, became the support of the family; and, about 1856, he bought the property of Potter & Richardson, manufacturers of chairs and furniture, which business he has prosecuted ever since, besides filling extensive contracts in bridge building. His work is scattered over Clinton County, and he is now engaged in building one of the finest residences in this section of the country, —that of Henry D. Graves, of the J. & J. Rogers Iron Company, at Ausable Forks.

Mr. Prescott served his town as supervisor during the entire war of the Rebellion, and took an active part in raising the 116th, and other regiments, of the New York Volunteer Militia. For eighteen or twenty years he has been associated with the Methodist Church.

He is now manufacturing on a large scale. His factory is finely located on the Ausable, in the heart of Keeseville. It is built substantially of stone, forty-two by one hundred and twenty feet, five stories in height, and includes the latest improvements in machinery for making chairs and furniture, which are not only completely finished, but exhibited in a fine wareroom in the same building. Probably it is the largest establishment of its kind north of Troy, in the Champlain neighborhood. He has (in busy times) one hundred men employed in the various branches of his extensive business.

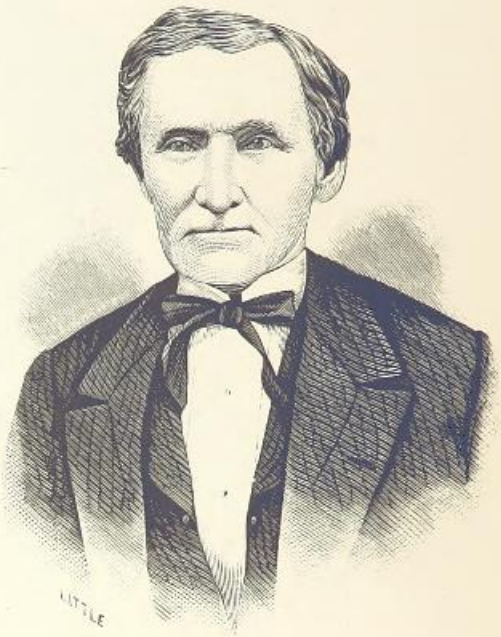
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JACOB REYNOLDS.

Photos. by Bigelow, Plattsburgh.



MARTIN REYNOLDS.

JACOB REYNOLDS.

Elisha Reynolds was a native of Providence, R. I. He settled in Petersburgh, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., at an early day. He was an officer in the Revolution, and drew a pension for valuable services. He had a large and intelligent family of children, some of whom became very wealthy and influential men in Rensselaer County. He settled on Isle La Motte, Grand Isle Co., Vt., in 1812. He was a farmer by occupation.

One of his sons was named Jacob, born in Petersburgh, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1788, and settled with his parents on Isle La Motte in 1812. His business was that of a farmer and manufacturer of marble in Plattsburgh. He came to Clinton County in 1853, and settled in Beekmantown, and continued to reside there till 1871, except what time he spent in Plattsburgh. The last year of his life he spent with a daughter in the town of Mooers. He married Sarah Wood, of Grand Isle Co., Vt., by whom he had seven children, viz.: Martin, Marinda, Sarah (deceased), Amanda, Minerva, Jacob, and John.

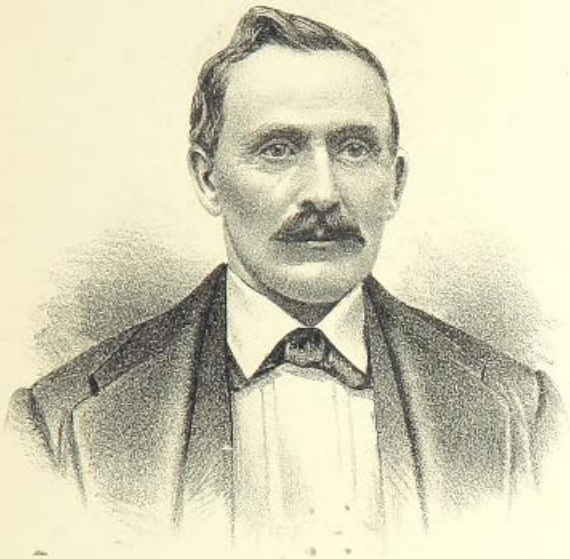
Mrs. Reynolds died May 15, 1864. Mr. Reynolds was a life-long Democrat. He died Feb. 4, 1872, and was buried by the side of his wife in the cemetery, near where their two sons, Jacob and John, now reside.

Martin Reynolds, eldest son of Jacob and Sarah Reynolds, was born in Grand Isle Co., Vt., Feb. 21, 1814. He was reared on the farm and has been engaged in the agricultural business more or less since.

He owned a farm on Isle La Motte; sold and then settled in Plattsburgh, where he engaged in the mercantile business for some time, then went to St. Lawrence County, bought and sold different farms, and finally settled in Genesee Co., N. Y., where he now resides. In politics a Democrat. He was an associate judge of the county while a citizen of Vermont, and justice of the peace.

He married L. Hall, by whom three children were borne, viz.: George (deceased), Garie, and Sarah.

His wife died, and he married a second time, Miss Belia Hogan.



JACOB REYNOLDS.



JOHN REYNOLDS.

JACOB REYNOLDS, JR.,

son of Jacob and Sarah Wood Reynolds, was born Aug. 19, 1824, in Grand Isle Co., Vt.

He was early taught to work on the farm, and has continued to follow successfully that most honorable of all occupations, farming.

He spent three years on the lake as a boatman. He settled in Clinton County, on the line between Beekmantown and Chazy, in 1853, and has continued to reside there since. He is a very large farmer. He married Sarah A. Hislop, daughter of William Hislop, of Canada, July 4, 1870. Of this union three children have been born, viz.: Adia, Ida, and Charles M. Mr. Reynolds is a Master Mason. He has followed in the steps of his honored father and grandfather in politics, and is a Democrat.

John Reynolds, son of Jacob and Sarah Reynolds, was born on Isle La Motte, Grand Isle Co., Vt., Sept. 17, 1827, has always been a farmer, except one year spent upon the lake. He came with his brother and father to Clinton County in 1853, and settled where he now resides. He, too, is a large farmer, and with his brother Jacob, is considered a leading farmer in the county.

He married Margaret, another daughter of William Hislop, of Canada, March 20, 1862. They have had five children, viz.: Warren J. (deceased), Effie L., Sarah J., Arlington F., and Anna M. He is a Democrat in politics.

It will be seen that these two brothers married sisters, and it can truthfully be said, that no two brothers of any other family in the county agree better than they.

As farmers, they rank among the very best in the county; as men, are esteemed, honorable citizens.

Their father-in-law, William Hislop, was born in Scotland, and settled in Canada when but nine years of age. Was a mason by trade, married Margaret M. Young, by whom he had twelve children, two of whom were Margaret, born Nov. 27, 1835, and Sarah A., born May 26, 1849.

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mostly hard wood, and large tracts were cut down and piled into log-heaps and burned for the ashes, to make potash of. 'Logging-bees' were all the fashion in those days, fifteen or twenty neighbors getting together and helping each other by turns. There used to be plenty of whisky on hand at these logging-bees, and as a natural consequence considerable fighting followed, and that made litigation brisk, assault and battery cases coming up in abundance, and as I was the only lawyer between Champlain and Plattsburgh, it made me plenty of business. It was no rare sight in those days to see Champlain filled with a drunken crowd, many of whom came from Odelltown. Later, the business of lumbering for the Quebec market was taken up.

"In 1812 I married Judge Pliny Moore's daughter, with whom I lived happily nearly fifty years. About this time the last war with England broke out, and I was appointed issuing commissary. At one time there were 3000 troops here and 6000 at Champlain, and for all of them it was part of my duty to provide commissary stores. The cantonment was about half a mile north of the village. When the campaign of 1814 opened the times were lively along the border and about this whole region. Nearly all the inhabitants of Champlain and Chazy packed up their valuables and moved south, mostly to Peru, but my family remained here. Alarms were frequent, and we were in almost constant expectation of an invasion after the spring of 1814. One summer night 500 British troops came out across the lines, but there was a good strong regiment of Vermont artillery here, ready to give them a warm reception, and after looking the ground over they concluded to go back, and did go back. There would have been hot work if they had made an attack that night, for our men were prepared to stand their ground.

"In August a British general came out with 1000 men. Col. Riley (who afterwards was made general, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war) was in command here at the time with about 100 men. Of course he could only retire with this insignificant force. The British general came to me and said they had only come out to look us over, and should disturb no one if the people kept quiet, but when they got ready they were coming out in force, and were going on to Albany, and there would be 'no shilly-shallying about it either.' I told him Burgoyne had tried that once before, and that they would have no better luck this time. Finally they went back, and the weather being terribly hot many of the British soldiers died from drinking too much water at a cold spring a short distance north. At another time about 300 Indians came out in their war-paint and feathers, but they did little damage. A number of them went into a school-house and stole an old spelling-book or two, and others went into my garden and pulled up and ate a quantity of raw onions. A British officer told me that they were not very proud of their Indian allies.

"Finally one morning we heard the roll of the British drums to the north, and soon the head of the main column appeared, 14,000 strong, with bands of music, and flying banners. We could see them for a long distance, and it was a grand sight: a solid column which filled the road full. Our troops retired as the British advanced, skirmishing as they retreated. The British made a halt here, and one regiment remained all the while and did not go to Plattsburgh at all. Sir George Provost stopped at Judge Scott's, and several officers quartered themselves at my house, paying for their food and lodging in good British gold. Soon the British fleet came up the lake and anchored at Saxe's Landing, where they remained several days waiting for supplies. I went down to the landing while they were there, and one of the British officers asked me what I thought of their fleet. I told them they would find that their long, cumbersome guns would be no match for McDonough's short carronades, and they afterwards had occasion to think of this again. Finally the fleet moved, and we knew one Sunday morning that there was to be a big battle before night, as it was generally understood that McDonough would make a stand in Cumberland Bay, where he was anchored. So Judge Scott and I got our passports, and mounting our horses rode out to Cumberland Head. When we got there the shores were thronged with people from all quarters, and we had not long to wait before the battle commenced. McDonough's fleet was anchored between Cumberland Head and Crab Island, a little inside, and the British fleet bore down upon them under a good northerly breeze. The British guns had much the longest range, but strangely enough they came down within easy range of our guns, instead of keeping off farther out of reach and using their advantage. This was perhaps owing to a miscalculation on the strength of the wind, but anyhow it seemed providential. Soon the firing commenced. I cannot begin to describe that scene. I was near the point of the Head, on the west shore, and had a perfect view of the whole battle. The firing was terrific, fairly shaking the ground, and so rapid that it seemed to be one continuous roar, intermingled with the spiteful flashing from the mouths of the guns, and dense clouds of smoke soon hung over the two fleets. It appeared to me that our guns were discharged three times to the enemy's once, and a British officer afterwards told me that their guns worked so hard that it took twelve men to manage each of them. I am not going to tell you the story of the battle: history has done that already, so that everybody is familiar with it. I saw the two midshipmen (Platt and Bailey?) go out in their small boat, as it was necessary for somebody to do, in order to swing the 'Saratoga' around so as to bring her fresh broadside to bear upon her enemy, the 'Confiance.' It seemed as if that little boat must be struck, the shot were flying so thick all about it, and I believe it was struck several times, but the 'Saratoga' was warped about, and when that fresh broadside opened it seemed as if she was all on fire. The battle was soon decided after that, and the British flags came down one after another. Several gentlemen from Burlington were on the shore where I stood. They had a small canoe, and after the battle was over they invited Judge Scott and myself to go in their boat with them aboard the 'Saratoga,' and we did so. I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Commodore McDonough, whom I had met before, and congratulating him on the fact that he had escaped unharmed. He replied that he was knocked down once by a boom which got cut in two by a shot, part of it falling upon him; and showed me the place where he stood only a moment

before a 20-pound shot swept across the deck over the very spot and buried itself in the mast. The dead were all packed up in order here, and the decks were cleaned up, but the seams full of blood, and the torn hull, masts, and spars told the story of the fearful struggle. From the 'Saratoga' we went aboard the British flag-ship, the 'Confiance,' and here was a horrible sight. The vessel was absolutely torn to pieces; the decks were strewed with mutilated bodies lying in all directions, and everything was covered with blood. It was the most fearful sight I ever beheld or ever expect to, and one I shall never forget. One poor fellow whom I had seen before—a pilot, named Brown—lay groaning on the deck, his head swathed up with a bloody shirt. He recognized me, but when I returned to him a few moments afterwards he was dead. I went below and saw the body of Commodore Downie lying in his stateroom. He was a large, fair-looking man, and the surgeons could find no mark upon him, but on examination concluded that he must have been killed by a spent shot. The dead sailors on the vessels were buried on Crab Island, near which they appeared to be lying at anchor when I boarded them. Judge Scott and myself returned to Chazy the same night, and found everything in confusion along the road. At the Brick Tavern we fell in with the reckless and enraged Muron regiment, and had it not been for our passports our lives would not have been worth much. The British lost no time in getting back to Canada after the battle. When they went south there was considerable display,—music and banners, and dress parade. But now not much attention appeared to be paid to these matters. The main idea seemed to be to get back. Their ammunition and commissary wagons were very heavy and costly; one of them, drawn by six noble horses, broke down a short distance south of the village, and the powder was trodden into the mud so as to discolor it and scent the air for a long time afterwards. My wife, one day before the battle, at the table, had spoken pretty plainly to one of the British officers who had quartered themselves upon us. 'Your cause is unjust,' she said, 'and you will surely be defeated.' The officer's wrath was aroused. 'By heavens, madam!' said he, 'there's not a woman in England who would dare to say that to me.' 'But you forget; I am not an Englishwoman,' she retorted, proudly, 'I am an American woman!' When the British retreated this same officer, as he passed our house, saw Mrs. Hubbell standing in the door, and pulled his cap down over his eyes; he passed on with bowed head, evidently smarting under the defeat, and perhaps remembering that former conversation. During the retreat a British guard was left a short distance south of the village, on a knoll, with orders to hold this position until a certain time. They expected the victorious Americans would be after them, and the captain of this guard examined his watch pretty often, and when his time was up he and his men followed on after their retreating comrades without losing much time. This was the last of the enemy's occupation of our village, and when they had fairly gone all the people came out and gave three good hearty cheers. Soon afterwards a squad of British soldiers was seen returning. Then there was a panic, and some of the more timid suggested that we had hallooed before we were out of the woods. But it was soon observed that the returning soldiers had no arms, and when they proved to be British deserters all were glad that we were finally rid of our invaders. There were about sixty of them, and we placed a guard over them and sent them to Plattsburgh."

"This office must begin to seem like home to you by this time," we remarked.

"Yes; for almost sixty-seven years I have occupied it for my business. A big hemlock-tree grew on this very spot. I commenced to build it in the summer of 1811, but the cold weather came on, and it was not finished until the spring of 1812. Gen. Wade Hampton occupied it for his headquarters in 1813 for about a week. One morning he had disastrous news from his Chateaugay expedition, and when I came in he acted pretty cross, almost as if he would like to turn me out of doors. I afterwards remarked to his son, a tall, dashing young fellow, aid to the general, and father of Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, that the old gentleman seemed to be a little out of sorts that morning. 'Yes,' he replied, 'he's so crabbed you can't touch him with a rod pole.'"

INDUSTRIAL.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the tilling of the soil. But other important industries exist within its territory, and have been carried on from the earliest day.

The water-power of Little Chazy River and that of Corbeau Brook have been the principal site of these.

The first grist-mill in town was erected by Seth Graves, not far from the year 1800, and was located on the east side of the Little Chazy River, at the upper end of Chazy village, opposite the present store of L. F. Merrihew. Ezra Graves, the brother of Seth, was the miller till his death. Several years thereafter the old mill was demolished and a new one erected on the same site. Salmon M. Graves, the son of Seth, was miller at this time, and was succeeded by Chauncey Graves, a brother of Salmon, now living. This mill was accidentally destroyed by fire, as was afterwards another on the same site.

On the opposite side of the river at this point was a saw-mill with one gate and a single saw, which stood for many years and was rebuilt at sundry times. This site is now occupied as a shingle-mill, and owned by the Norths.

About one mile and a half up the river from Chazy village, near the present residence of Mr. Curtis Buckman, was a woolen-factory, erected by Mr. Stevens Mooney, and carried on by him thirty or forty years since. It was demolished many years ago, and part of the stones were used in the construction of the Episcopal chapel in the village.

Not long after the Graves grist-mill was built another grist-mill was constructed by Jonathan Douglass, at the lower end of the village, and for many years Mr. David Douglass acted as miller. It was, after a term of years, purchased by Capt. Lemuel North, and stood for some time after the present mill was built lower down the river.

Early in the present century a fulling-, cloth-dressing-, and dyeing-mill was erected on the river, a little below the present residence of George Severance, by Mr. Nehemiah Merritt, who carried on the establishment as long as he lived, and after his death the business fell into the hands of his son, B. W. Merritt, who carried on the works for a few

years. No traces of this establishment remain, and it was demolished probably thirty years ago.

The large stone tannery now standing a little distance below the site of the Fisk tannery was built by William H. Brockway at least forty years since, who carried on the tanning business for a time. He was succeeded by Mark Hartford, who was followed by Morris Little, and he by Francis Gilbert.

At the mouth of the Tracy Brook, and about three-fourths of a mile above the lower bridge, was formerly a large stone blacksmith-shop, having in it a trip-hammer. The shop was erected by the late Ebenezer Sherman, about fifty years ago, and was carried on by him several years, and afterwards by his son-in-law, Oscar Livingston. For a time a part of the shop was occupied by M. Vandervoort, now of Dannemora, for the manufacture of lasts.

At the southern end of the upper bridge, fifty years ago, was a chair-factory, having a turning-lathe. It was carried on by a man by the name of Hawley. At the northerly end of the bridge was a wheelwright-shop, carried on by Harry Graves, assisted by Jack Ransom, Hubbell Wells, and others.

At Suckertown, a hamlet about a mile and a half north-east of Chazy village, somewhere about the year 1830, Alexander Scott and Ebenezer A. Scott, brothers, erected a marble-factory. Their stock was procured at Isle La Motte and sawed into slabs for market. They also owned a woolen-factory there, which was for many years carried on by William Treadway, some of whose family now reside at or near Crown Point, N. Y. Both of the above-named factories are now reckoned among the things that were. Near their places are now a saw-mill, starch-factory, and grist-mill, owned by Bullis & Fordham.

The water-power at Chazy village is now all owned by F. C. & P. F. North, and includes two dams, on which are located a shingle-mill, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill and starch-factory.

The earliest industrial enterprises at West Chazy have been already considered.

In about 1830 the partnership of Lawrence & Wood was dissolved, the Woods taking the grist-mill privilege, and Lawrence the saw-mill privilege, where he put up a carding and cloth-dressing factory, a trip-hammer shop, and other works. Higby Lawrence attended the factory. Lawrence also took the privilege below the grist-mill, where E. Angell put up a tannery, which has been continued to this day, doing a large and profitable business. It is now owned and run by the Harris Brothers. The title to the land has remained in the Lawrence family, Putnam Lawrence now receiving an annual rental. This tannery is about the only manufactory at West Chazy that has not passed into the hands of the Woods.

The Woods rebuilt the grist-mill of stone, and subsequently built a third mill of stone on the spot now occupied by the large wooden mill.

In 1845 the Lawrences sold their store to Wood & Sons, and their saw-mill to Hiram Clark and Henry Chamberlain, which also finally passed into the hands of the Woods. Jacob Orms built a grist-mill west of the village, called now the Upper Works, which was run by Allen Orms; but this property has passed into the hands of the Wood Brothers, and is now the manufactory of the celebrated machine for seed-cleaning, known as the "Queen of the Harvest."

At present the manufacturing establishments at West Chazy are as follows: a saw-mill and grist-mill containing four run of stones, owned by the Wood Brothers; a tannery owned by Harris & Pringle, which also has one run of stones for grinding feed,—all on the main river; the establishment where the "Queen of the Harvest" grain-separator —one of the best in use—is manufactured by Wood Brothers, on the North Branch; and two miles and a half from the village, on the South Branch, away up towards Murter Hill, sometimes called "Murder Hill," and in the general direction of "Beartown," stands G. W. Goodale's starch-manufactory.

The Sciota Manufacturing Company.—In 1862 this company erected large works at the depot, thus saving the cost of drawing their products a mile and a half,—an item of no small importance in so large a business. From that date until the present Sciota Depot has been a lively place, the business, in its various branches, from the time the timber is taken from the forest till worked up and delivered on the cars, employing as high as 300 men and boys, the pay-roll seldom if ever going below 200, even in the dullest times, when the works are going. At first their principal manufactures were barrel-heads, dressed and turned ready for use, chair-stuff, and dimension timber. Of barrel-heads they were in the habit of sending away a boat-load once a week, the aggregate amounting to 500,000 sets of heads each year. In 1867 they commenced to make bedsteads, cribs, and cradles, making at first 40 or 50 a day, and increasing the number to 125.

A. M. Angell, their former proprietor, was their agent and superintendent till his death, about twelve years since, when he was succeeded by P. T. Gates, of Plattsburgh, who remained permanently until a recent date.

Probably no business establishment in the country is conducted with more system and accuracy than that of the Sciota Manufacturing Company. It has been under the special supervision of Elric L. Nichols, of Plattsburgh, one of the firm, who has reduced the business machinery of the large establishment to the same degree of perfection as that of the nicely-adjusted machinery by which the wonderful Sciota bedstead is made.

It is run by steam, the machinery being propelled by two large engines, giving about 200 horse-power.

MILITARY.

The record of the town during the war of 1812–15 is of the most praiseworthy character. Two companies were raised in the town, and saw much active service. One of these was commanded by Capt. Wm. Atwood, and the other by Capt. Septa Fillmore.

Capt. Atwood's company was organized a number of years before the war. Mrs. Thomas McFadden has in her possession the original commission of Capt. Atwood. The first is a commission as ensign. It is dated March, 1804, and is signed by "George Clinton, Esq., Governor of the State of New York." The document sets forth that the

company belongs to the regiment of militia of the county of Clinton, of which Marinus Francis Durand, Esq., was lieutenant-colonel, commandant. The next is a commission as lieutenant, given in 1805, and signed by Morgan Lewis, Esq., Governor. His commission as captain was given in 1808, and signed by Daniel D. Tompkins, Esq., Governor. No mention of a colonel to the regiment in any of the commissions.

The company was not called for active service till the 16th of August, 1814, not quite a month before the battle. At that date he was drawn on for 12 men and 2 non-commissioned officers, to serve for three months. All the members of his company, some 60 or more, were summoned to appear, when the "drawing" took place, to decide whose lot it should be to serve. This began to look a little "squally," and it is said that out of the 12 who were drawn only 5 ever appeared for duty; in other words, 7 deserted.

On the 28th of August, the British being daily expected, the entire company was called on for immediate service, Corp. Ezekiel Douglass, one of the five who did not desert, warning them out. The company remained in the field till after the battle,—about twenty days. Until the British drove them back they were stationed at Beekmantown, where Fitzpatrick's brick-yard now is. They participated in the engagement at Culver Hill, and fell back to Plattsburgh. Ezekiel Douglass, Harvey Baker, Thomas Christy, Smith Ripley, and Joseph A. Payne got separated from their company, and were the last men to cross the Plattsburgh bridge. The planks were then half torn up, four on one side and four on the other, so that they were obliged to cross single file, and zigzag, like a rail-fence. From that time till the battle the company performed duty on the south bank of the river, above the village. The losses of Capt. Atwood's company were two wounded and taken prisoners,—Hezekiel Fay and Caleb Douglass.

Among those whom Corp. Douglass warned out on the 28th of August was one John Wood, son of Simeon Wood, the original settler of West Chazy, whom we mentioned in a previous chapter. Wood had seen service in the regular army, and refused to fight with militia, remarking that the militia were always cowardly. But he proceeded directly to the garrison, and joined the regulars. On the morning of the 11th of September volunteers were called for to go on board the fleet and serve as marines during the engagement. Among those who came forward was John Wood. But he never returned, being among the killed. No grave may mark his resting-place that we may deck with flowers, but we will cherish his memory with gratitude and patriotic pride.

We might fill several chapters with incidents connected with the march of the British on Plattsburgh and their precipitate retreat, when the line of their march was strewn with baggage, accoutrements, broken baggage-wagons, etc., as is always the case on the retreat of a demoralized army. When they marched all was order, gentility, and decorum. Our citizens were treated with the utmost civility, but on the retreat it was quite different.

When the British army were on their route for Plattsburgh, Gen. Provost and several of his officers took up quarters overnight at the house of the late Alexander Scott, in the lower part of Chazy village, now owned and occupied by the Kingsburys.

Many of the British officers stopped at the residence of William Lawrence, where they rolled in their barrels of wine, laying boards across them for tables. They had crockery, knives, and forks, and a general assortment of cooking utensils. They had a grand time, eating, drinking, smoking, and telling stories. They were feeling joyful, as they said they were going to take Plattsburgh for a breakfast the next morning. They drank toasts, and requested Mr. Lawrence to give one. He did so, as follows: "And they shall beat their spears into pruning-forks, and their swords into plowshares, and that nations shall war no more." He told them they would be back in three days. On their return some of them stopped there, and Lawrence reminded them of his prophecy. They begged him to say no more about it, as they felt bad enough already. They threw their grape- and canister-shot and cartridges into the river, and gave large quantities of food to the inhabitants, on the promise that they would not give any of it to the American army, which they did, of course.

For two weeks before the battle, Muron's regiment encamped on the farm of Abram Vantine, who settled there in 1790. It is now owned by his son, L. F. Vantine.

The British soldiers helped themselves to anything they wanted, and told Vantine to send his account to the paymaster, about half a mile distant, which he did the day before the battle, presenting an account of $500. Being suddenly called away on business in Canada, the paymaster actually went away without paying that bill.

On the return of the British troops to Canada, after the battle, a portion of Provost's army traveled on the road leading past the Cummins place, a little over a mile east of Chazy village. In Mr. Cummins' house were several sick dragoons, on whom Dr. Carver was attending. The doctor happening there at the time the British were passing was taken prisoner, probably supposing him to have been an army surgeon. He was conveyed to Montreal, and there detained a prisoner for two months or more, till he was relieved by his case having been represented by our government to the British authorities at Montreal. Mr. Henry Cummins and his son David were likewise taken prisoners, but for what reason it was never satisfactorily explained. Capt. Fillmore was also at Cummins' house at the time Carver and the Messrs. Cummins were made prisoners, but escaped in the following manner. Seeing the British approaching, Dr. Carver advised Fillmore to jump into the bed with the sick soldiers and feign sickness, which he did, boots and all, and the ruse succeeded. The captain afterwards took great pleasure in referring to this instance of fortunate escape from the British invaders.

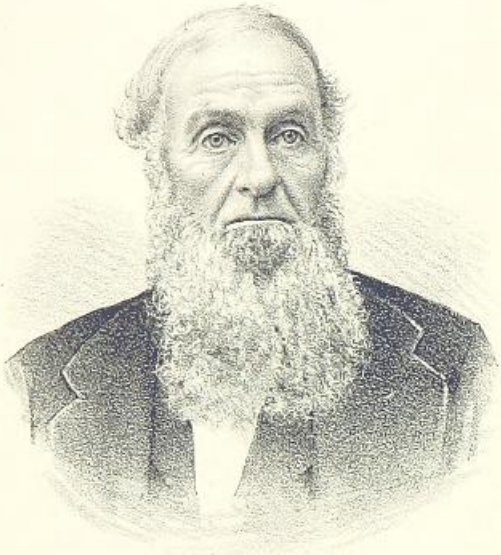
Among those who saw considerable of the British, even more than was agreeable, was William Slosson, who settled on a farm two miles south of Chazy village, in 1807. His son, Horace Slosson, was then five years old, and has resided on the farm ever since. A portion of the original house, built in 1808, is still standing.

On the British advance, William Slosson was pressed into the service, with his team, to carry baggage from Chazy to Plattsburgh. On their retreat, our militia captured five

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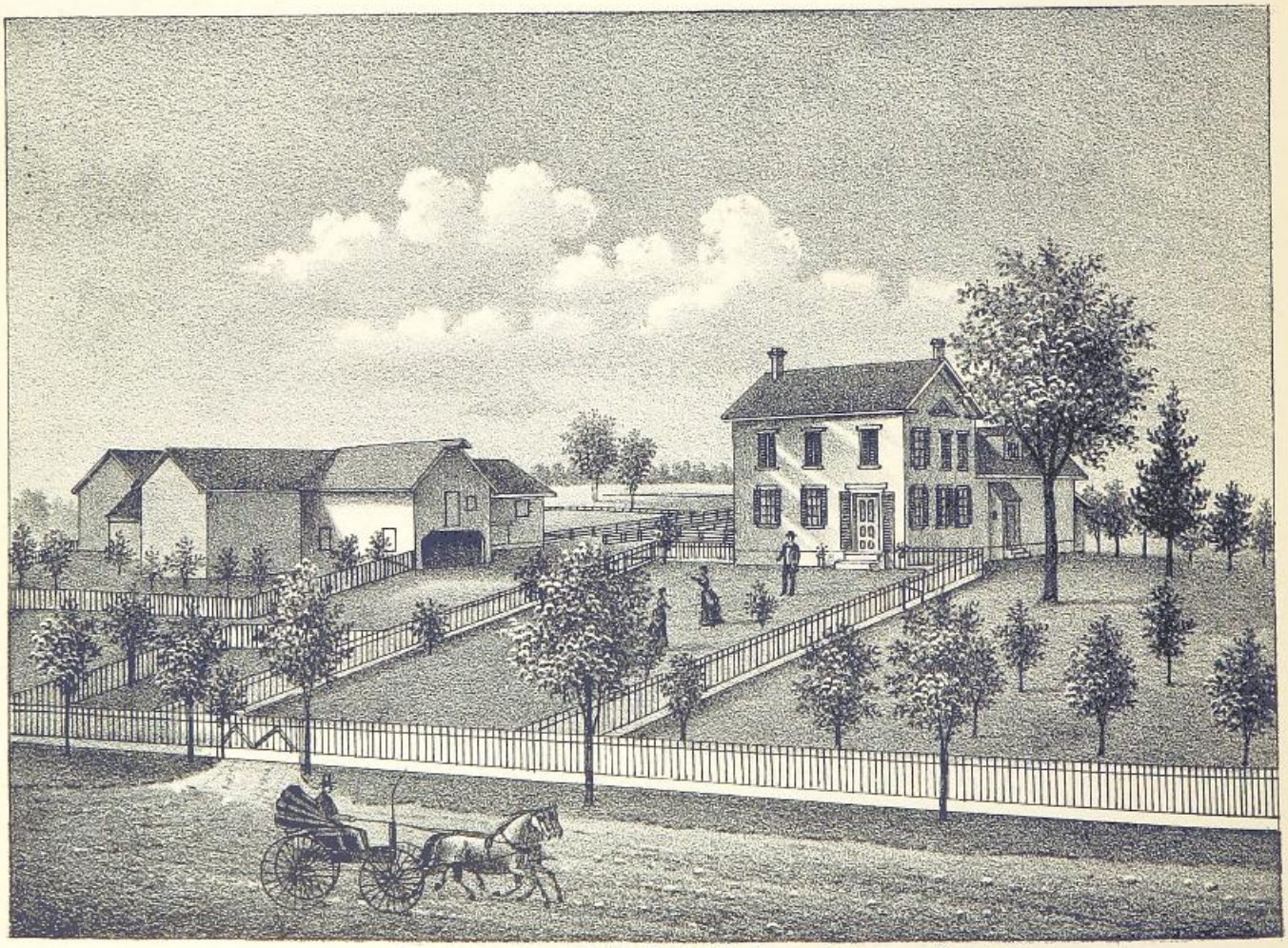


O. N. BULLIS

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MRS. O. N. BULLIS



RESIDENCE OF O. N. BULLIS, CHAZY, CLINTON CO., N. Y.

British soldiers and six horses in the vicinity. The British also "gobbled up" Mr. Slosson, and held him prisoner over one night.

The Noble Lads of Canada.—Many of our older readers are probably familiar with the popular song, written on the battle of Plattsburgh, entitled "The Noble Lads of Canada." As one of the verses has for its central figure "Stark's barn," which was on the farm adjoining Slosson's, we will print the verse complete. It will be understood that the British were then on the retreat, and encamped one night at and near Chazy village, called "Chazy Heights."

"Now we've reached the Chazy Heights, my boys, we'll make a short delay,
For to rest our weary limbs, and feed our beasts on hay.
Soon McDonough's cocks began to crow, was heard at Stark's barn,
And a report throughout the camp was the general alarm.
Oh, we've got too far from Canada, run for life, boys, run!"

As the British galleys were passing near Chazy Landing, on the retreat, Elisha Belding and Charles Lucia taunted them by hurrahing for "Uncle Sam!" Whereupon the British commenced firing at them with small arms, one shot taking effect in the thigh of Belding. This worked a wonderful change in Lucia, who screamed at the top of his voice, "Oh, no! God bless you! Hurrah for King George! Hurrah for King George!"

In the suppression of the late Rebellion the town sustained a patriotic and noble part. The quotas of soldiers called for by the national government were promptly furnished, large bounties were offered, and every effort made to secure the early triumph of the Union cause. Many of the most promising young men of the town lost their lives on the battle-field or within the noisome walls of Southern prisons.

The following is the list of soldiers who represented the town in the ranks. A number of them enlisted a second time in other regiments:

Philip Aldridge, 16th Regt., Co. K, re-enl. in 96th Regt.; John S. Abare, 2d N. Y. Cav.; Wilbur L. Abare, Peter Abare, 118th Regt., Co. B; Newell Abare, 1st Regt.; Alfred Amlaw, 96th Regt., Co. F; Thomas Barnaby, 16th Regt.; Joseph Brothers, Albert Brothers, 96th Regt., Co. F; Charles W. Bugbee, 16th Regt., Co. J; William Belaire, Claudius Bugbee, 16th Regt., Co. K; John Beansoleil, Milan Bruso, Oliver Boslaw, Andrew Baker, 96th Regt., Co. D; Albert W. Bugbee, Henry C. Buckman, lieut., 96th Regt., Co. K; Theophilus Brainard, 96th Regt., Co. R; Webster D. Burns, 96th Regt., Co. K; David Barnaby, 11th Regt.; Joseph Bossan, 96th Regt., Co. F; Marcus Brissette, 96th Regt., Co. K; Antoine Brissette, 96th Regt.; Lewis Brothers, Aaron Barker, 118th Regt.; Samuel Brando, 16th Regt.; George L. Banker, Joseph Brissette, corp., Joseph Belungy, Lewis Bolia, 118th Regt., Co. J; Mebron Brissette, 96th Regt.; Francis Budro, 2d Regt.; Simeon Baker, 123d Regt.; Peter T. Burdick, 118th Regt.; George Henry Barber, sergt., Stephen Casseran, 118th Regt., Co. B; William Cox, 16th Regt. and 96th Regt., Co. K; John Casseran, 118th Regt., Co. B; John Cox, Lewis Cota, Lewis Courtney, Joseph Collins, 96th Regt., Co. K; William Collins, 14th Regt.; Joseph Casseran, Franklin Casseran, George Casseran, 118th Regt., Co. B; James Cox, 60th Regt.; Martin Cook, Henry I. Carlton, lieut., 16th Regt., Co. K; Constant Dona, Albert P. Denio, 96th Regt., Co. F; Levi S. Dominy, lieut.-col., 118th Regt., Co. B; Francis Dunn, Lewis Dunn, 118th Regt.; Benjamin Lezott, 118th Regt., Co. K; Benjamin Disotell, 118th Regt.; Moses Ero, Fabian Ero, Andrew Emory, William H. Emory, John Forance, 118th Regt., Co. B; John Frazier, 9th Cav., Co. M; Jas. Farley, 16th Regt.; Antoine Felia, 118th Regt.; Nicholas Fezett, 96th Regt., Co. F; John M. Grant, corp., 118th Regt., Co. J; Henry S. Graves, capt., 118th Regt., Co. B; Plany Gereu, 118th Regt.; William I. Guynup, Charles Grant, 16th Regt., Co. K; Henry Goey, Alexander Gilbert, 9th Cav., Co. M; William Gilbert, Oliver Goodrow, Walford Gilbert, Manson Gilbert, sergt., 9th Cav.; William Graves, 96th Regt.; Lewis Grassett, 96th Regt., Co. F; Edgar Graves, 34th Regt., Co. D; Henry Gonyea, Israel Guyett, 118th Regt., Co. J; Dennis Gesbor, 5th Regt.; William H. Grassett, 96th Regt., Co. F; Edward Humphrey, 118th Regt., Co. J; Stephen Harvey, 96th Regt.; Wesley Hay, corp., Wellington Hay, William Hay, 16th Regt., Co. K; William Hill, 34th Regt.; James Huggins, 14th Cav.; Romeo E. Hyde, 96th Regt., Co. F; John E. Hyde, 118th Regt., Co. B; Charles W. Harmon, 118th Regt.; Filmer Jelly, Peter Jelly, 118th Regt., Co. B; Peter Jangro, Francis King, 118th Regt., Co. J; James L. Ketch, 118th Regt., Co. B; Henry Ladue, 118th Regt., Co. H; Stephen Lapier. Joseph Lapier, Jr., 118th Regt.; D. W. Lawrence, William Laporte, 96th Regt.; Benjamin Laporte, 72d Regt.; Moses Lapoint, 96th Regt., Co. F; John Lashwa, Joseph Lashwa, 96th Regt.; Amos G. Luther, Silas Lashwa, Samuel Lashwa, 60th Regt.; William Lashwa, 34th Regt.; Lewis Lafayette, Edward Lena, Henry Lafayette, 118th Regt., Co. B; Edwin Ladd, 118th Regt., Co. J; Gilbert Lapoint, Edgar Z. Lengfield, corp., William H. Laflash, 16th Regt.; Horace Loomis, 16th Regt., Co. K; William H. Monty, 118th Regt., Co. J; Melvin Monty, 118th Regt.; John P. McCuen, 118th Regt., Co. J; Melvin Monty, Jr., Edgar Moss, John McFadden, 1st lieut., Moses Morris, Henry Mayo, 16th Regt.; Joseph Martin, 118th Regt.; James Harvey McCullough, 9th Cav., Co. M; Collins McCaugh, 14th Regt.; Chas. Mooney, 5th Regt.; Jas. McCallen, 118th Regt., Co. I; E. McFadden, Darius McFadden, George McFadden, Eugene McCreedy, 118th Regt., Co. B; Allen A. Monty, 118th Regt., Co. H; Charles W. Miner, Clement S. Miner, 118th Regt., Co. B; James Mark, 118th Regt.; Jos. Martin, 118th Regt., Co. B; Zeb. Martin, 94th Regt.; Demos Martin, 96th Regt., Co. F; Henry McCreedy, 9th Regt.; William A. Nichols, James Nevil, 16th Regt., Co. K; Adoda Newman, 5th Regt.; John Potter, 16th Regt., Co. K; Wallace Page, 9th Cav.; Francis Prairie, 96th Regt.; Albert Parker, Merrill Perry, lieut., Consta Pero, 118th Regt., Co. B; Alvorny W. Pearl, corp., 118th Regt., Co. I; Alexander Plumbley, 96th Regt., Co. F; Peter Peters, Antoine Parker, 118th Regt., Co. B; Eugene Pecott, 5th Regt.; Daniel Pierce, 25th Regt.; Alvirus Potry, 96th Regt., Co. F; John Ricard, William H. Richardson, 118th Regt., Co. B; Wells B. Ransom, Giles Runlett, James Rey, Ira Recard, Heman Roberts, 118th Regt., Co. J; Julius Ricard, Sidney Richardson, Jasper Rodgers, 16th Regt., Co. K; John Rodgers, 118th Regt., Co. B, and 96th Regt.; Amos S. Richardson, John Reed, 96th Regt.; Peter Robarge, 4th Pa. Cav.; Lewis J. Robarge, 5th Cav.; Albert W. Ransom, lieut., 34th Regt.; William Robarge, corp., 9th Regt.; Wesley Runlet, 118th Regt., Co. B; Augustus Sheldon, 9th Regt., Co. M; Benia Seymour, 96th Regt.; Myron Slosson, 118th Regt., Co. J; Walter Stratton, Dewit Stratton, 118th Regt.; Theodore Cyr, Leander Cyr, 9th Cav., Co. M; William H. Trombly, 34th Regt.; Theophilus Tacy, 96th Regt.; George Trombly, Albert Tulip, 96th Regt., Co. F; Nelson Tulip, 5th Regt.; Edward Trombly, Simeon Tredo, Edward Tredo, 118th Regt., Co. B; George Trombly, 118th Regt., Co. I; John Tart, 118th Regt., Co. F; Peter Tacy, Jr., 118th Regt., Co. I; Isaac Trombly, 118th Regt.; Edward L. Humphrey, 118th Regt., Co. I; Henry C. Vantine, 6th Regt.; George Vaughan, 2d lieut., 118th Regt., Co. I; Seward Vantine, 9th Regt., Co. M; Frederick Vassar, 118th Regt., Co. B; John Vallcau, 96th Regt.; Charles Wordey, 9th Regt., Co. M; W. W. Wood, capt., 16th Regt., Co. K; Samuel Woodley, Jr., Allen Wilson, 60th Regt.; Joseph S. Wait, 118th Regt.; Leander Wilson, fifer, 118th Regt., Co. I; George Woodley, sergt., 118th Regt.; Tuffield Welcome, Elihu B. Wilson, William I. Wilson, 118th Regt., Co. I; Edward Willitt, 96th Regt., Co. F; Henry Winters, George Winters, 16th Cav.; Gilbert Wilson, 14th Regt.; Charles Wool, 9th Regt., Co. M; George Wilson, 56th Regt.; Lysander Wilson, 118th Regt., Co. B; Lucius Yatan, 118th Regt., Co. I; M. W. Bullis, Charles Hyde, Augustus Douglass, 1st Regt.; Antoine Wells, 118th Regt.; Joseph Martin, 1st Regt.; William H. Manning, Henry Sawyer, 1st Regt.; Joseph Wells, 118th Regt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

OLIVER N. BULLIS,

son of Carlton and Polly Oliver Bullis, was born at Rouse's Point, April 9, 1816. His father, "Carlton," was the son of James Bullis, born in Alburgh, Vt., Nov. 27, 1790; lived in Canada until about 1810, when he settled at Rouse's Point.

James Bullis was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., and went to Canada during the Revolutionary period, and remained there until his death. He had a family of five sons and two daughters, of whom Carlton was the eldest. He was a farmer. Carlton was also a farmer and a mechanic. He settled in the town of Chazy in the spring of 1819, on the farm now owned by his only son, Oliver N. He married Polly Oliver, Sept. 8, 1815. She was born in Bridgeport, Vt., Feb. 12, 1797, and settled in

Champlain with her parents when a girl. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bullis five children were born, viz., Oliver N., Chandler M. (deceased), Polly J. (deceased), Jane A., and Mary (deceased). In politics he is a Democrat. He held several minor town offices. He died June 17, 1859. Mrs. Carlton Bullis died Aug. 6, 1852.

Oliver N. has always been a practical farmer, and, in connection with Levi Fordham, owns and runs a starch-factory, saw- and grist-mill. His home-farm is very beautiful, in a fine state of cultivation, and the buildings on it show that Mr. Bullis is up with times in matters of improvement. He is a Jacksonian Democrat in politics. He has been commissioner of Chazy for ten years. He married Hannah Z. (second daughter of Jonathan and Lucy Douglass, of Chazy, Oct. 17, 1837. She was born in 1815, and died Aug. 2, 1855. They had eight children, viz., Mary E. (deceased), Mary Z., Mifflin W., George C. (deceased), Henry C., Josephine E., Jonathan E. (deceased), and Lucy H.,—all of whom are settled in life. Mrs. Bullis was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Chazy. Mr. Bullis married, April 22, 1856, Eliza A. Carter (second daughter of Martin and Sally Carter), of Mooers. She was born Feb. 12, 1819. They have had two children, viz., Martin C. (deceased) and Willis M.





Photo. by Howard & Miller.

GEORGE McFADDEN. MRS. GEORGE McFADDEN.

GEORGE McFADDEN, JR.

George McFadden, Sr., was born in Ireland in 1771, and settled in Washington Co., N. Y., about 1791, and from thence moved to Beekmantown, and in about 1800 settled in the town of Chazy, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Herbert, and where his own son, George, lived till the spring of 1872. He was a farmer, but formerly a weaver by trade. He married Catherine Mix, by whom four children were born, viz., Henry (deceased), Samuel, Thomas, and John (deceased), all of whom were born in Beekmantown. He married for his second wife Sarah Stockwell, a native of Vermont, about the year 1810. Of this union there were born James, Catherine, George, Jane, Marion (deceased), and Melvina (deceased). Mr. McFadden and both wives were members of the Presbyterian Church.

In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. He died in 1855, and Mrs. McFadden died in 1870.

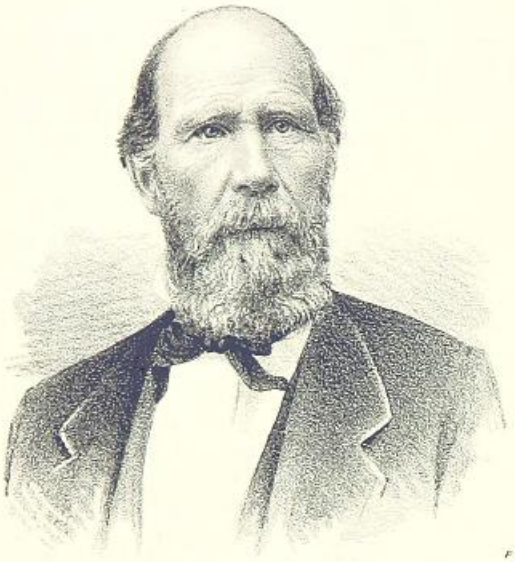
George McFadden, Jr., son of George and Sarah McFadden, was born in Chazy, May 3, 1819. At the early age of fourteen he took charge of his father's farm, and by his shrewd management had it clear of debt by the time he was twenty-one. He then bought out the heirs, and in due time became the sole owner of the "old McFadden homestead."

For a number of years he was engaged in teaming. He added to the "old home" farm until he owned a very fine property, which he sold to his son, Herbert, in the spring of 1879. He married Harriet Farmer in January, 1841. She was born in New Hampshire, June 20, 1821. Of this alliance four children were born, viz., Herbert, Marion (deceased), who married James Mott, and had one daughter. Dorah married Alfred Parsons, of Beekmantown, and Sarah (deceased). Mrs. McFadden was a member of the Methodist Church. She died March 6, 1876. Mr. McFadden married for his second wife Evanette Barber, of Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N. Y., May 22, 1879. He left his farm in the spring of 1872, and removed to the village of West Chazy, where he now resides. In politics a Republican. His son, Herbert, is an enterprising farmer and stock dealer. He married Amelia Antoinette, daughter of Levi Atwood, and has one daughter.

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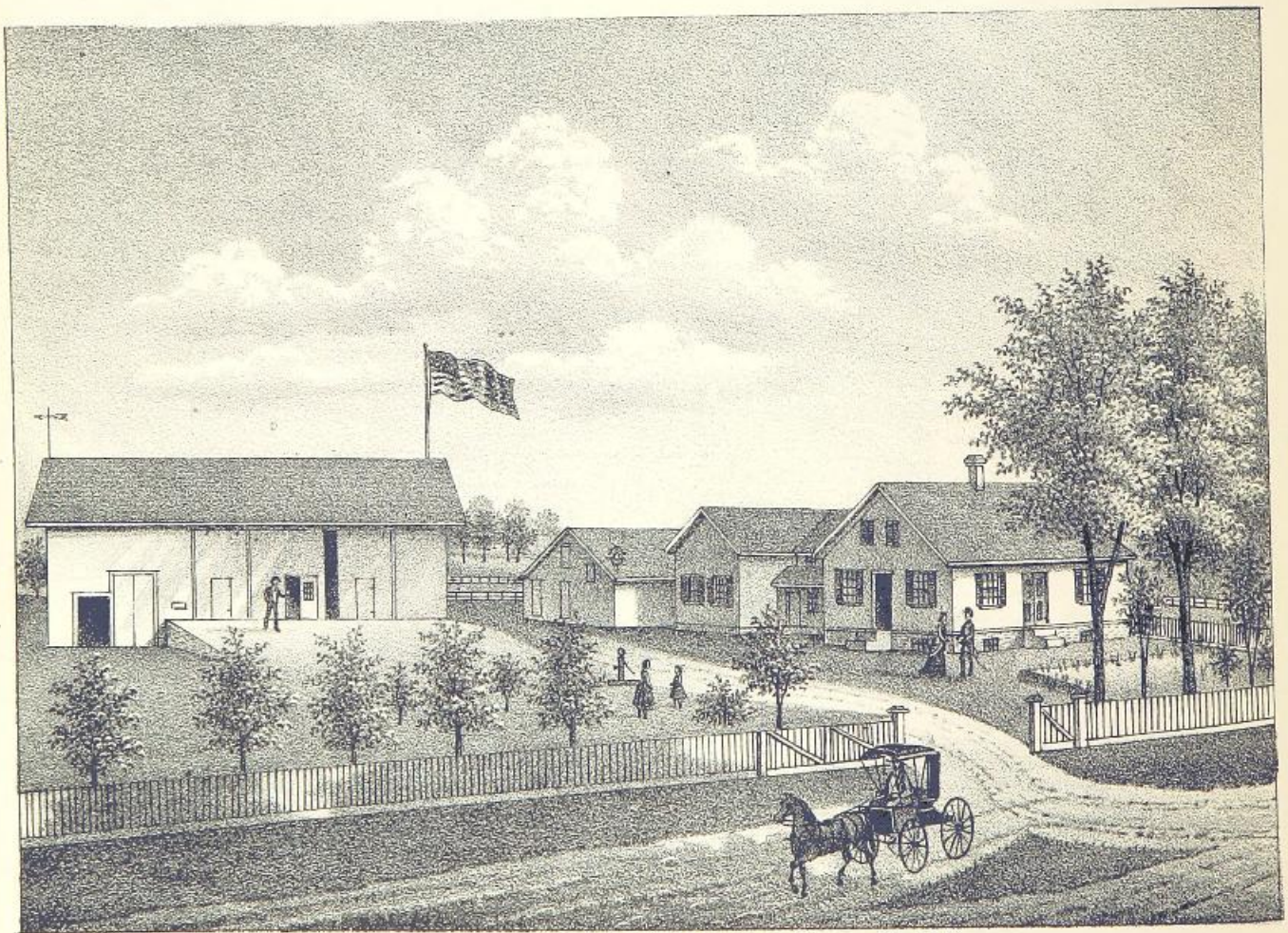


PHOTO'S BY HOWARD & CO.



CAPT. G. G. BROWN.

MRS. G.G. BROWN.



RES. OF CAPT. G.G. BROWN, CHAZY, CLINTON CO., N.Y.

CAPT. GEORGE G. BROWN.

Among the most highly-esteemed citizens of Chazy is Capt. Brown. He is the son of Oliver and Anna Brown, and was born in Alburgh, Vt., May 28, 1810.

His father was a native of Hoosick, N. Y., and married Anna Babcock, of Hoosick, by whom eleven children were born, viz., Jonathan, John, George G., Benjamin, William, Amasa, Lucy, Hannah, Abigail, Sally, and Mehitable. George G., Benjamin, Amasa, and Sally are the only surviving ones.

Oliver Brown was a farmer by occupation. He settled in Chazy at an early day, having come from Hoosick to Shoreham, Vt., by team in the winter, thence by boat to Saxe's Landing, where he located on a farm. He removed to Alburgh, Vt., and remained some time, thence back to Chazy, and settled on a farm. In politics he was a Whig. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Mrs. Anna (Babcock) Brown was born in 1777, in Hoosick, N. Y. Her father, John Babcock, came from Hoosick and settled in Alburgh at an early day. He lived and died in Alburgh. Mrs. Brown died about 1856.

Capt. Brown received a common-school education. He worked on the farm till he was sixteen years of age, then commenced to work by the month on a canal-boat, running between Champlain and Troy, and continued four years, the first two of which he gave his wages to his parents. He purchased a half-interest in a canal-boat of Squire Perry — whose descendants are now living at Perry's Mills—before he was twenty years of age, giving his note for the same; continued two years, then sold, and bought an interest in the boat "Temperance," with Thomas Douglas; continued two years, sold, and run on shares the schooner "Champlain" for F. and B. Nye, of Champlain, for the years 1837 and 1838. In 1839 he took charge of the sloop "General Scott," and continued thirteen years. It will be seen that Capt. Brown was on the lake from 1826 to 1852, and was captain all this time except the first three years. He then located at Chazy Landing, on a farm of fifty acres, extending from the lake westward for a mile to his present farm of two hundred acres, which he bought in 1867.

He has made nearly all the improvements on his present farm, a fine view of which may be seen in another part of this work.

The captain owns one of the best farms in the county, and is regarded a model farmer. He married Caroline M., daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Smith, of Champlain, Feb. 8, 1838. She was born in Champlain, Nov. 11, 1811, and is one of a family of seven children.

Joel Smith was a native of Athol, Mass., and settled at Rouse's Point at a very early day, having come from Orwell, Vt., where his two eldest children were born. His wife, Elizabeth McRobert, was a native of Scotland, and came to America with her mother when she was four years of age. Her father had previously died. They settled in Sudbury, Vt. Mr. Smith was a farmer. He settled in Chazy about 1823. Mrs. Smith died in 1827, and Mr. Smith died in 1841.

Capt. Brown is a Democrat in politics. He had one daughter, Carrie E., born Feb. 23, 1842, in Chazy, received a good education, and married John H. McCuen, of Chazy, Jan. 21, 1875. Of this union two children were born, viz., Mary Elizabeth and Carrie B., both in Chazy. We subjoin the following:

"In Chazy, on the morning of June 25, 1879, of pleuro-pneumonia, Mrs. Carrie Brown McCuen. A husband is left to mourn, and two beautiful children, just at the age when their winning ways are so attractive; and also are bereft her aged parents. Carrie was their only child, and, as her health had always been good, it seemed to them as if it were impossible for *her* to die, leaving *them* sorrowing.

"She was a lady of an upright life, of dignified bearing, one whose home-duties were never neglected. Her sickness was very brief, but in her last hours she gave herself into the keeping of her Lord, and we trust we can say of her, 'It is well.' Her death cast a gloom over the community, and her funeral was largely attended. The services were in charge of Rev. Mr. Robbins. Many were the floral offerings, among them a wreath entirely of forget-me-nots. Her remains were embedded in white roses. The sorrow of friends was softened by these surroundings.

"Carrie is gone! We respect her memory, and trust when all mysteries are explained that we shall *not* 'see through a glass darkly,' but shall know *why* she was called away so early."

CHAPTER LIV.

CLINTON.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features—Early Settlement and Settlers—Pioneer Incidents—Public-Houses—Stores and Merchants — Physicians — Earliest Highways—Civil Organization—First and Subsequent Town Officers—Officers in 1879—Statistics—Villages and Hamlets — Churubusco — Frontiers—Wrightsville—Clinton Mills—Post-Offices—Schools—Religious History—Catholics—Historic Notes—Conflagration—Destruction of Clinton Mills, May 14, 1877—Industrial Pursuits—Military History—Soldiers of 1861-65.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town forms the northwest corner of the county of Clinton. Its northern boundary is the Province of Quebec, and the southern the town of Ellenburgh, in Clinton County. On the east lies the town of Mooers, in the same county; and on the west the town of Chateaugay, Franklin Co. The superficial area of the town is 63 square miles, and the population, as given in the census of 1875, is 2374.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is generally level, the geological dip being towards the northwest. The highest elevations are near the southern border, and attain an altitude of 1050 feet above the level of Lake Champlain. The soil is mostly underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, which has an unusually light color in this section. The soil is a light, sandy loam, capable of supporting but a thin growth of forest-trees.

No streams of much consequence exist in the town, and the water-power is therefore small. The north and south branches of English River flow easterly through the northeastern corner; and Crystal Creek takes the same course a short distance south. Brandy Brook is a small stream in the southern part of the town, and Marble River drains the western section.

In the northeastern corner of the town quite extensive mineral deposits, chiefly iron and lead, are to be found.

EARLY SETTLEMENT, SETTLERS, AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The earliest settlement made in the town was along the Old Military Turnpike, which passes through the southwestern part of the town, and in the northwestern corner at the Frontiers. The settlers at this latter point were mostly from Vermont, and reached their location by a laborious and tedious journey around thruogh the older town of Chateaugay. Among the earliest settlers were Junio Howard, Asa Smith and family, Ebenezer Gates, George Peters, Dorus, Stephen, and Caleb Martin, John McCoy, Benjamin Roberts, William Hunter, Esek Hinds, Cornelius and Amos Austin, and Ira Laughlin.

Junio Howard, accompanied by his wife and family, came from Vermont in 1817 or 1818, and made one of the first permanent settlements in the town. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of Plattsburgh. He came on the turnpike to Chateaugay, and thence through the "south settlement" to lot 88, where he located. His daughter, Rhoda S. Howard, born Feb. 7, 1819, was the first child born in town. Junio Howard, son of the first settler, resides south of the old homestead. Soon after the settlement of Junio Howard, his father, Antipias, and his brothers, Osiah, Richard, and Merritt, came and located on lot 89.

Asa Smith came very soon after, from Canada, and located on lot 88. He was a native of Vermont. His sons, Ira, Royal, and Martin, accompanied him. The family is not now represented.

Dorus Martin came from Grand Isle, Vt., about 1823, and located on lot 88. He remained in town and raised a family. A daughter, Minerva, is the widow of Franklin Towns, and resides in town.

Caleb Martin, father of Dorus, came from Grand Isle, Vt., in 1827, with his family, consisting of his wife and children,—Walker, Dewel, Allen, Thomas McD., and Hester A. Allen is the only son who remained permanently in town. He was six years of age when he came, and still resides at the Frontiers.

Ezek Hinds, the first Methodist preacher of the town, located on lot 89, in 1826. He married Sarah McCoy, half-sister to Allen Martin.

Stephen Martin, a son of Jona. Martin, one of the early settlers in the northeast corner of Chateaugay, came to town about 1826, and located on lot 90. Upwards of twenty years ago he removed to St. Lawrence County.

Calvin Johnson located about the same time, just beyond the town-line, in the town of Chateaugay.

Ebenezer Gates and the Ford family also located about the same period on lot 90.

George Peters came from Vermont soon after 1820, and located on lot 89. William Hunter, his son-in-law, located on lot 87.

Zepheniah Grimshaw came from Rhode Island, and located at an early day on lot 87.

Cornelius and Amos Austin, brothers, came at an early period, and also located on lot 87.

John McCoy was one of the first settlers in the town. He came from Grand Isle, Vt., in the year 1825, and located on lot 88, in connection with Dorus Martin, his half-brother, and engaged in potash-making. He built the first saw-mill in town on lot 87, assisted by Allen Martin, which began running in 1850. He carried it on seven or eight years.

Ira Laughlin, a blacksmith, from Vermont, came quite early, and located at the Frontiers, where he carried on blacksmithing, and was the first in the town.

Norman Starks lived at an early day at the Frontiers, and took up the lot now occupied by Allen Martin. He removed from town about 1847 or 1848.

Charles D. Bachus came to the Frontiers about 1835, established a store, and also carried on farming. The store was on the Canada side of the line, and Jacob Abbott was in partnership with him in the store.

Along the turnpike a few settlements were made before those at the Frontiers, but the most of them were subsequent to that period.

Benjamin Roberts located there about 1815, and kept a pioneer tavern for many years. Jonathan Race was another early settler along the turnpike west of Roberts. John McCabe came afterwards and occupied the place.

Asher Parmenter, John Huxley, Messrs. Hollister and Chamberlain, Thomas Benham, and a few others, were among the first settlers along the turnpike. The latter located near the Franklin County line.

Settlements were also made at an early day in the south and southwest part of the town. William Taylor was one of the first of these. John P. Bishop and Willard Olds were also early on the ground. John Boomhower located in that section of the town in 1844, and was an industrious and influential farmer. His sons A., D., and O. Boomhower are among the leading citizens of the town.

The Canadian rebellion of 1836 and 1837 added largely to the population of the town. Patrick Sweeney, Edmund O'Neil, and Edmund Powers, son-in-law of O'Neil, settled first on the road running south from the north road to Chateaugay. A number of French and Irish came in soon after and located in the same vicinity. The greater number, however, settled near what is now Churubusco. Slocum Clark and John Richardson settled on lot 75, north of the summit, about 1835. Joseph Willette was one of the first settlers on lot 66, the same on which Churubusco stands, and located there about 1836 or 1837.

John Deso, John De Forge, John Bean, Peter Butro, Antoine Melarsh, and Francis Melarsh were among the earliest settlers north of Churubusco. Francis and John Sampicha settled early on lot 75.

The eastern part of the town was only occupied at a recent period, and a great part of it is yet a wilderness. R. W. Adams & Co. commenced business in 1865, at what is now Clinton Mills and vicinity, and the settlement of that section has been made by the employees of that firm, most of whom have been and are transient persons. The town now contains a large foreign population.

PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The early settlers of the town came into a wild and heavily-wooded country. Save where the small clearings were made by them, or the modest bridle-path wended its way through lines of blazed trees, all was an unbroken wil-

derness, concealing in its shady recesses, or rocky fastnesses, a large number of wild animals. The adventures of the pioneers with these were sometimes quite thrilling. It was no pleasing experience for the housewife, when left alone during the working hours of the day, to see the expectant face of a gaunt wolf, or a hungry bear, peering in at the open door of the humble log hut, and to successfully resist their attacks required the greatest skill and self-possession.

Osiah Howard was a great bear-trapper, but on one occasion paid dearly for his temerity. Having captured a large one in a trap one day, he unloosened the chain which bound the latter to a tree, and putting it over his shoulder, attempted to drag the bear home by the leg. But the brute, mindful of the effectiveness of an attack in the rear, turned upon him, and seizing him by the hips, lacerated him terribly, so that he was glad to escape with his life from her angry attack. By this means he gained a lesson that was of value to him for a long time thereafter.

Wolves, too, were an object to the huntsmen of that early period. Aside from the benefit that accrued to the entire country by their destruction, a large bounty was paid by the the town for their heads, so that wolf-speculators were numerous.

Mr. Hollenback, of Chateaugay, and Asa Smith, of Clinton, formed a partnership for the capture of wolves one season, and on one occasion, after a long effort, Smith succeeded in capturing an animal towards which he bore particular malice. Seizing a club, he began to flog the wolf unmercifully, when the latter in his struggles broke his paw off, and with wild howls escaped to the woods. Smith not only lost his wolf and bounty, but learned in another form that "discretion is the better part of valor."

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The first inn that was kept in the town was that of Benjamin Roberts, on the turnpike, that has already been referred to.

Benjamin Calkins erected the house occupied by Allen Martin, at the Frontiers, for a tavern in 1841 or 1842, and kept it for ten or twelve years.

Henry Lloyd kept a public-house on the north road to Chateaugay about 1857 or 1858, and kept it three or four years. He was succeeded for two years by Noah Lloyd.

John McCoy kept tavern for about three years at the Frontiers, in 1852 or 1853, opposite Allen Martin's dwelling. The same gentlemen also kept the first hotel at Churubusco shortly after, in the house now occupied as a residence by Orlando Boomhower.

Elias Obry next built the Clinton House, at the same point, and kept it two years. James Humphrey, Orra Harris, William Gilland, and Mrs. Hannah O'Conners, the present proprietress, have been there since.

Newel Coucher and Thomas Anderson have also kept public-houses at Churubusco.

STORES AND MERCHANTS.

Charles D. Bachus established the first store at the Frontiers in 1835, in partnership with Jacob Abbott. It stood on the Canadian side of the line.

John McCoy established the first store on this side of the line in 1843, where Carlisle Coonley's store stands in 1879.

George and James Abbott, who resided in Canada, erected the store opposite in 1847, and traded there a decade of years. Thomas Cunningham is now in trade at that point.

The first store at Churubusco was established by Carlisle Davidson. A man by the name of Sewell was next in trade at that point, and occupied a little log store. John Humphrey, who had clerked for Sewell, succeeded. The present store was built in 1865, and has been occupied by John Humphrey, Humphrey & Boomhower, and in 1879 by Rufus R. Humphrey.

A good store has always existed at Clinton Mills, in connection with the business operations of R. W. Adams and his associates.

The only physician whose services the town has enjoyed has been Dr. R. W. Wilding, who located at the Frontiers during the Rebellion of 1861–65, and practiced at that point a few years. He then removed to Churubusco, where he is now in practice.

The earliest highways laid out through the town were the "Old Military Turnpike," over which Benjamin Roberts, the first settler of Chateaugay, passed with his companions in 1796, and which was put in good condition by the military in 1817; the road leading from Chateaugay east to the Frontiers; the road leading south from the latter to the turnpike, sometimes called the "Lost Nation" road; and the roads leading north from Churubusco to the Canadian line.

RAILROAD.

The Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad passes east and west through the town, having stations at Clinton Mills and Churubusco. The first train passed over it in the summer of 1853. It has greatly benefited the town, and added materially to its wealth and population.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The territory of the town lies within township No. 6 of the old Military Tract. It was set off from the town of Ellenburgh, and made a separate town under the name of Clinton, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed May 14, 1845.

The electors of the town failed to choose the necessary town officers, in accordance with the provisions of law, and on July 28, 1845, the following officers were appointed by Kennington Bitgood, Chauncey Sperry, and John Shedden, Jr., justices of the peace, viz.: Supervisor, Michael Roberts; Town Clerk, John McCoy; Town Superintendent of Common Schools, Allen Martin; Commissioners of Highways, Edward O'Neil, Thomas Ryan, Marcus Bitgood; Assessors, Heman Spafford, James Allen, Junio Howard, Jr.; Inspectors of Elections, Thomas Burke, McDonough Martin; Constables, Ela Hollister and Hiram Smith; Poormasters, John Boomhower, Jeremiah O'Neil.

The records of the town have been so poorly kept and so negligently arranged and cared for, that it has been next to impossible to gather much information from them. The following is the most complete list of supervisors and clerks that could be obtained:

SUPERVISORS.

Michael Roberts, 1845; Anson Hogle, 1846–48; Lemuel C. Wrisley, 1849; Reuben W. Smith, 1852–54; John M. Humphrey, 1855; Anson Hogle, 1856; Reuben W. Smith, 1857; Anson Hogle, 1858; John M. Humphrey, 1859–60; Patrick Ryan, 1861; John M. Humphrey, 1862; Patrick Ryan, 1863–64; Timothy O'Neil, 1865; Patrick Ryan, 1866; A. D. Boomhower, 1867; John Looby, 1868; Reuben W. Smith, 1869; Antoine Poupor, 1870; P. Cunningham, 1871; Antoine Poupor, 1872; Rufus R. Humphrey, 1875–79.

TOWN CLERKS.

1845, John McCoy; 1846, Dorus Martin; 1847–48, L. C. Wrisley; 1849–53, Thomas Ryan; 1854, T. Robinson; 1855, Dorus Martin; 1856, Thomas Rogers; 1857, James Fohy; 1860–61; Matthew Sweeney; 1862–67, John Looby; 1875–76, Orlando Boomhower; 1877, Roger O'Mara; 1878–79, Thomas Anderson.

The following officers were chosen in 1879: Supervisor, Rufus R. Humphrey; Town Clerk, Thomas Anderson; Collector, James Hayes; Justices, W. V. Smith, Patrick W. Fahy; Overseer, Michael O'Neil; Assessors, Patrick Bowles, Patrick Sweeney; Inspectors of Election, Thomas Heffernan, William Hanby, John Brady; Town Auditors, Richard Burke, Patrick Ryan, John Laby; Constables, James Stevenson, George O'Neil, A. M. Silver, Michael Ryan, B. Grimshaw; Excise Commissioner, Thomas McSury.

STATISTICS.

The census of 1875 reports 375 dwelling-houses in the town. The number of acres of improved land was 13,507, and of unimproved, 26,486. The cash value of farm-lands was $555,285, and of farm-buildings, $65,443.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

CHURUBUSCO, known as Summit Station, on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad, is the only village in the town. It contains a Roman Catholic church, a store, two public-houses, the town-house, a railroad-station, and a number of dwelling-houses.

The post-office was established in 1852, and the first postmaster was Alexander S. Anderson, who filled the office for a number of years. John Humphrey, John McCoy, and A. D. Boomhower, the present incumbent, have filled the office since.

THE FRONTIERS is the name bestowed on a hamlet in the northwest part of the town, lying partly within the Canadian line. It is one of the earliest settlements in the town, and contains two stores, a blacksmith-shop, and several dwellings.

A post-office was established here in 1842, and John McCoy was the first postmaster. Allen Martin, Daniel Coonley, Anson Hogle, and Carlisle Coonley, the present one, followed.

WRIGHTSVILLE is a small hamlet on the western border, where settlements were also made at an early day. A post-office was established there soon after the Mexican war. The first postmaster was Lemuel C. Wrisley, who was followed by Standish Gage, who held the office until it was closed.

CLINTON MILLS is a manufacturing hamlet, situated on the south branch of English River, in the east part of the town, and is a station on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad. It contains a saw- and planing-mill, blacksmith-shop, and a few dwelling-houses. The first postmaster at this point was Mr. Irwin, followed by Damon Roberts, C. C. Thomas, John T. Lee, and Albert Laport.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in town was taught in an old log house that stood on lot 89 on the Chateaugay road. Mary Emmons was the first teacher, in 1821. Sarah Hinds taught in 1826. Anna Calkins was an early teacher at the same point.

The next school-house was the one at Blutro's Corners, and the next at Frontiers.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The only organized church in the town is the Roman Catholic, at Churubusco. The Methodists have a preaching-station at Clinton Mills, which is connected with the charge at Ellenburgh Depot.

The first mass was held in the town about 1850 in the depot at Cherubusco, and at various private houses. Rev. Father McCabe was the celebrant.

A small church, which is part of the present structure, was erected soon after. It was enlarged to its present proportions ten years ago.

Rev. Father Thieres officiated next for several years, and was followed by Father Edmund De Pauw, now stationed at Chateaugay.

The first resident priest was Father Nolan, who remained in charge of the parish five or six years. Father O'Rourke, now of Port Henry, followed for eighteen months. The present priest, Rev. John Conlon, assumed charge in June, 1879.

The parish includes stations at Ellenburgh, Forest (in Altona), and at Clinton Mills. At the former point is a neat house of worship belonging to the denomination. The number of families in the parish is estimated at 300 at Clinton, 400 at Ellenburgh, and 12 at Forest. At Churubusco a fine brick parsonage was erected in 1878, and a barn in 1879. The cemetery belonging to the denomination at Churubusco was laid out soon after the organization of the church.

NOTES.

The first child born in the town was Rhoda S. Howard, Feb. 7, 1819; the first marriage that of Cornelius Austin and Fanny Hall, in 1822; the first death that of a child of William Hunter, in 1820. Mary Emmons taught the first school in 1821, Benjamin Roberts kept the first inn, and John McCoy kept the first store, and operated the first saw-mill. Esek Hinds, in 1826, was the first preacher in the town, and Dr. R. W. Wilding is the first physician.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The town was visited by a severe fire on May 14, 1877, which resulted in great destruction. The forest and fallow fires, which had been sprining up in all directions for several days previous, were finally fanned into fury by a terrific west wind, little less than a hurricane. Nearly all of the villages and business centres were threatened with sudden destruction. Ellenburgh, Altona, Forest, and other points were saved only by dint of the most desperate efforts of the

citizens, while the two thriving settlements of Clinton Mills and Cannon's Corners (town of Mooers) were in a few hours swept away, leaving several hundred people destitute and homeless.

Clinton Mills had previous to the fire grown to be a promising village of about 400 inhabitants, mostly in the employ of R. W. Adams & Co. It was nicely laid out. Most of the houses, of which there were nearly 50, were neat frame buildings, many of them owned by their occupants, and well furnished. The signs of general prosperity and thrift were universal. Mr. John T. Lee, the enterprising agent, had a delightful residence with all the surroundings of an attractive home. There was a handsome school edifice, used also for a church, with a daily school attendance of 50 pupils. The steam-mills were said to be the largest and best on the line of the Ogdensburgh road, and were run by two 80 horse-power engines. Their store was claimed to be the largest in Clinton County, and was well stocked with all lines of goods. But where all was so prosperous and promising only two frame houses, three log houses, and a couple of barns remained after the fire. The loss was $300,000, partially insured.

A fire had been burning several days in a fallow about one and a half miles west, on the Summit road. Towards noon the great gale arose, before which the fire came down the road, which was covered with shingle saw-dust, with great rapidity, and, as the workmen were at their dinners, the whistle blew the alarm. A number of small houses on the outskirts were first in flames, when the fire communicated with the large stock of logs between the road and the mill. The whole force was concentrated in an effort to arrest the fire in this direction. A powerful stream of water from a large force-pump was kept constantly playing, and pails and all other resources brought into requisition, but in vain. The large heaps of logs burned like tinder. Before four o'clock, the mill, store, and entire village were in flames and nearly consumed. The depot, owned by R. W. Adams & Co., was one of the last to go. The station agent, Mr. James Lansing, stood at his post till about four o'clock, when he telegraphed to Mooers Forks as follows: "The other end of the building is on fire—I am going!"

While the men were battling the flames at the mill, their homes were swept away. Little furniture or household goods, or even clothing, was saved. Many families saved only the articles which they wore upon their backs. What little time the men had was given to rescuing the children and taking them to places of safety. The women performed many heroic acts. Mrs. James E. Winters carried an invalid lady in her arms over a mile. The teams all being in requisition, small children were put into buggies and drawn out of the village by men and women. Articles thrown into the streets for safety were quickly on fire and consumed. Indescribable confusion prevailed. Cattle went bellowing through the streets, and rushing wildly into the flames, perished. One cow, with hair all on fire, was saved by directing a stream of water upon her from the hose. A large number of swine perished in their pens. Three cars loaded with lumber were burned.

The following is a list of the residences burned and the owners and occupants:

Commencing in the southeast corner, first was the residence of Henry Smith. Next a house owned by Peter Stevens, and occupied by Walter Moore. Then a large number of houses, mostly frame, owned by the company, and occupied by the families of Henry Lucas, John O'Neil, William Laporte, Mr. St. Mary, Mr. Butler, John Beach, Burdo Brothers, Mr. Coral, Isaiah Bows, Mr. Viola, Moses Brooks, Jeremiah Miller, Thomas Moore (the yard boss), Joseph Silver, Oliver Silver, Daniel Kennedy (engineer), and Mitchell Patnode (sawyer). There were also four other houses, occupied by French families. This includes all the houses burned on the south side of the railroad. On the north was the large boarding-house near the depot; a company house occupied by Alvin Laporte (head clerk); Mr. Lee's residence; a house owned and occupied by Philip Rogers (blacksmith); large frame company house, occupied by James E. Winters, of Mooers Forks (millwright); two houses owned by Edward E. Gay, one occupied by E. S. Roberts; a school-house; a company house, occupied by William Winters, of Mooers Forks (mill boss); houses owned and occupied by Abram Colton, James Moore, and Mr. Smith, Amos Wells, Moses King, John B. Fosburg, and Peter Stevens (watchman), most of them nearly new. Also, log houses of the company, occupied by Wolford Gebo and William Supernau.

Mr. Lee, the agent, was in the thickest of the fight, being one of the last to retreat, and was carried away nearly insensible. He came near perishing in the flames.

The principal house saved was that of William S. Clark. The furniture, which was all taken out, was burned, while the house was saved.

The company safe was opened on the 15th, and the books found in good condition.

There were 64 families living at Clinton Mills.

Mr. Wright, of Mooers Forks (mill boss), boarded,—his family remaining at his residence in the town of Mooers. Wright, and James and Henry Winters, with their families, arrived in Mooers on the night of the 15th, well fatigued, and so lame that it was with difficulty that they could walk. The Winters brothers saved nothing from their houses. It is significant that another brother was burnt out at Cannon's Corners the same hour.

Mr. Wright Lance, of Plattsburgh (boss filer), remained at the mill fighting the fire till it was with difficulty that he got away alive.

About twenty families fled to the Crabtree farm, two miles north, where they remained overnight, crowding not only the house, but the barn to its utmost capacity. They were so completely exhausted that they were glad to find any place of safety in which to sleep. Others fled to Churubusco and elsewhere.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The leading industrial pursuits of the town have been farming and the cutting of railroad ties and lumber in general. The water-power being of a minor order has never attracted large manufacturers. A number of saw-mills were early in operation, of which John McCoy, Daniel Pettis, and Slocum Clark had the earliest.

Clinton Mills has been the principal point of industrial

interest. Operations were commenced there in 1865 by R. W. Adams & Co., owners of a tract of timber-land about six miles square. A large steam saw-mill and other improvements were at once made. Some idea of these can be formed by a perusal of the fire that destroyed them all in May, 1877. They were mostly rebuilt, however, in 1877–78, and a flourishing lumbering business is again in progress there. The firms who have operated there have been R. W. Adams & Co., Adams, Lee & Co., and Adams & Son.

MILITARY.

The military history of so young a town is necessarily very brief. The records show that every patriotic effort was made by the town to supply its full quota of men with promptitude in the conflict of 1861–65.

The following residents are among those who performed active service in the army, as enumerated in the census of 1875. The full list cannot be found in the town:

Thomas O'Neil, Daniel McDonough, John Keese, Andrew I. Brown, John H. Thwarts, Albert Vosburg, John Carrigan, Thomas Carrigan, Marron Owen, Thomas Healy, James Booth, Joseph Bigwood, Alexandre Jomptre, Thomas McDonough, John Leyhon, Joseph Blackbird, Ransom Kennedy, Hugh Dougherty, John Brisett, Henry Minor, Elbridge Edwards, Wm. P. Edwards, Edwin B. Bullis, S. Gaskill, Ashael White, Charles Cota, Oliver Bowen, Leslie Beardsley, Robert Ames, David Bean, S. M. T. Beardsley, George W. Kenny, John D. Baker, Martin Grandy, Jerome Boker, Joseph Strong, David Dam, John Dannody, Francis Gohy, Joseph Parmeter, Leander Patnode, John Patnode, John Ryan, Josna Debiste, Hiram Hawthorne, Thomas Duffy, Robert Jay, Ninyan Robinson, Andrew Rushford, George Durkee.

CHAPTER LV.

DANNEMORA.

THE town of Dannemora lies upon the west border of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Ellenburgh and Altona, on the east by Beekmantown, on the south by Saranac and Franklin County, and on the west by Franklin County.

Its surface is a mountainous upland, the principal peaks being Lyon, Dannemora, and Ellenburgh Mountains. The latter is covered with a heavy growth of timber. The soil is a light, sandy loam.

Near the centre of the town is a beautiful sheet of water called Chazy Lake, locally celebrated as a place of resort. It is about three miles in length by one and a half in width, and pleasantly located on its shores is a summer hotel owned by Mr. Merritt, of Plattsburgh. Upper Chateaugay Lake, a body of water three and a half miles long and one and a half in width, lies near the west border of the town. A stream called Separator Brook rises at the foot of Lyon Mountain and flows northwesterly into Chateaugay Lake, affording an abundance of water-power.

THE PIONEERS.

The first settlement in this town was made in 1836, by Phineas Hooker and wife, within the limits of the present village of Dannemora. They found one rude log shanty, which they at first occupied. It had probably been erected by hunters. Mrs. Hooker still resides in the village at the advanced age of eighty years, is vigorous and active, and vividly relates scenes and incidents of the early days in Dannemora. "Yes," says the old lady, "we came here first; came to board the 'hands' who were to work in the mines, and I was the first woman who cooked a meal of *victuals on this hill!*" This locality was then an unbroken wilderness, the nearest settlement being three miles distant, in the town of Saranac.

Soon after other settlers came in, among whom may be mentioned Peter Darouche, George Brown, Melancton Travis, and Nathan B. Turner.

The first hotel was kept by Ezra Tucker, in 1845, near the Roberts House. James Hart was also a pioneer hotel-keeper.

The first school-teacher in the town was Miss Hammond, who taught in a house which stood near the present school-house, in 1845. Among other pioneer teachers are mentioned the names of John Stackpole and Frances Higby, wife of W. P. G. Graves.

Among the early merchants were Charles Cook, Eli Chittenden, J. D. Kingsland, Seymour Edgerton, Mr. Burdick, etc.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The Averill Mine.—In 1832 a mining company of ten gentlemen was formed, and what is known as the Averill Ore-Bed was purchased of Judge Elisha Arnold for $1000, each gentleman subscribing for one share of $100. But the company did nothing to develop it. Finally, in about 1842, two members of the company, Charles K. Averill and F. L. C. Sailly, bought up the others' interest, opened the mine, built a separator, and did a lively business for a number of years. Mr. Sailly subsequently sold out to Mr. Averill, and the property finally fell into the possession of Chittenden & Co., of Burlington, which included O. A. Burton. The business was subsequently conducted by Burton, Chittenden & Co., and finally abandoned.

The Fairbanks Mine, on the top of the mountain, back of Dannemora, is also abandoned. It was owned by Gen. Skinner, was opened by Jason Fairbanks in 1861, was worked some by him, and subsequently by Andrew Williams and by the State. But it proved too lean and inaccessible. Mr. Fairbanks lost his life by an accident at this mine.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Dannemora was set off from Beekmantown, Dec. 14, 1854, and named by Gen. St. John B. L. Skinner from a celebrated iron locality in Sweden.

The first town-meeting was held in 1855, and Alanson Higby was elected supervisor. In consequence of the loss, a few years since, of the town records by fire, we are unable to give a list of the town officials or the military record.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1855, by the Rev. C. L. Hagar, with the following members: David B. Shaw, A. D. Warren, Helen Warren, L. Buck, Amelia Buck, Mrs. Meader, E. R. Stanton, M. S. Lewis, Laura Reynolds, Helen Signor, Mary Hull, B. Powers, Caroline Hull, Jane Hull, Mary Hull, Rebecca Lawrence, Mary Cruger, Betsey Cummings, Orphia Henry, Emeline Henry, Mrs. Cubid,

Mrs. Hobbs, Laura A. and Julia Edgerton, Melissa Nyeres, Mercy, Mary, Caroline, and Henry Turner, Joseph Myers, Jane Mason, Elizabeth Ward, and Mary A. Higby.

Services were held in the school-house until the erection of the church edifice, which was commenced in 1865 and completed in 1867, at a cost of $4325. It was dedicated in March, 1869, by Rev. Mr. Dayton, of Burlington, Vt.

The following is a list of pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: C. L. Hagar, J. D. White, D. W. Harris, C. E. Little, E. Marsh, A. S. Bigelow, H. N. Munger, W. H. Tiffany, S. Palmer, Silas W. Edgerton, A. Witherspoon, W. A. Miller, J. C. Walker, present pastor.

The present officers are as follows: Trustees, H. R. Signor, W. H. B. Graves, Asaph Merrill, M. S. Lewis, J. C. Myers, John Myers. Stewards, same as trustees, except George W. Meader in place of John Myers. Present membership of church, 35.

There is also a flourishing Catholic Church at Dannemora, but we were unable to secure data for its history.

CHAPTER LVI.

DANNEMORA—(Continued).

The Chateaugay Ore Bed and Railroad*—Chateaugay Ore and Iron Companies—Development of a Gigantic Enterprise in the Heart of the Wilderness—An Iron Ore which Makes the Finest of Steel, and Furnishes its own Flux for the Blast Furnace—Great Extent of the Deposit—The Chateaugay Railroad—Present Condition, Future Prospects, etc.

Our first visit to the celebrated iron mine in the western part of this town, known as the Chateaugay ore bed, was made in the autumn of 1874, immediately after which we gave a brief historical sketch of it, together with the Belmont Iron-Works. In that sketch the prediction was made that this would prove to be one of the most valuable iron mines even in this rich iron region, but it must be confessed that the developments which have since been made, in opening the mine and disclosing the rare and valuable qualities which the ore proves to possess, exceed the most sanguine expectations. That it was well adapted to the manufacture of steel the very complete analysis which had then been made fully indicated; but theory is comparatively worthless unless supported by actual tests, and probably even the proprietors of the mine did not then anticipate how fully actual working qualities in this case would support the indications of analytical tests. At that time the development of the mine was hardly commenced; in fact, the operation of raising the ore was more properly quarrying rather than mining; for, comparatively speaking, only a scratch had been made upon the surface of the vein which had at that time been exposed or traced.

Croakers were abundant then who were ready to bring plenty of evidence upon which to base the theory that this much-talked-about deposit of ore several miles in length would prove to be merely a flake upon the surface,—the remains, perhaps, of a vein, the great mass of which had been ground off by glacial action; or may be an elongated pocket, the bottom of which, with that of its owners, would soon be found; or, at best, this would prove to be one of those distorted veins, without well-defined roof or floor, which would, on working, soon prove to be blended and lost in the native rock. These prophets are all silent now on beholding here an almost continuous opening of seven hundred feet in length, and varying from fifty to one hundred and eighty feet in depth, the vein having a well-defined roof as any mine in the country can show; a uniform dip, a nearly uniform working thickness of fourteen feet, and lacking only uniformity of floor because the whole thickness has very evidently not been reached. There is in fact no longer any shadow of a doubt that lying here at the western base of Lyon Mountain is a deposit of first-class ore which rivals in extent and excellence the most celebrated iron mines in the world.

Before proceeding with a general description of the present condition of the mine, and some matters related to it, a few points in its earlier history may be briefly glanced at. And in fact the whole matter can only be briefly noted, for a detailed consideration would fill more space than we can devote to it. The mine is in township 5 of the Old Military Tract, which lies in the form of a parallelogram twenty miles wide from east to west and sixty miles long from north to south. The Legislature of New York, in 1781, caused a large tract of land to be surveyed and set apart in the central part of the State to satisfy the claims of two regiments of soldiers, which the State of New York had found it necessary to raise, in default of action on the part of the general government, soon after the Declaration of Independence, in order to protect her own interests against the foes of the government on the northern frontier, as well as from the hostility of savages within her own borders. But, in consequence of difficulties which arose in adjusting a transfer of the Indian title to those lands, the Legislature, in 1786, passed an act setting apart this tract already mentioned for the purpose of satisfying these military claims. The greater portion of these 1200 square miles we have nothing to do with at present, it being only with township 5 of the Old Military Tract that we are interested. On the 11th of September, 1794, "Number Five" became the property of "Wm. Henderson, merchant of New York City," who sold it on the 28th of January, 1795, to Jacob Mark. A week later, Feb. 3, 1795, Mark mortgaged it to Jacob and Robert Leroy, and from that time for about a quarter of a century it seems to have been kicked about between different owners like a foot-ball, of so little value was it considered. In 1822 it was owned by John L. Norton and Hannah Murray, who divided it up into 300 lots, which lay in what was afterwards incorporated into the towns of Ellenburgh and Dannemora, and in the apportionment of the 300 lots between the owners the part which lay in Dannemora fell to Hannah Murray, who conveyed it, Nov. 22, 1822, to Lloyd N. Rogers.

Up to this time it is very doubtful whether any actual discovery of iron ore had been made upon this tract, although the inaccuracies in the lines of the survey furnish abundant evidence that something must have been the matter, either with the compass or the surveyors, the lines—

* Contributed by George F. Bixby, of the *Plattsburgh Republican*.

or rather curves, as actually run—zigzagging back and forth over the true lines in a most remarkable manner. Perhaps the immense deposits of rich iron ore lying covered only with a thin scurf of soil were even exerting their baleful influence over the compass, thus laying the foundation of legal contests which the actual discovery of the treasure subsequently greatly intensified. There is, however, good reason for believing that the discovery of ore upon this tract was made many years before. Only two miles to the westward of the mine now being worked, and a mile and a half from the shore of Chateaugay Lake, is an old opening known as the "Prall Vein," which has evidently been worked to a considerable extent at some remote period, a shaft having been sunk from which quantities of waste that modern iron-manufacturers would call good working ore have been thrown out and left. Now, in 1803, William Bailey, father of our townsman, John W. Bailey, Esq., erected a forge on the Chateaugay River, about five miles below the outlet of the lower Chateaugay Lake, which was operated for a year or two. Where did Mr. Bailey get his ore? History says he used bog ore, but the fact that no bog ore exists anywhere in this region disposes of that claim. Is it not far more reasonable to suppose that Mr. Bailey obtained his ore from this "Prall Vein," shipping it on rafts or boats through the lakes to within five miles of his forge? But, however that may be, there are reasons for supposing that Mr. Rogers, soon after his purchase in 1822, or perhaps before, became in some way aware that there was iron ore upon his land. One version is that a Mr. Collins first discovered the ore, and that Rogers made an agreement—which he did not keep—to give him a one-third interest, while another story is to the effect that a party of impecunious iron-hunters hired a local genius, who claimed a natural gift for discovering hid treasures, to go into the wilderness on a summer day to help them hunt for the mine, the existence of which they, for some reason, strongly suspected,—that the very first night they, by mere chance, built their camp-fire right upon a vein of rich ore,—that the keen eyes of the expert detected its location first, and he actually collected $95 from the party for informing them that the treasure for which they had come out into the wilderness to see was under the camp-kettle. But it is hard to draw the line which separates reliable history from tradition on this ground, and we are inclined to class these and many other more improbable yarns relating to the same matter with that other one, which goes on to tell how a party of St. Regis Indians appear periodically somewhere among the western spurs of Lyon Mountain and carry off tremendous back-loads of lead taken from a rich mine, the exact locality of which they alone know, and cruelly persist in refusing to tell. In fact, there are those who maintain that this whole region is under the influence of some magic spell which makes it difficult to separate the actual from the real, and in support of this fancy significantly point to the fact, among other curious ones, that no two strangers, on emerging upon this opening after being whirled over twelve miles of splendid plank-road through the dense wilderness, were ever known to agree with regard to the points of the compass,—some declaring that the sun rises in the south, others that it sets in the northeast, while one cool-headed person, who is no stranger here, avers that he once caught the moon setting early in the morning behind Birch Hill, away in the northwest! But, aside from all this, whether ore existed in the vicinity of the mine now being worked or not was a question of comparatively little interest so long as there was no means of getting it out of this dense wilderness, the only avenue through which at that time was a trail that appears to have been mainly used by smugglers, and in passing over which several persons have been in earlier days frozen to death or killed by falling trees.

The time for action had not yet arrived when the hand of enterprise was destined to open these treasures to the markets of the country, but that time began to dawn in 1868, when Messrs. Henry Foote, Erastus Mead, A. B. Waldo, and Smith M. Weed made a contract with Edmund Law Rogers, son and heir of Lloyd N. Rogers, for four-fifths of his interest in this property, of which they soon afterwards took possession.

Then followed a protracted litigation between Mr. Rogers and the four gentlemen above named. During this litigation one by one of the four sold out to Mr. Weed, until he owned four-fifths. Then, and while the litigation was still pending, he sold two-thirds of his interest to Andrew Williams and Col. C. F. Norton. While Weed, Williams, and Norton owned it an adjustment was reached with Mr. Rogers, and, subsequently, Messrs. Williams and Weed purchased Col. Norton's interest, and became sole owners not only of the Rogers or bed tract, but also of the water-power and iron-works at the outlet of Chateaugay Lake, and a large amount of lumber-lands lying around the Chateaugay waters. And now the work of improvement commenced in earnest; Mr. Williams taking a keen interest in the development of the mine on account of his owning iron-works on the Saranac, and Mr. Weed, perhaps, partly because he was born and spent a portion of his boyhood at the foot of the lower Chateaugay Lake, leading him very naturally to desire a share in the work of opening up the rich resources lying at the very foot of the grand old mountain, which formed so striking a feature of the landscape from his father's door. Whatever the motive might have been, these two gentlemen, who now compose the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Companies, have taken hold of the enterprise with a vigor which has brought about most remarkable results. In the first place, they have built one of the finest plank-roads in the country from Russia, a mile above the village of Saranac, about twenty miles through the dense wilderness, thus uniting the Saranac River at Russia with the shore of the Chateaugay Lake, over which loads of iron are hauled weighing from 2 to 5 gross tons. This of itself is an enterprise which rivals or eclipses that of which nearly half the county was so justly proud of accomplishing a few years ago,—the Saranac River Plank-Road, which, by the way, is still encumbered by toll-gates, while the Chateaugay Plank-Road is free, and in far better order than the former ever was.

Coming now to present condition and future prospects, we find, instead of the slight surface work which was going on four years ago, an almost continuous opening of 700 feet. First are the Cummings and Nolan openings, which are now one, having been commenced as separate shafts and the partition subsequently worked out. These are 300 feet

long, and about 180 feet deep. The dip is nearly uniform, about 45 degrees, and the vein as worked is from 14 to 20 feet thick. Next above comes the Tucker opening, a thickness of about 50 feet of ore intervening between that and the upper end of the Nolan. This partition will soon be worked out, when these three divisions will be continuous. Next above the Tucker, through another solid mass of ore, is the old opening, now abandoned and filled with water, not, however, on account of having shown any signs of failure, but because the mine could be more economically worked from below. These openings are all in the same general direction, with the exception of a turn in the vein, which appears to conform to the features of the slope upon which it is located, and when all are connected, as they will be soon at the present rate of development, they will form a continuous opening 700 feet long, with a thickness averaging about 14 feet, thus making a working surface of nearly 10,000 square feet. The roof of the vein seems well defined, and is nearly parallel in dip with the general mountain uplift, the ore-vein appearing to be perfectly uniform with the rock strata between which it is found, the strata being thus tilted as if thrown up in the convulsion which elevated the masses of which Mount Lyon is the central feature. We have already alluded to the fact that the floor of the vein has not yet been found, and an interesting feature in this connection is that recent prospecting indicates that the vein extends back up the slope to a thickness of some 50 or 60 feet, the limit not yet having been reached. The surface is, however, being uncovered at several points, with the view of determining the lateral extent of the deposit, with the most encouraging results, which make it not at all improbable that the vein has a thickness of perhaps hundreds of feet. Longitudinally, the deposit seems to have no traceable limit. Several hundred feet below the lower shaft it has been and is now being uncovered with a view of sinking a new shaft; to the eastward a mile and a half there is an opening which has been worked profitably, showing no signs of failure; to the west some two miles is the old Prall vein, which lies in the same direction of the main vein, and is undoubtedly a continuation of it, and the deposit has been traced by the compass for over six miles, while the magnetic attraction is so strong in other directions as to plainly indicate an enormously thick stratum of iron ore, or else several of them lying parallel to each other.

In richness this bed is excelled by few, if any. Selected lots yield nearly 70 per cent. of pure iron (72½ per cent. being the utmost limit the very richest ores ever reach), while the general average of the mine is from 50 to 65 per cent. In quality the ore is certainly unsurpassed, and the closest analyses show an entire absence of phosphorus,—that element which is the bane of so many otherwise rich ores, and renders them totally unfit for the manufacture of steel,—and only a slight trace of sulphur. The location of the vein is remarkably favorable to its economical and rapid development. On the surface it appears to be in the form of the arc of a circle, or, more properly, of a flattened ellipse, curving upward upon the slope of the hill. This remarkable feature, as will be seen, makes it possible to work the mine so as to avoid all pumping and hoisting: commencing well down the slope on the surface, opening from that point and working into the vein on a level, at the bottom, but necessarily increasing the depth upwards as the work proceeds. Thus the ore can be taken out on a level tramway and run down to the separator, which is nearly a mile below, and has an altitude of some 300 feet less than the highest point of the mine. With this system, which we understand will be adopted soon, the expense of pumping and hoisting will be saved, both the ore and water running out to the surface by the force of gravity.

The present yield of the mine is about 100 tons of ore per day. Of this sufficient goes to the separator to turn out 40 tons of pure separated ore,—the product of every twenty-four hours. A portion of this goes to Russia, on the Saranac, for Williams & Moffitt's six-fire Catalan forge, and the balance to Belmont to feed the twelve-fire Catalan forge of the Chateaugay Iron Company. The balance of the product of the mine is "chunk" ore, which brings us to mention a remarkable quality.

About a year ago three or four thousand tons of this ore were shipped to Pittsford, Vt., for Pritchard's blast-furnace. Before it could be used the proprietor died, and the ore lay untouched through the winter, and last spring the great iron and steel firm of Naylor & Co., who were in some way interested in the Pittsford furnace, sent on Prof. Kimball, of the Lehigh University, of Bethlehem, Pa., who ranks high as an accomplished metallurgist, to examine the ore, who made an analysis, and at once decided that the ore was not only well adapted to the ordinary requirements of the blast-furnace, but that in its own chemical combinations were to be found all the flux needed.

This remarkable assertion was at first doubted, but the result has demonstrated the correctness of Prof. Kimball's decision. The first shipment of ore was smelted in the furnace without any separate flux, and since then several shipments have been made, and the furnace has been in successful operation on this ore from that time to the present without any separate flux. This remarkable quality places the Chateaugay ore on a plane by itself, and has already created an unrivaled demand for it from various parts of the country.

Everything about the ore-bed and separator bears the appearance of thrift. A steam saw-mill is in almost constant operation, turning out lumber for buildings, plank-roads, etc.; an addition is being made to the separator which will increase its capacity from 40 to 60 tons of ore per day; 100 miners are constantly employed, and about 30 men around the kilns and separator. A good school-house has been built, which also answers the purposes of a church, and about 40 comfortable dwellings, with outbuildings, dot the clearing; a base-ball ground has been laid out, and the click of the croquet mallet and music of the piano herald the advance of civilization and refinement. Capt. R. Kitto, formerly of Arnold Hill, a practical miner of wide experience in Cornwall, England, Lake Superior, and the East, and F. A. Butler, have the contract for raising and separating the ore, and our townsman, Charles Richardson, looks faithfully after the interests of the company, weighing the ore and seeing that its quality is kept up to the proper standard. A small dam on Separator Brook, which comes brawling down from Mount Lyon, secures a

head of 48 feet, which is sufficient to run the separator a good portion of the year, and a 30 horse-power engine supplies whatever force is lacking for either the separator or saw-mill. The Chateaugay Ore Company, individually and collectively, own over 35,000 acres of land in this immediate region, a great portion of which is covered with heavy timber well adapted to lumbering or coaling purposes. They also have a forty years' lease of 4000 acres more, on which the ore-bed is located, with the privilege of cutting every tree which grows upon it. Thus it will be seen that they have the control of nearly 40,000 acres of forest, with an illimitable supply of first-class iron ore in the heart of it. What better facilities could be asked for manufacturing iron? A ride of four miles over a smooth plank-road takes us to the dock on Chateaugay Lake, where the separated ore for the forge-fires at Belmont is hauled and dumped. The company's stout little steamer, the "Maggie" (named after Miss Maggie Weed, daughter of Hon. S. M. Weed), soon comes puffing up from the Narrows with an empty ore-barge in tow. Capt. John Peets is at the helm, and Chief Engineer Rollo Ballard looks after the machinery.

The "Maggie" is 28½ feet long over all, 11 feet beam, draws 4 feet of water, and can be driven by her 25 horse-power engine ten miles an hour. All aboard! the tow-line is fastened to another ore-barge, the "Iron Age," 80 by 17 feet, and loaded with 150 tons of ore, and away we go down past Bluff Point on the left. Nearly opposite Bluff Point a sand-bar reaches out from the east shore almost to the west; just below is Squaw Island, and near that a little rocky cape, known as Buckhorn Point, projects from the east shore,—a noted run-way for deer. Now we are in the Narrows, through which we steam for the next four miles past coal-docks, coal-kilns, and wood-rafts, farm-houses, and sporting houses, until we emerge upon the Lower Lake, which stretches out to a width of very nearly a mile, and directly afterwards pass from the foot of the lake, where the first dam stood many years ago, down half a mile, through the narrow, crooked "mill-pond," and now we are at Belmont. The ore-barge is hauled up to the dock; the wooden tramway on deck forms the continuation of another ashore, which runs up a steep grade on trestle-work; a car comes creeping down the track on board; in a jiffy it is loaded, and away it goes, drawn with a cable, by water-power, operated from the forge below; the car ascends the incline, dumps itself, and goes back about its business without visible direction, and thus the work of unloading goes on. Here we find J. H. Moffit, Esq., agent and general manager of the Chateaugay Iron Company, one of the most efficient of business men, under whose supervision everything goes on like clock-work. Just below is the forge, about 200 feet long and 50 wide, with its ten chimneys furiously belching their hot smoke and flames, while inside the ten forge-fires, with two improved combination forge-hammers, which never break, are in constant operation. Our old friend, Martin Tormey, is in charge here as overseer of repairs, under whose personal direction every tool in use about the forge has been manufactured. A few inquiries of Mr. Moffit elicits some information which will be of interest to the public. Ground was broken for the erection of the present dam and works Aug. 29, 1874, and the works commenced running Jan. 1, 1875, since which they have run continuously, day and night, Sundays excepted. The entire works are driven by water-power, under a head of 18 feet; the mill-pond is 12 miles long, both Upper and Lower Lakes having been raised by the dam about 4½ feet, and averaging about one mile wide,—no danger from sudden freshets or annoyance from low water,—one of the finest water-powers in the world, with a dam so strong that there is no fear of a break, which would produce fearful consequences, letting loose over 10,000,000,000 gallons of water on the valley below. All the wood, coal, ore, etc., are now moved on the lake in barges, rafts, etc., by the "Maggie," and probably a supply of ore, etc., will be stored at Belmont before the close of navigation to run the forge through the winter. There are ten first-class fires, and two more being erected,—the largest Catalan forge in operation in this country, if not the world. This forge turns out 12½ to 15 gross tons per day of half blooms, which, by the way, the company find no necessity for piling up, being almost constantly behind their orders. Consumption of charcoal, per day, 2325 bushels, or an average for the past year of 266 bushels per ton; annual consumption of wood, 20,000 cords. The company also own a saw-mill on this dam, containing a circular saw capable of cutting boards and lumber of any dimensions, planer-, lath-, and shingle-mill, and at Brainardville, one mile below, they own a saw-mill with a 16-feet head, containing a circular, gang, English gate, lath-mill, and edger, while five miles down the river is the Roberts mill,—also owned by them,—a first-class saw-mill, besides several other unused water-privileges on the river, one only one-fourth of a mile below the forge, where a dam with a 16 feet head might be erected. Everything about these works moves with mathematical precision under the direction of Mr. Moffit, who assumed charge as manager March 15, 1877, since which time he has slept away from the works only one night, when he was called to the ore-bed on urgent business.

We have thus sketched, somewhat in detail,—but imperfectly, as we are well aware,—some of the features of this enterprise, because the subject specially demands it; for if there is in this or any other iron region such a rare combination of facilities for the manufacture of iron and steel in any or all of its branches, we are not aware of it. Other iron mines are as rich (but rarely), and other forests as dense, but where will you find, in New York, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, the case of a company owning 30,000 or 40,000 acres of excellent timber, with several hundred thousand acres of available forests lying within the circuit of a few miles; a valuable and inexhaustible iron mine in the heart of their own tract, and a continuous body of navigable water, twelve miles long, owned also, mainly, with its shores, by them, and available for transportation purposes? We doubt whether this rare combination exists elsewhere.

They can, undoubtedly, sell every ton of ore they may be able to mine, and every pound of blooms they can turn out at their forge. One thousand tons of this iron are now being manufactured into steel wire for the great Brooklyn Bridge, and the demand is constantly increasing. Will they allow this iron to be drained away in its crude state by great iron-

manufacturers,—will the capitalists of this region allow it? A single illustration will serve to point the significance of this question. The fact recently came to light that the tires and some other of the most important parts of the three-foot-gauge engine "Centennial"—which is to be used on the Dannemora Railroad, and after which many of our readers rode over the railway on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia—were manufactured from iron ore taken from the Chateaugay Ore-Bed. This was of course not the result of a design in order to make a case, but because that iron was the best that could be found for the purpose. Thus the iron ore was mined in Chateaugay, shipped to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was smelted and rolled, and returned to Scranton, Pa., to be manufactured into a locomotive which now comes back under the shadow of its native mountain, within sixteen miles of its own bed, and may yet be heard rumbling out through the Chateaugay forest, over the ore-bed and down the valley.

What is to hinder the erection of iron and steel works right here in this forest, where all the labor possible to be expended upon the products of the Chateaugay Ore-Bed may be expended at home? If iron and steel men of Ohio and Pennsylvania can afford to pay transportation-rates and do this, why cannot the iron men and capitalists of Northern New York manufacture their own products and put the transportation-rates into their pockets? Perhaps they can and will. For our own part we expect to see the time when in the old forest lying about the base of Mount Lyon, instead of the hooting of owls and howling of wolves, will be heard the clang of hammers and rolling-mills, and the music of blast-furnaces. The Chateaugay Iron Company employs about 500 men; the Chateaugay Ore Company 150 men, and Williams at Clayburgh and at Russia about 400 more,—making over 1000 men to which these firms and their individual members give constant employment.

1879.—The above sketch was written in 1878, showing the progress that had been realized up to that time in the great iron mine known as the "Chateaugay Ore-Bed," where a post-office has since been established under the name of Lyon Mountain. The record was made as complete as possible then, and yet the task of bringing it down to the present time seems like a new one altogether, so great are the changes wrought within the past year,—changes which rival the mushroom-growth in the gold and silver regions of Colorado, of mining-camps into densely-populated cities. In the article already alluded to, the fact was noticed, which had then just come to light, that some of the important portions of the little pioneer three-foot-gauge locomotive on the Dannemora Railroad were made of steel manufactured from Chateaugay ore, and the prediction was ventured that perhaps the same locomotive might yet be heard rumbling through the Chateaugay forest back to its native bed. The prediction seemed at the time about as unlikely to be fulfilled as of a railroad to the moon, but it is nevertheless now a reality, the steps towards which may be briefly glanced at.

The present chief proprietors of the Chateaugay Ore-Bed—Hon. Andrew Williams and Hon. Smith M. Weed—doubtless realized long ago that in order to develop the rich resources of this property to the best advantage they must secure railroad communication with the great iron markets of the country. The question was which way should they strike out from their mine, lying in the very heart of the wilderness. Before they first acquired possession of that property, in company with other associates, it was considered of little value. There was believed to be no certainty that the deposit was comparatively more than a flake upon the surface, a mere strata vein, or perhaps a "pocket" which would soon work empty. And if it proved to be more it was twelve miles from a road, and ore could only be taken out to the forges through a swamp, or around it, over steep grades,—a surface so rough in either case as to be impassable, except in winter, when the surface was frozen and covered with several feet of snow. Our readers have already seen how persistently these men worked. First satisfying themselves that there was an inexhaustible supply of the most valuable iron ore on their property, and then building a plank-road to the treasure, twelve miles into the solid wilderness,—a private enterprise, which certainly up to that time had not been equaled in this section,—and now that the time had come when they saw a railroad was needed, they went at that job with the same old determination and persistence to accomplish the great work.

Two routes were open to them,—one down the Chateaugay Valley to Chateaugay Station, connecting with the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad, and the other to Dannemora, to connect with the Plattsburgh and Dannemora line; and in February, 1879, when the snow was four feet deep in the woods, the work of making a preliminary survey was commenced, and early in the spring the following data were at hand. Distance to Chateaugay seventeen miles,—an almost straight line, with an easy grade all the way, and the line running nearly half-way through the company's own lands, past their mammoth Catalan forge at Belmont, and the other half through a fine farming country, from which considerable local traffic would be derived. Distance to Dannemora seventeen miles, ten of which lay through the solid wilderness; a crooked line, running around two mountains, and alternately towards all points of the compass; a hard line to grade, with the promise of little local traffic. Everything seemed to indicate the selection of the Chateaugay route as the most natural, cheapest, and best. On the 20th day of May, 1879, the Chateaugay Railroad Company was organized, with Thomas Dickson (president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company) as president, and his influence, in consequence of his interest in the New York and Canada Railroad, together with the fact that both Mr. Williams and Weed resided and were largely interested in Plattsburgh and on the Saranac River, turned the scale in favor of the Dannemora route, although the interests of the company, as related to their Chateaugay iron property alone, plainly pointed the other way. Subsequently the lease of the Plattsburgh and Dannemora Railroad was secured from the State, and about the 5th of June the contract was let for grading the Chateaugay Railroad from Dannemora to the ore-bed. On the 8th of June the work was commenced, and December 6th track-laying was finished to the first shaft. On the 17th of December the first regular train ran over the entire line, and December 18th the first train of ore was shipped to Plattsburgh.

During the latter part of this month (December, 1879), we made a trip over the line for the purpose of giving our readers some idea of the present condition of affairs at this new settlement in the heart of the wilderness, which has grown in four years from almost nothing into a place of some 700 inhabitants. Starting from Plattsburgh at six o'clock in the morning the route is traversed with which our readers are already acquainted to Dannemora, rising in sixteen miles twelve hundred and sixty-eight feet from the starting-point, and thirteen hundred and fifty-five feet above the level of the sea. The track over this part of the line, built by the State, is probably as smooth as it could be made with the old half-worn rails with which it is ironed, but at Dannemora, when the wheels strike the new Bessemer steel rails and even road-bed, a pleasant change is at once noted, and the train bowls along smoothly to the southward, well up on the eastern slope of Johnson Mountain. The Saranac Valley lies at the left, far below. In front, southward, are some of the highest of the Adirondack Mountains, and to the northward is a fine view of the valley, with Plattsburgh and Lake Champlain, and the blue Vermont hills in the distance.

Four miles in this direction brings us to a turn to the right; now we swing around the southern spur of Johnson Mountain, and gradually, as the curve is rounded, the dark evergreen slopes of Mount Lyon—but tinged with a light fleece from fresh snow—loom up in front, to the westward; and about five miles from Dannemora a halt is made at Saranac Station, fourteen hundred and eighty-eight feet above tide-water, and near the old Phillips ore-bed, in the lean working of which thousands of dollars have been sunk. From this point the track approaches a still more westerly course, and swings by a broad curve across a level country, past Bowen's coal-kilns on the left and around a hill which lies in the more direct path at the right, to near the base of Lyon Mountain, with a fine view of the True Brook Valley, to the southward, and the highlands lying along the Upper Saranac in the background of the picture. Hereabout is the point where one of the proposed stage-routes to Paul Smith's will intersect with the line. Now the train turns to the northward, and plunging into the wilderness runs along the base of the mountain on the left, and for six miles the road-bed is nearly a dead level. Now we cross the main inlet of Chazy Lake,—a fine trout-brook; about four miles from Saranac Station is a clearing to the right, with seven or eight new dwelling-houses and a set of four charcoal-kilns,—the Williams kilns; a little farther is the old Parsons shanty and another small clearing; now we reach the head of Chazy Lake, only a few rods to the right and one hundred feet below the track, which is here sixteen hundred feet above tide-water. At this point there is a small clearing and the Davis House, and right here is the trail which leads to the top of Lyon Mountain, some fourteen hundred feet above, and nearly three miles by the deviously winding path, away to the west. Here a depot is to be erected for the accommodation of mountain-climbers and visitors to Chazy Lake. Now we run northward, nearly parallel to the west shore of Chazy Lake for about two miles, and from forty to one hundred rods distant from it, passing all the way through the grand old forest, broken only by the swath six rods wide, which has been cut through it for the track, leaving a dense wall of heavy timber on either hand, but occasionally a little opening marked by a boarding-shanty. On we go to the north; two spurs of Mount Lyon are passed; we cross the plank-road which runs over to the left, between the second and third, but the grade thereabout is too steep for a railroad, and we pass on still farther northward, but presently begin to swing around to the left and the westward once more; Ellenburgh Mountain shows up to the right; around we sweep, through a snow-laden forest so dense that you can hardly see into it more than a few feet; the ground is thick with bowlders; now the track crowds well up the northern base of the third spur, called the Elbow, through two earth-cuts, but no ledge; Bradley Pond, famed for good trout-fishing, is within a third of a mile, to the right; now we run nearly southwest, with Birch Hill to the right, and Lyon Mountain stands in front, as if to wall up the path of the iron horse; the tract is smooth, as it is all the way, in fact, but the grade here is steep,—one hundred and fifty feet to the mile; several trestle-works are crossed, spanning brooks which run to Chateaugay Lake; the plank-road is crossed again, and presently we see an opening ahead; a big pile of ore looms up,—some 6000 tons, ready for shipment,—and here we are at the "Old Opening," and "Williams Opening," the old opening being the first one that was made, in 1867. On we go still, the old separator is puffing away below at the right; now we are at Separator Brook, which is crossed on a high trestle nearly five hundred feet long; here is the depot, new separator, etc.; on still, the track keeping nearly on a line with the ore-vein something over a mile and a quarter, and finally halt at the end of the road, nineteen hundred and ninety feet above the sea and near the most westward shaft, and at the base of a sugar-loaf-shaped northwestern spur of Mount Lyon. You look around, and unless your recent visits have been frequent you will feel as Rip Van Winkle did when he woke up from his long sleep. Steam-engines are puffing all about you, there is a clatter of hammers on growing buildings, massive foundation-walls of masonry are going up; air-drills are clattering; cars and buckets loaded with rich iron ore are creeping up out of narrow openings from the bowels of the earth; below is a village with streets, a church, and an overcrowded school-house; and all this where only two or three years ago, when we first saw it, there were two or three little log hovels, and an opening so small that one had to look pretty straight up to see the sky, while in the mining district, where men are now working two hundred feet below, there was just a scratch on the surface.

Let us examine these wonders a little more in detail, commencing with the first shaft we reached. This is the Williams opening, near the old pit where the first blow was struck towards developing the Chateaugay Ore-Bed in 1867. Last August there was only one house at this point, erected in 1867, by H. C. Foote, then one of the proprietors, when there was no house nearer than Chateaugay Lake, four miles away. Last August all was dead here; now there are fifteen comfortable dwellings,—some of them double,—of hewn logs, erected on a mathematically straight line. Here are two shafts about three hundred feet apart, with 6000 tons of ore lying on a substantial timber platform

close to the track. Between the shafts is an engine-house, 36 by 52 feet, into which a compressor for air-drills, with pumping and hoisting apparatus for both shafts, are to be put in operation immediately. The miners here nearly all came from "lot 81," about a mile and a half away (where there is another rich mine belonging to the company), and they call the place "82," probably by a simple rule of progression.

About two thousand eight hundred feet to the westward is Separator Brook, and here we find the central point of interest. An engine-house, 40 by 50 feet, with slate roof, has been erected, with two "pits," for housing locomotives, adjoining which is the machine-shop, 36 by 65 feet, with a second story for a carpenter-shop. This department will be furnished with iron lathes, planers, drills, and other tools needed to repair or build engines and machinery, or to do car work, with a pit for locomotives needing repairs or changes. Near by is the depot, 80 by 30 feet, and the engine-house, 40 by 50 feet, for a 200 horse-power engine, designed to drive the separator, tools in the machine-shop, hoisting apparatus, etc. On the other side of the brook is the separator, 40 by 60 feet; above on the slope are the roasting-kilns, alongside of which is a side-track from which ore from all the shafts, to be separated, will be dumped directly into the kiln, and thence worked down to the ground-floor of the building, which will be furnished with a Blake crusher and a revolving Conkling separator. A few rods above is a substantial dam across the brook, which serves also as a bridge, and which will furnish water for washing the ore, and the cars are to be loaded direct from the separator and hoisted by the engine on an elevated track to the main track. The foundation-walls of all these buildings are carried down deep, below the frost, and are of gneiss rock laid in cement; a plank-road, wide enough for teams to pass each other, has been laid down the brook to the old separator below, and as elsewhere about the works nothing appears to have been omitted which could promote the facility and effectiveness of business operations. It was the first plan to carry the main line in below, at the old separator, but a wise after-thought determined this change, which brings the main track where it is most needed, along the line of the ore-vein and its openings. This was about the roughest spot ever seen a few weeks ago,—a deep gully passing through the centre of it, and the rough, steep ground strewed thick with ugly bowlders.

A few rods farther west is what is known as the Separator Brook Shaft, where the work has but just commenced, but the ore shows the same rich characteristics as elsewhere along the vein. Here the hoisting and pumping machinery and air-drills will be worked from the main engine-house.

Still following the track and vein westward we come to the "Richardson" Opening, forty feet deep, forty-four feet long, and twenty-one feet wide. Here a steam hoisting apparatus is in operation, and steam-pumps and air-drills will soon be at work.

A few hundred feet farther north is the Old Pit, consisting of several shafts alongside near each other, some seven hundred feet in length, and the deepest 200 feet. In the engine-house an air-compressor is working the drills in the mine, and the hoisting and pumping machinery. The mouths of the openings have been timbered up and closed to the weather, and nothing outside indicates what is going on below except the puffing of the steam works, and cars loaded with ore, which come creeping up out of the depths.

Here the ore-vein takes a sharp curve to the northwest down the slope, and about five hundred feet beyond is the "Weston" Opening, a new one, with engine-house and preparation for the introduction of air-drills, etc. This marks the western limit of mining operations at present, it being about seven thousand feet from the Williams opening, but the vein has been traced for several miles farther yet. At present about one thousand feet in length of the vein is uncovered in the six openings, and the average width is from twenty to twenty-five feet, making an actual working surface of twenty thousand feet, which is being continually increased. The vein appears to be well defined, and increases with the depth in thickness and purity.

At present between 200 and 300 miners are at work, and the average daily product is about 450 tons. Descending to the village below, we find the old separator and saw-mill busily at work, and a splendid new two-story store, 65 by 40 feet, with basement, having a cement floor, with separate compartments for roots, vegetables, wet groceries, etc.; on the first floor the main sales-room, with vault and first-class safe, office, etc., all elegantly finished; and on the upper floor is an assortment of dry- and fancy-goods, clothing, etc., while at one corner is an apartment in which we find the master-mechanic, J. Obrist, surrounded with drafts of water-wheels, mammoth triple bellows for the forge at Belmont, and other machinery for the entire works, his busy brain and hands furnishing working plans for the complicated, many-sided, mechanical problem which is being worked out here in the heart of the wilderness. A short distance on the road to Chateaugay Lake, four miles away, is a new Catholic church, erected under the energetic supervision of Father Decorie, of Redford, and now nearly ready for consecration, and all about are found the same signs of activity.

At Plattsburgh an elevated track has been built, from which ore will be dumped from the "jimmy" cars upon a shute into the broad-gauge cars below, for which a side track has been built. For the present it is expected that about 40 car-loads of ore per day, or something over 200 tons, will be brought down to Plattsburgh, which amount will doubtless be increased as things get into good working order.

The future of this great enterprise is hard to forecast; but judging from the past, from present activity, the wonderful advantages here afforded for making charcoal iron, and the indomitable enterprise and perseverance of the managers, great developments may be expected; among which it is reasonably safe to count one or more mammoth blast-furnaces, and perhaps rolling-mills and other works, in which the ore will be smelted and manufactured into merchantable products on the ground. At present the prospect appears good for a continuation of the railroad line down the Chateaugay Valley to Belmont, where the 16-fire Catalan forge of the company is located, and thence onward to Chateaugay Station or Malone, and perhaps to the St. Lawrence, near Fort Covington, in which case this

line would play an important part in the transportation of the rich products of the West to Eastern markets.

Another consideration, which in the rush and hurry of business has perhaps been to some extent overlooked, is that the Chateaugay Railroad line, from Plattsburgh to Lyon Mountain, is undoubtedly destined to become a great favorite with the public for pleasure excursions, etc., and especially for summer tourists, rising, as it does, gradually in thirty-four miles to the highest average level of the great Adirondack plateau, and running around two mountains, past Chazy Lake and the Lyon Mountain trail, ten miles through the dense old primeval forest, in which, doubtless, scores of deer are startled many times a day by the whistle of the locomotive, as it wakes up new and strange echoes on the slopes of Birch Hill, Roosevelt Heights, and Johnson and Lyon Mountains. Already a hotel is talked of as among the probabilities for next season, and there is little doubt that a plank-road will soon be built from either the east or west side of Lyon Mountain—connecting with the railroad, a nearly level route, and a large portion of the distance through the wilderness—out past Goldsmith's, Loon Lake, Hunter's Home, Wardner's, on Rainbow Pond, and Paul Smith's, on St. Regis Lake, the whole distance being, it is said, only about twenty-five miles, from either the Ore-Bed or a point near Bowen's kilns, some two or three miles west of Saranac station. The chances at present seem to be that the road will be built from the terminus of the railroad at the Ore-Bed, not only for business reasons, but also because this route would be far the more popular one with tourists, giving them the entire circuit of Lyon Mountain, and the wilderness railroad ride of ten miles into and near some of the best fishing-grounds in the Adirondacks.

The opening of the plank-road, as indicated, from either point, would undoubtedly work great changes in Adirondack travel, and constitute an inducement for parties to visit the great wilderness, who have hitherto been repelled by the thought of the long, slow, up-hill stage-rides, but who would look upon a dash of two hours and a half in an easy coach, through the fresh wilderness, over a nearly level grade, as a pleasure rather than a hardship. Whatever the result may be, the public will watch closely the progress of this gigantic enterprise which is doing so much to develop the wealth of the great wilderness—once latent, but now beginning to exert its influence in swelling the tide of prosperity, resulting from the revival of the iron trade in all sections, depending largely upon that interest.

CHAPTER LVII.

ELLENBURGH.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features and Productions—Early Settlement and Settlers—Stores—Public-Houses—Physicians—Lawyers — Highways — Railroads — Civil Organization — First Town-Meeting—Supervisors and Clerks from 1831 to 1879 inclusive—Town Officers in 1879—Notes from the Records—Statistics.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town lies upon the west border of the county of Clinton, northwest of the geographical centre, and embraces a superficial area of 112 square miles. The town of Clinton forms its northern boundary; its southern is the town of Dannemora; and on the east lie the towns of Altona and Mooers, all of which are in Clinton County. The towns of Chateaugay and Belmont, in Franklin County, form the western boundary. The census of 1875 gives the population of the town at 2374.

NATURAL FEATURES AND PRODUCTIONS.

The surface of the town is an upland, mountainous in the south and rolling in the north, with an inclination towards the northeast. Ellenburgh Mountain, in the south part of the town, attains a considerable altitude. The soil is generally sandy, but in many cases is covered by a rich vegetable mould. In different parts of the town it is well adapted for the raising of hay, of which large quantities are cut. Stock-raising, dairying, and the raising of potatoes occupy a large share of attention, and the cereals are produced in abundance. Lumbering is extensively carried on.

The town is well watered and drained. The north branch of the Chazy River flows through the central and northeast portions of the town in a northeasterly direction, and affords a good water-power. The English River flows easterly across the northern border. Graves' Brook flows northeasterly through the eastern part of the town. The south branch of the Great Chazy River touches the southeast corner. Besides these, divers small streams exist. A portion of Upper Chateaugay Lake enters the southwest corner, and a portion of the Narrows, which connect it with the lower lake, passes through the town.

Considerable iron ore is found in different parts of the town.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

The first white person who ever set foot within the present limits of the town of Ellenburgh is believed to have been James Hanchett, who "came in 1796, but left soon after." The cause of his coming and the motives for his departure are alike clouded in mystery.

The first permanent settler was Abner Pomeroy, who came from Vermont in 1803 and located near Ellenburgh Corners. But the further settlement of the town progressed slowly until about the year 1812, when Aaron Broadwell and Lewis Ransom came, the latter of whom had previously settled in Chateaugay, where he was chosen the first supervisor of that town.

During and soon after the war of 1812 the Military turnpike, between Plattsburgh and Fort Covington, was put in passable condition, and where this turnpike crossed the north branch of the Chazy River, Lewis Ransom, who in the mean time had returned to Plattsburgh and tried the mercantile business, erected a log tavern in 1822, and here the first nucleus of a permanent settlement was formed.

But no great advancements were made in the direction of forming homes and clearing lands till Harriet Murray, through her husband and agent, made an offer of a deed of 50 acres to the first ten permanent settlers of the town. Under the stimulus of this offer, in 1823, Benjamin Hinds settled here, building a log house near where C. G. Dominy now lives. Mr. Hinds was followed by Joseph Sevy, Samuel Hasseltine, Pardon Daily, Marshall Perry, W. Jennings, Jr.,

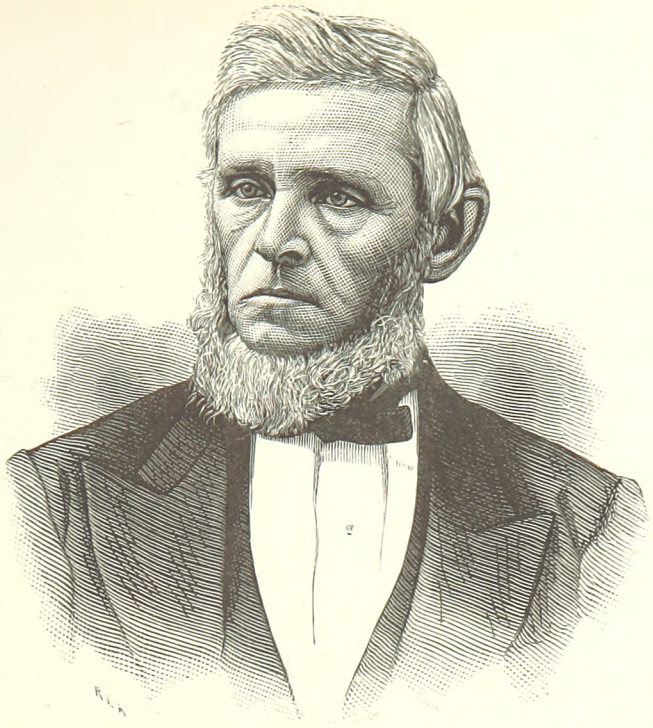


Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

JOHN W. HAVENS.

The Havens family is of English origin, and came to this country at a very early day.

Samuel Havens, the grandfather of John W., was a native of Rhode Island, and near the close of the last century moved to Essex Co., N. Y., where he commenced clearing land, and was one of the pioneers of that locality. Prior to the war of 1812, he located in the town of Chazy, Clinton County, where he passed the remainder of his life. He had a large family, of whom three sons—Hiram, John, and Jonathan—grew to years of maturity.

John, the second son, and the father of our subject, was born at Essex, Essex Co., N. Y., about the year 1795. He removed to Clinton County with his father, where, in subsequent years, he located as a farmer, and became a useful member of society. During the war of 1812, he was a member of Capt. Vaughn's company of militiamen, and in the engagement at Plattsburgh, Sept. 11, 1814, was one of the army of patriots. He married Achsah, daughter of Shubael Burdick, one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Chazy, and a native of Vermont, who had five children; one of these died at an early age; the others were John W., Delia M., Caroline H., and Gilbert L. Of these Delia M. resides at Tompkins, Jackson Co., Mich., and is the wife of Horace B. Foote; Caroline H. is the wife of Benjamin F. Fields, of Fair Haven, Vt.; Gilbert L. is a resident of Leadville, Col. John Havens died in Belmont, Franklin Co., in 1867, and his wife in 1863, in the same town.

John W. Havens, the oldest of the children of John and Achsah Havens, was born at Chazy, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1822. His parents being poor, his early life was naturally uneventful and plain. His educational advantages were such as the common schools of his day afforded. He resided at Chazy and in Champlain until he was eleven years old, when he went to Redford, in the town of Saranac. Here he worked in the employ of the Redford Glass-Works, and was in occasional attendance upon the district school until Aug. 1, 1836, when he commenced clerking in the store of the Redford Glass Company. He remained in this position until June, 1842, and during these years derived much of that mercantile experience that has proven so useful to him in his subsequent life. After the date above stated, Mr. Havens returned to Champlain, and enjoyed the benefit of an academical course of six weeks at the Champlain Academy. This terminated his educational career. He next entered the store of Nye & Hoyle, of Champlain, as a clerk, and remained from May, 1843, until October, 1844, when an event occurred that left a lasting impress upon the life of young Havens, changing, it may be, its entire current, and manifesting, in a strong degree, that independence of character and judgment which has since been recognized as an important factor of his life.

It was during the pendency of that sharp political contest between the old Whig and Democratic parties that Mr. Havens, true to those principles that have since actuated him to so great an extent, and feeling an ambition to make his views on the questions of the hour known in a public manner to his friends, accepted an urgent invitation to deliver a political speech in the school-house at Champlain. At the appointed time his voice rang high in support of the principles and traditions of the Democratic party, and in advocacy of the preservation of the rights of the individual and State against the aggressions and demands of a strong centralized government. This led to his discharge from the employ of the firm, its members being Whigs.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Havens gathered together his meagre worldly accumulations, sent a strong letter to the Plattsburgh *Republican*, explanatory of the whole affair, and on Nov. 12, 1844, located in the town of Ellenburgh, as a clerk for R. C. North. Here he remained until 1846, when the store was discontinued, and Mr. Havens set up business on his own account. Since that period he has been continuously in trade, either alone or in connection with the several mercantile enterprises that are more particularly considered in connection with the history of the town, and in 1879, he is one of the leading merchants of Ellenburgh, wielding an influence second to none in the town, and universally respected for his decision of character, integrity of purpose, and correct business principles.

As may be expected, Mr. Havens, having commenced so young and sacrificed so much for the party of his choice, has proven true to his record, and maintained in an earnest and forcible manner the principles of the Democratic party. This statement admits of but one qualification, that of the campaign of 1856, when, influenced by over-zealous friends, and yielding his judgment to their solicitations, he espoused the cause of the "Know-Nothing" party. This he soon repented of, and placed himself again in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Mr. Havens has filled many public positions of trust and responsibility, and wielded a commanding influence in the county. He was supervisor of the town in 1846, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. In 1847, he was chosen a justice of the peace, and was re-elected for terms covering a decade of years, and again in 1862, serving four years. In 1849 and 1850 he was one of the associate justices of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County. In 1853 he was appointed loan-commissioner of the State by Governor Seymour, and served two years. In 1871, Mr. Havens was a candidate for the office of State senator of the Sixteenth Senatorial District, but having only one week's time for campaigning, was defeated in a Republican district by his opponent, Hon. Samuel Ames, of Keeseville. In 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly from Clinton County, but, though he carried the full strength of his party, again suffered defeat, this time by S. P. Bowen, of Plattsburgh.

Mr. Havens has been twice married. His first wife was Philura Loomis, of Chazy, to whom he was united Feb. 14, 1842, but who died soon after marriage, leaving no children. May 5, 1845, Mr. Havens was married at Burke, Franklin Co., to Caroline E., daughter of Miner Lewis, of that town. This lady bore him a family of ten children, and died in October, 1875. The names of the children were Frances M., Amelia M., Agnes M., Imogene M., Rodney L., Rodman W., Herbert E., Carrie M., Wallace W., and a child that died in infancy. With the exception of Agnes, this large number of children are still living.

Perhaps no more appropriate closing can be made of this sketch, nor the special characteristics of Mr. Havens be better described, than by a few extracts from a phrenological examination of Mr. Havens, made by Prof. S. R. Wells, the well-known scientist of New York City, in 1868. He says,—

"You have a tolerably strong and well-formed frame, but you have a large brain. The nervous system predominates over the vital, and you are something like a business man who consumes not only the interest on his capital, but who occasionally draws upon the principal. . . . Phrenologically you should be known for your love of liberty, sense of independence, desire to have your own way, to be your own man and master. . . . You seek to do right, are governed by moral principle, and hold rigidly to your convictions. . . . You are a good judge of character and need not be deceived by strangers. . . . If educated for either of the learned professions, law, medicine, or divinity, the law would be the first, medicine and surgery the second, theology the third. If in the law, you would gravitate towards statesmanship, and take an active part in political affairs, but you will never remain long on the fence; you take sides, and those who know you at all will always know where to find you. . . . You are not a man of one idea or capacity, but can do one thing almost as well as another."

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Mr. French, and Eli Hasseltine, all of whom received their homestead free, according to promise. Israel R. and Edward Carpenter, two brothers, came here in the fall and spring of '26 and '27.

The first birth in the town was that of a son to Benjamin Hines and wife. It was christened Lloyd Rogers Hines, after Lloyd Rogers, a great land-owner, who made his little namesake a present of 50 acres of land. The first marriage was that of Smith Delemater to Phebe Estabrook; and John R. Murray, another heavy land-owner, built the first saw- and grist-mill on the stream, near Ransom's tavern, previously to which the settlers were obliged to get their grain ground at Mooers.

About the year 1820, Mr. Rogers gave notice that he would give a deed of 50 acres to each of the first two settlers on his mile square, which extended from three and a half miles west of the centre to the county line west. Not a great while after this, Moses Craig commenced a clearing on this tract, and sold out to other parties, who also sold to Jeremiah O'Brien, who subsequently obtained a deed to the 50 acres, according to promise, which we believe was the first and last deed Mr. R. ever gave in this town. This farm was the one lately occupied by Reynolds Brown.

In about the year 1822, Abner Kent and wife came through by marked trees from the centre, and struck their tents a few rods north of Moses Craig's clearing. The first three nights they lodged in their new home they peeled basswood barks, and, using one-half for a bed, took the other half for a covering, and enjoyed these comfortable lodgings till a log hut could be thrown up, Mrs. Kent herself assisting in rolling the logs to their places. Here they cleared a large farm, raised a large family of children, all grown up and married years ago Mr. Kent never succeeded in obtaining a title to this farm, and a few years ago moved to Michigan with his two sons and two daughters, where he now resides. This farm is now occupied by Stephen Goodspeed.

In 1830 the town of Ellenburgh was set off from Mooers, and named after Ellen Murray, daughter of John R. Murray, the principal proprietor of township No. 5 of the Old Military Tract, which included a large portion of the new town.

About 1832 the first road was laid out down the river, through what was then a dense wilderness; and about the same time David S. Daniels and Amos Aldridge settled near where the railroad crosses the river below, and Wm. Lawrence, of Chazy, built a saw-mill, with a single gate, at the same point. Settlers also began to locate farther up the river, and in course of time the first settlement at Ransom's Log Tavern, which stood on the very spot now occupied by John W. Haven's store, came to be called the "Corners," because here was the four corners of the two roads, the Military Turnpike and the road passing down parallel to the stream. This was a wild region in those days, being in the midst of a dense wilderness extending many miles in all directions.

Perhaps it will prove an interesting task to consider more in detail the names of those hardy pioneers who had the fortitude to settle in this then uninviting locality.

Raymond B. Holt and Israel W. Holt came from Andover, Vt., in March, 1833, when the country was wild and unbroken. Israel W. located where Ryland Holt now resides, and engaged in farming, taking up 68 acres of land. Here he passed his life. He had a family of six children, of whom three daughters and a son now reside in town. Diantha became the wife of Lyman Carpenter; Evaline became the wife of Henry Rowell; Rylanda is the wife of Chas. Downs; Ryland, the son, occupies the old homestead.

Raymond B. Holt located where Jarvis Pike now resides, and at first engaged in farming. He then took charge of the Murray grist-mill, and ran it for eighteen years. At the close of that time he worked in different branches of mechanical art. About the opening of the Rebellion he engaged in farming on the Henry Schutts farm, in Ellenburgh, which he had purchased in 1840. That has been his principal business since. His wife's name was Ruth Ewings, of Chester, Vt. He had a family of ten children,—six boys and four girls,—all of whom reached years of maturity. They were Israel M., Jason, Elzina, William, Almina, Curtis E., Nelson D., Adeline C., Jefferson, and Louisa A. Of this large family Israel M., Almina (wife of G. A. Stearns), and Louisa A. reside in town.

John Simmons was an early settler on the road leading south from the centre, near where Hugh Farley now resides.

Benjamin Hinds lived on the east road, and raised quite a large family.

James and John Sherman lived near Hinds. Right near Sherman there lived David Hammond, who now resides north of the centre. A little beyond Hammond lived Benjamin Moon.

Daniel Sanborn, a strong Universalist, and an amateur lawyer, lived early near Holt. Jeremiah Hutchins resided at the same time where Elijah Goodell now lives. Amos Hutchins, a brother, lived next, and built the house now occupied by Henry Rowell.

Cephas Collins was one of the earliest settlers in the town, and a prominent member of the Baptist Church. He built and occupied the house where Henry Kent now lives.

Jared Marvin was another early settler, and lived southeast of the centre. He was also a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and was a singing-master and chorister.

Samuel Haseltine lived a few miles west of Mr. Marvin, back from the road. He was one of the first settlers.

Along the road to the corners, near the centre, Edward Carpenter settled very early. Eli and George, his sons, still reside in town. Eli occupies the house which his father built.

Opposite Edward Carpenter, Stephen Ormsbee settled. He still occupies the place.

East of Ormsbee, Pardon Daily, one of the earliest settlers, located where Levi Holt now lives. A man by the name of Shed lived where Jarvis Pike now resides. South of him, Jeremiah Ormsbee, a brother of Stephen, settled early. His widow still occupies the place.

Cyrus Haseltine lived quite early back from the road. He still resides in the town with his son-in-law, Henry Vosburgh.

Anson Baker lived at an early day back of Mr. Pike's residence.

Henry Shutts lived quite early where Raymond B. Holt now resides. He operated an early saw-mill. He first settled in Chateaugay, and then removed early to this town, near Chateaugay Lake.

West of him lived Israel R. Carpenter, brother of Edward, and who still resides in town.

Benjamin Magoon was the first settler on the road running north from the centre, and still resides there.

On the road west of John Simmons, a French family, whose names are forgotten, lived at an early day. They were very destitute, and had to be assisted by the other residents of the town.

Rev. David Shepard came to town from Chateaugay about 1836, and built the house in which he at present resides. He is a native of Gilmanton, N. H., where he was born in 1798. He married a sister of Bracket L. Prescott, also a native of that place, and who for many years has been a prominent business man in Ellenburgh, and resides at the centre.

Evet Plumley married a daughter of Benjamin Hinds, and settled early in the south part of the town. He resides on the road leading to the centre.

At the centre, Israel R. Carpenter took up the lot where Theron Comes now resides, and built a log hut there, with the roof of bark, at an early day. He lived there three years, and was followed by a man named Cary. The centre was all a wilderness then, and the house occupied by Mr. Carpenter was one of the first erected there.

Henry Van Ornem, a Methodist local preacher, lived east of the Wesleyan meeting-house at an early day.

Alanson Doody was an early settler on the turnpike, about a mile east of the corners. Robert Emory resided near him.

Royal Gorham was quite an early settler between the corners and the depot, and operated an early saw-mill. Carter & Vilas' lower mill is just above where it stood.

Alexander Moore lived at quite an early day on the road to the depot. He still resides in town.

Nathaniel Hoyt and Tryon Giles were early residents on the turnpike west of the corners.

James B. McLean was an old settler on the turnpike where Russell B. Fuller now lives. He kept the gate on the old turnpike a great many years.

Francis Barnaby, Patrick Cashman, James D. Perigo, Richard Pickle, Zachariah Vincent, Isaac J. Fuller, and Frederick Rosman were all early settlers on the turnpike.

Willard Honsinger, a blacksmith, Elias Moore, William Sherburne, Ethan Mix, Michael Curry were all early settlers on the road to the centre, and James Short came in 1838, and located near where George Booth now lives. He still resides in town. John Booth was an early settler in the same locality.

Allen Baker was an early settler on the new road, about one and a half miles southwest of the corners.

A man by the name of Garlick lived off from the road leading to the centre at an early day.

Marcus Hedding married the widow of Lewis Ransom, and settled in town about 1843. The old lady was long identified with the town.

Henry Van Ornem lived on the turnpike east of the corners at an early day, and William Gorham, brother of Royal.

At and near Ellenburgh Depot, David S. Daniels, —— Trombly, Micajah S. Phelps, George Sullivan, —— Hurlburt, Frederick Ames, and Putnam Lawrence settled early. Others who located early at the same point were George Stevenson, Duncan McGregor, John Crabtree, Amos H. Myers, Jesse Pike, Seth Bond, David Hoyt, Ethan Mix, Samuel Comer, and Luther S. Carter, who has been the leading business man there for over a quarter of a century.

The Sheldon family was also an early and prominent family at the depot. Joel Sheldon came first about 1852 or 1853, and was followed soon after by Lyman and Clinton Sheldon. Lyman was born at Reading, Vt., and married Miss Estella C. Dunham, of Altona, N. Y., on Nov. 25, 1858. He became the owner of three handsome farms in the vicinity of Ellenburgh Depot, comprising about 900 acres of land. He was one of the principal founders of the Free-Will Baptist Church of Ellenburgh and West Mooers, and gave the land on which the church stands, as he did that for Sheldon Hill Cemetery, south of the church. He died Jan. 20, 1872.

Joseph R. Emerson, now of Plattsburgh, settled in Ellenburgh in the year 1838, and was postmaster for many years, and supervisor from 1848 to 1854, and in many other respects was closely and honorably identified with the history of the town.

John W. Havens settled at Ellenburgh Corners in 1844, and for many years has been one of the leading merchants and most influential men of the town. He filled the office of associate justice of the county court for a term of years.

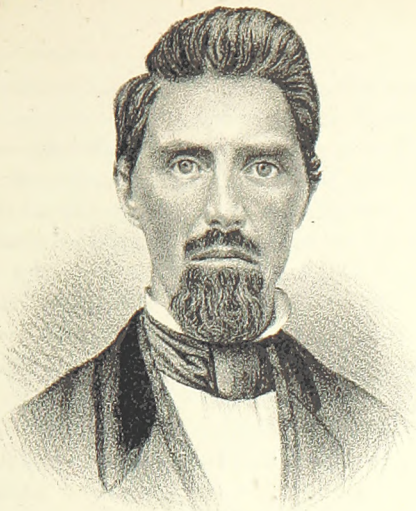
STORES.

As the settlement of the town progressed and the population increased stores began to be established. The first of these were at the centre, in 1830 and 1831. Elias Beman had the first, which stood near the present site of Potter's drug-store. Lorenzo Atwood also had a small store in one end of his dwelling-house. Thomas Worden also had an early store at the same point where Charles Hackett now resides.

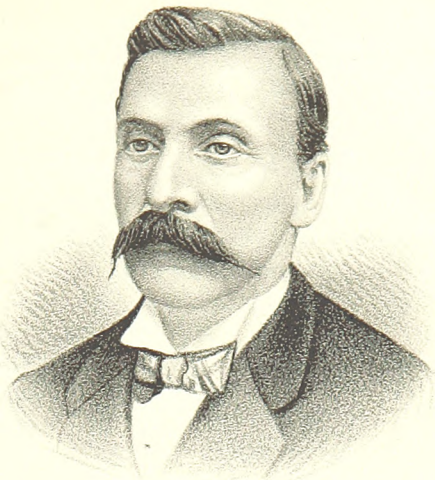
These were all small affairs. R. S. & H. Webster built a large store at the centre in 1858. As trade increased they were compelled to enlarge it. After the death of Horace Webster, in 1867, this store was occupied by Charles French, a young man of superior business qualifications, respected and loved by all, who had grown up in the business, serving for years as clerk for R. S. & H. Webster; but that fatal disease, consumption, brought him to the grave. D. S. Kinsley & J. B. Clark continued business here for four years. Then Kinsley & Barker, one year. And in the fall of 1873, Solan Webster, son of R. S. Webster, began business, brought on a fine stock of goods, and repaired the store, but died suddenly shortly after.

The next year after the Webster store was built, William Cressey built a wing to his house and put in a stock of goods there, where he continued to trade till his failure, some years since.

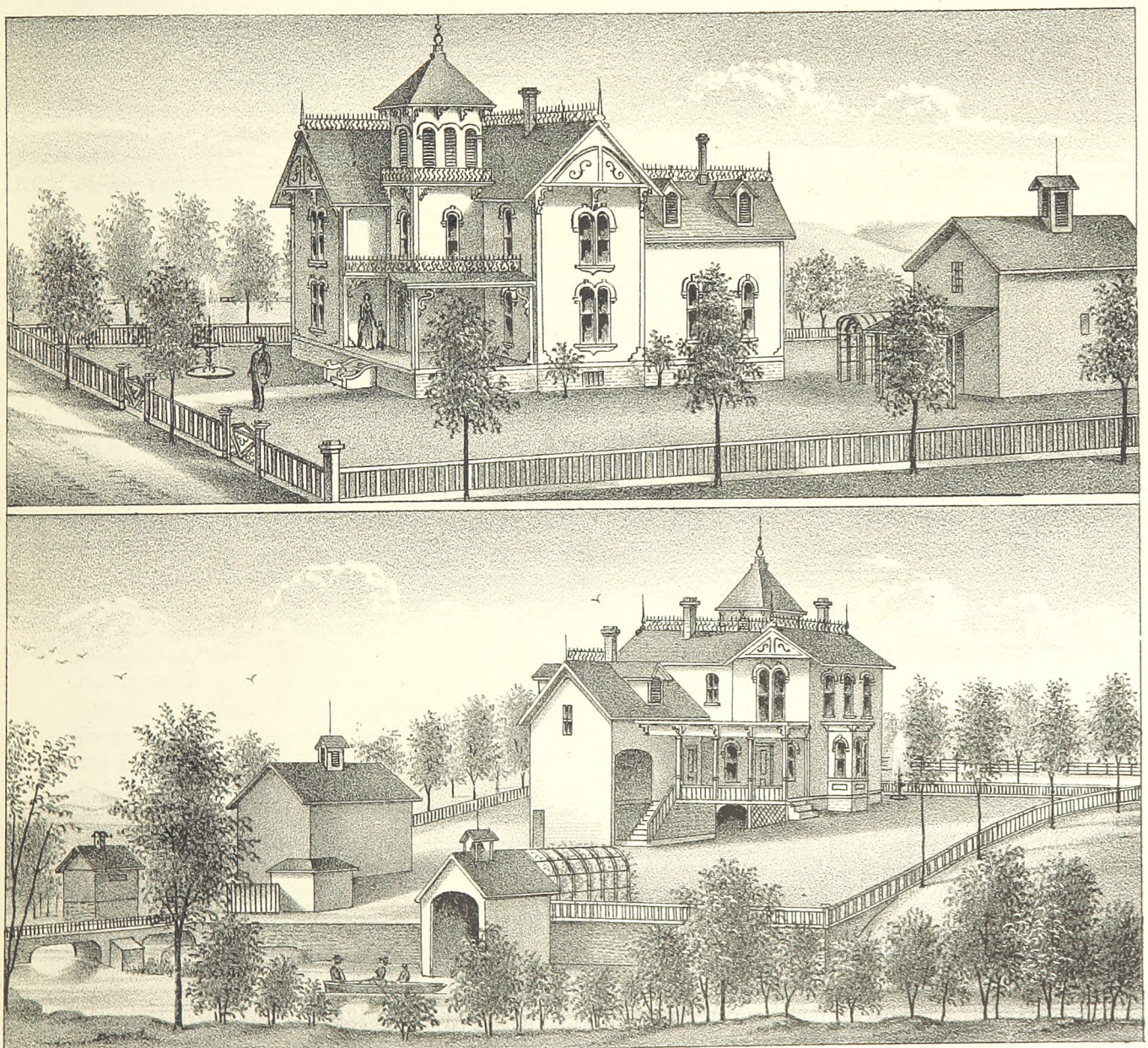
After the death of Mr. Webster the stock passed into the possession of Kinsley & Clark, and J. E. Schutt & Co.



LYMAN SHELDON.



DR. H.H. RUST.



FRONT AND REAR VIEW OF CASCADE VILLA, RESIDENCE OF H.H. RUST, M.D. ELLENBURGH, CLINTON CO, N.Y.

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carried on business there. They subsequently dissolved partnership, and the business came under the control of Carter & Vilas, but is not in active operation in 1879.

Benjamin F. Shepard and William Cressey built the brick store next, and carried on trade there for some years. They were succeeded, after a time, by Haughran & Kinsley for a couple of years, until the death of Mr. Kinsley, since which time it has been carried on by Mr. Haughran alone.

Dr. Wentworth next built the building near Dr. Whyte's residence as a store, mainly for drugs, and carried it on until 1875. He then sold the business to J. Potter, who ran it as a drug-store for three years. Bourell & Pike then took it, and carried on a hardware and tin business for several years.

The building occupied by the drug-store of J. Potter was erected as a tavern by Elihu Hall in 1860. It was only used in that capacity, by Cyrus Hall, for a short time. Robert Gordon and Alonzo Downing resided there afterwards. It then passed to W. E. Potter, who kept a hotel and grocery-store there. P. H. Fitzgerald next ran it as a hotel, followed by the Messrs. Blow and Kinsley & Clark, as a store. It finally fell to the possession of Mr. Beman, was sold under writ of *fieri facias de bonis et terris*, and bought by J. Potter, in January, 1876, and occupied by him eighteen months after.

Alvah S. Marshall built the Carter & Vilas store at the corners about 1842, and was in trade until his death, over a decade of years ago. John L. Carter was in partnership with him about 1861, and subsequently Mr. Freeman Vilas came in.

The next store was established by R. C. North, of Chazy, in 1843. Henry G. Saxe managed the store until 1844, when John W. Havens took charge of it, and managed it until its close, in the summer of 1846.

In October, 1846, Mr. Havens commenced trade in a small building that stood by the brook east of the old Ransom stand. The following year he moved into the store which Joseph R. Emerson had built the year previous. The firm of Emerson & Havens carried on business until the fall of 1847, when Mr. Havens bought out Mr. Emerson, and traded at that point either alone or in connection with his father, John Havens, until 1853, when he sold out to a Union Store Company. Mr. Havens carried on trade for this latter body until the spring of 1857, when the store was closed. Mr. Havens moved next, in April, 1857, into his present store. This had been built in 1856 by Aaron Sawyer as a dwelling-house and store combined. Mr. Sawyer put the first stock of goods in in December, 1856. When Mr. Havens came in a partnership was formed between Franklin and Wm. H. Sawyer and J. W. Havens, under the name of Sawyer & Havens. This firm traded at that point until 1861, when Mr. Havens purchased the stock and traded alone. Subsequently, in 1870, Mr. Havens purchased the building also, and has remained in trade to this time (1879).

Ransom, Fisher & Co. built a brick store on the west side of the bridge about 1852, and engaged in trade until the fall of 1857. Charles Ransom traded alone a few years later.

W. E. Potter bought the Emerson store in 1857, and established a grocery there. He was subsequently succeeded by his brother, Isaac, who ran it as a variety-store and tin-shop until 1878.

James Higgins & Co. established a store at the corners in December, 1877, and are still in trade.

An early store was kept on the road leading from the centre to the corners by C. N. Templeton. A gentleman from Vermont, by the name of Ephraim Halcomb, preceded him several years, and was there in 1844.

At the depot, Sullivan & Phelps had a store in 1847, in connection with their saw-mill.

In March, 1853, Samuel Comer established a store at the depot, and subsequently erected the one now occupied by C. Myers, where he traded for a number of years.

The same year Alvah S. Marshall started a store where Luther S. Carter now is, and was followed, in 1854, by Mr. Carter, who has been in trade ever since.

Ozra J. Corliss commenced trade at the depot in November, 1877, and first occupied the Sheldon store. He erected his present store in 1878, and took possession of it in September of that year.

John G. Stevens has a small store near Dr. Rust's residence, which he established several years ago.

HOTELS.

The earliest public-houses existed at the corners. Reference has already been made to the old Ransom tavern, which was a landmark for many years. After Mr. Ransom it was kept by many persons, including Messrs. Culver, McWilliams, Joseph R. Emerson, C. N. Templeton, Marcus Hedding. Charles C. and William W. Ransom kept it last.

Joseph R. Emerson built the house now occupied by Millard Emerson as a hotel about 1838, and kept it until 1852 or 1853. Church Emerson, his brother, followed him, and kept there for some time.

The Ellenburgh House was built by A. S. Marshall nearly thirty years ago. William W. Ransom soon came into possession of the house, and kept tavern there a good many years. The principal proprietors since then have been Charles Hibbard, J. B. Brumley, —— Smith, and Henry Lord. H. C. Allen is the present proprietor, and took possession of the house in May, 1878.

The house occupied by A. M. Sargeant was used as a hotel several years by Thomas Wilson about 1865 or 1866.

The old Hammond Hotel, about three miles east of Ellenburgh Corners, long a landmark in the town, was kept at an early day by a Mr. Alvord. James Hatch was proprietor in 1844, and kept it many years. His widow and her sons, William and John B., kept it a long time afterwards.

Henry M. Hartford kept one of the first public-houses at the centre prior to 1860. He built the Mead tavern, containing a dance-hall, and the place was one of great conviviality for some time. Mr. Hartford kept the house two or three years, and was succeeded by Harvey Mead, who kept it several years. Part of the time since it has been only occasionally used as a public-house. John Cole kept it in 1878.

The next tavern was built by Peter Vandebogart as a residence, and was subsequently used as a boarding-house by

the Websters. Mr. Webster sold the place to Philip H. Fitzpatrick, who made it into a tavern, and kept it as such until 1879.

The hotel at the depot was established nearly a score of years ago by Colby Boyington, the present proprietor. A small store was also kept there for a time.

The Union House, at the depot, was built several years ago by Joseph White, and is still kept by him.

There are two good public-houses located in the town at Chateaugay Lake, a place of great popular resort in the summer season. The Merrill House is kept by Benjamin F. Shepard, and another by Ebenezer McPherson.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. E. B. Hazen was the first regular physician to practice in town, and resided at the corners. He came from Vermont about 1847, and remained, with a slight intermission, until his death, in 1857.

Dr. G. A. Dewey came next, and Dr. Ira E. Fisk soon after. They remained but a few years.

Dr. Hall was in practice for a short time afterwards.

Dr. George Benedict was next on the carpet, and remained several years. He was followed by Dr. Ralph Irwin for a short time.

Dr. T. S. Haynes was next in practice, and sold out to Dr. D. B. Woodward, who has been in successful practice for a number of years.

Dr. S. S. Wentworth was the first to practice at the centre, and began about 1856. He remained until 1876, and sold out his practice to Dr. Philip H. Whyte, who is now in practice.

Dr. Hiram C. Rust was born at Huntingdon, P. Q., of American parents, and in his seventh year removed with the latter to Burke, N. Y. He pursued the study of medicine, and graduated at the Medical Department, U. V. M. He located at Ellenburgh Depot in the spring of 1872, and is now in the enjoyment of a large practice. He married Mrs. Estella C. Sheldon, widow of Lyman Sheldon, on Oct. 9, 1872. The doctor devotes much of his time to literary pursuits, and has at present in course of preparation a work on medical jurisprudence, and also one on temperance. He is chairman of the board of excise of the town.

LAWYERS.

Thomas Armstrong was in practice at Ellenburgh Corners in 1848, and after a year or two removed to Mooers. He was elected district attorney in 1850, and now resides in Plattsburgh.

D. E. Conery came from Boston in 1865, and located at the corners. He remained about three years, when he removed to Plattsburgh. C. H. Goodrich came as partner to D. E. Conery in 1865, and remained in practice until his death, in 1877. Henry C. Wells was also in partnership with Messrs. Conery & Goodrich, and subsequently removed to Plattsburgh. There is no regular practicing attorney now in the town.

HIGHWAYS.

The oldest road through the town is the old Military Turnpike, which was first used as a bridle-path in 1796, by Benjamin Roberts and family, the first settlers of Chateaugay. It was greatly improved during the war of 1812, and, by special order of President Monroe, in 1817.

The road leading from the turnpike at the corners to Murray's pioneer saw-mill at the centre was next in use.

At a meeting held at Lewis Ransom's on March 15, 1831, the town was divided into eight road districts.

The first recorded roads laid out by the town were on July 11, 1831, as follows: "Beginning at Eleazer Sisco's, northwest corner, being the northwest corner of lot No. 7, and the northeast corner of lot No. 8, in the south line of No. 4, running west 86 rods to the main road, said road to be not over 3 rods wide nor under 2."

The other was: "Beginning at E. & I. R. Carpenter's saw-mill, 4 rods east running south to the main road, said road to be three rods wide." Others followed in rapid succession.

RAILROAD.

The Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad passes northwesterly through the northeast corner of the town, and has a station at Ellenburgh Depot.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Ellenburgh was formed from Mooers, April 17, 1830. It then included the town of Clinton, which became a separate municipal body on May 14, 1845. When the town was set off, the name of this new territory was a no small item to be considered. Mrs. Harriet Murray was the owner of the most of the town, and as she had made the generous offer of giving ten homesteads to the first settlers, to show their gratitude to her for this generous offer they named the town after her eldest daughter, Ellen Murray. Mr. John R. Murray, as agent for his wife, Harriet, took the first interest in settling the town. The whole of the Murray tract was sold for $3 an acre, and everything was done that could be to make the new settlers comfortable.

The first town-meeting was held March 1, 1831, at the dwelling-house of Lewis Ransom. Jesse G. Barns, justice of the peace, opened the meeting, and the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Lewis Ransom; Town Clerk, Israel R. Carpenter; Assessors, Wilson Carpenter, Benjamin Harmon, Dorus Martin; Collector, Alexander Case, Jr.; Overseers of the Poor, Cephas Collins, Ebenezer Kimball; Commissioners of Highways, Edward Carpenter, John J. Stickle, Asa Smith; Commissioners of Common Schools, Lorenzo Atwood, Israel R. Carpenter, Asa Smith; Inspectors of Common Schools, Bethuel Jones, Dorus Martin, Ebenezer Kimball; Constables, Alexander Case, Jr., Willard Olds, John S. Cray, Moses Sevey; Justices of the Peace, Jesse G. Barns, Elias Beman, Bethuel Jones, Dorus Martin; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Lewis Ransom; Pound-Masters, Cephas Collins, Alexander Case, Jr., Dorus Martin, V. N. P. Smith.

Neat-cattle were voted free commoners, and that a rail fence four and a half feet high, or a fence made of other material equal to that, be considered a lawful fence.

A special town-meeting was held the 14th of May following, for the purpose of choosing a supervisor and a sealer of weights and measures, in place of Lewis Ransom, who failed to qualify according to law. Joseph Hutchins was then chosen Supervisor, and Benjamin Harmon, Sealer of

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Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

AARON SAWYER.

Aaron Sawyer, the father of the subject of this sketch, and after whom the latter was named, resided at an early day at New Salem, Mass. His wife's name was Patience. He was a farmer by occupation, and also engaged to some extent in school-teaching. His three sons were Lyman, Aaron, Jr., and Milton. Lyman located at New Salem, and was a carpenter and farmer. He lived to an advanced age, and his descendants still reside in that locality. Milton is a tanner at Schroon Lake, Essex Co., N. Y., and has attained a good old age. He was at one time one of the largest leather-tanners in Warren Co., N. Y.

The third son, Aaron, to whom this brief memoir is devoted, was born at New Salem, Mass., May 3, 1803. He resided at home until he was nearly of age, and received his educational training from his father. When quite a young man he went to work in a cotton-factory at South Adams, Mass., and rose to the position of foreman. Subsequently he established a small store at New Salem and engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He then removed to Cummington, Mass., and engaged in the manufacture of cotton for a number of years. He also ran a hotel at "East Village," in the same town, and in connection with it he also had a store, and besides these, he erected a tannery at "Slab City," also in Cummington, which he carried on for several years.

The store and hotel having been destroyed by fire, Mr. Sawyer disposed of his tannery and removed to the town of Plainfield, Mass., and established a store. After one year he removed to Hinsdale, Mass., where he purchased a tannery and started a store. Here he remained for six years, engaging in the mercantile and tanning business. While in business at this point he repaired to Pottersville, Warren Co., N. Y., and built what is now known as the Pottersville Tannery. He placed his brother Milton in charge of this enterprise, and after a year or two disposed of his interest to him.

In the year 1851, Mr. Sawyer directed his steps towards the town of Ellenburgh, N. Y., where he became a pioneer business man, and where he passed many of the most active years of his life. He built the Ellenburgh Tannery near the site of the present structure, and operated it for several years. In the fall of 1856 he built the store occupied by John W. Havens, and engaged in trade. In April, 1857, he took Mr. Havens into partnership with him, but still carried on the tanning business alone. After about three years he sold his interest in the stock in the store to Mr. Havens. He left his tannery in charge of his sons, Franklin and Wm. H., in 1859, and went to St. Michael's, Canada, where he hired a tannery. This he operated for two years and a half, and then returned to Ellenburgh.

In June, 1862, Mr. Sawyer removed with his family to Chicago, where he opened a hide and leather store, under the firm-name of Sawyer & King. At this point he sold the leather from the Ellenburgh Tannery, and dealt in hides generally. In August of that year he was smitten with sun-stroke, and died from its effects.

Thus terminated at an early age an active and busy life. The strong characteristics of Mr. Sawyer were great energy, sound judgment, indomitable will, and executive force. These qualities carried him from point to point, establishing new and successful enterprises, and leaving the impress of his business tact and skill in each new community in which he located. In political faith he was formerly an Old-Line Whig, but after the demolition of that party his tendencies and views were Democratic. But he refrained from active participation in political affairs, and held aloof from public office. Business and home made the sum of his life. He was careful, cautious, avoided contracting indebtedness of any kind, and enjoyed the highest respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was an attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian Church, and contributed liberally to the support of that body, as well as to all worthy objects. His death caused much sad regret to his large circle of acquaintances, especially so, because he was cut off in the height of his usefulness, and in the prime of life.

On Jan. 8, 1827, Mr. Sawyer was united in marriage to Miss Laura Thayer, of Plainfield, Mass., who bore him a family of seven children, viz.: Helen F., born Jan. 20, 1830, died May 7, 1831; Juliette, born Aug. 11, 1831, died Aug. 22, 1831; Franklin, born May 22, 1833; William H., born Sept. 9, 1835; Edwin, born June 3, 1841; Leander, born Oct. 27, 1844; Albert, born March 1, 1852, died Nov. 26, 1852.

As fast as his sons came of age, it was the custom of Mr. Sawyer to give each of them an interest in his business. At the time of his death, three of his sons held three-fourths interest in the business, and upon the maturity of the fourth he too was admitted to the firm. At first business was jointly carried on in Chicago and at Ellenburgh, by the brothers, under the name of Sawyer Brothers. But, after a time, a separation of business interests occurred. William H. and Edwin are now the owners of the Ellenburgh Tannery, carrying on its affairs with great success, under the firm-name of W. & E. Sawyer. Besides the tannery and supplemental buildings they own several tracts of valuable land in that town, and are classed among its successful business men. They are also members of the mercantile firm of James Higgins & Co. Franklin and Leander are successful dealers in hides and leather in the city of Chicago, and are not connected in business. Mrs. Sawyer is still living, and resides with her son Franklin.

Weights and Measures. So that Joseph Hutchins, in later years known as Judge Hutchins, was the first acting supervisor of the town, and on the second and third annual town-meetings was re-elected to the same position.

The following persons have filled the principal town offices since the incorporation:

SUPERVISORS.

1831–33, Joseph Hutchins; 1834, Charles D. Backus; 1835–37, Lewis Ransom; 1838, Joseph Hutchins; 1839, Lewis Ransom; 1840–41, Michael Roberts; 1842–44, Joseph Hutchins; 1845, Michael Roberts, Joseph Hutchins; 1846, John W. Havens; 1847, James B. McLane; 1848–49, Joseph R. Emerson; 1850–51, Russell W. Ransom; 1852–54, J. R. Emerson; 1855–56, Joseph Hutchins; 1857, R. W. Ransom; 1858–59, Alva S. Marshall; 1860–61, Wm. Cressey; 1862–63, A. G. Walker; 1864, William Cressey; 1865, William Sawyer; 1866–71, John W. Havens; 1872–73, John Haughran; 1874, Herbert Goodspeed; 1875, Dexter S. Kinsley; 1876, Philip H. Fitzpatrick; 1877–78, L. S. Carter; 1879, John Haughran.

TOWN CLERKS.

1831–32, Israel R. Carpenter; 1833–34, Elias Beman; 1835–38, Israel R. Carpenter; 1839, Joseph Hutchins; 1840, Amos F. Hutchins; 1841–45, Joseph R. Emerson; 1846, A. S. Marshall; 1847, J. R. Emerson; 1848, Alva S. Marshall; 1849, E. B. Hagen; 1850–51, Joseph R. Emerson; 1852, A. S. Marshall; 1853, R. W. Ransom; 1854–58, W. W. Ransom; 1859–60, Alonzo Dominy; 1861, James Schutt; 1862–64, Alonzo Dominy; 1865–71, S. F. Webster; 1872, Emery Schutt; 1873, D. S. Kinsley; 1874, S. F. Webster; 1875, James E. Schutt; 1876, George H. Schutt; 1877–79, Oliver Bourell.

The officers chosen in 1879 were: Supervisor, John Haughran; Town Clerk, Oliver Bourell; Justice of the Peace, Luther S. Carter; Commissioner of Highways, John Crabtree; Assessors, Henry W. Hobbs, Reuben W. Garlick; Collector, Cassius P. Pike; Auditor, Edwin D. Eldred, Oscar Bulis, James Short; Overseers of the Poor, Mark Shelters, Harvey McKenney; Inspectors of Election, District No. 1, James Schutt, Sands N. Pike, Rodney Havens; District No. 2, Thomas Farley, Theron Coomes, Calvin Mellard; Constables, Cassius P. Pike, Wm. Sabre, Wallace Proctor, Loren W. Peters, Alexander M. Buckless; Excise Commissioners, Hiram H. Rust, Charles Kimball, Jr.

NOTE FROM THE RECORD.

"Feb. 19, 1853.—*Voted*, Notice is hereby given that a proposition will be submitted to the electors of the town of Ellenburgh at the next annual town-meeting thereof to raise the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of purchasing a site for and the building of a town-house thereon, said building to be located forty feet east of E. H. Dominy's shop."

The building was erected soon after.

STATISTICS.

In 1875 there were 620 dwelling-houses in the town. The number of acres of improved land was 16,379; of unimproved 26,243. The cash value of farm-lands was $660,022, and of farm-buildings $92,435.

CHAPTER LVIII.

ELLENBURGH—(Continued).

Villages—Ellenburgh Corners, Centre, Depot—Post-Offices—Education—Religious History—Baptist Society, Ellenburgh Centre—Union Church—St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Ellenburgh Corners—Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church—First Presbyterian Church—Free-Will Baptist Church—Catholics—Burial-Places—Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. and A. M.—Notes and Incidents—Industrial History—Military Record—List of Soldiers, 1861–65.

VILLAGES.

THERE are three villages in the town. The largest is ELLENBURGH CORNERS, situated in the northeast part of the town, on the north branch of the Great Chazy River. Here are four churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic, three stores, a hotel, a tannery, starch-factory, and saw-mill, a few shops devoted to the mechanic arts, and a number of dwelling-houses. It has a population of about 200. The village is so named because it is chiefly situated at the intersection of the old Military Turnpike with the road leading to Ellenburgh Centre.

A post-office was established at Ellenburgh Corners at a very early date. Lewis Ransom is believed to have been the first postmaster, and filled the office for many years. Joseph R. Emerson followed next. John W. Havens was appointed postmaster in 1847, and held this position several years. A. S. Marshall followed for a number of years, followed by R. W. Ransom for two administrations. Dr. George Benedict followed for a time. Mrs. Elsie Hazen, widow of Dr. Hazen and wife of James Schutt, next filled the office, then Deborah McGregor, wife of James Schutt, at Forest. John L. Carter is the present postmaster.

Mr. Prescott was postmaster four years, when William Cressey was appointed postmaster in his place. The business of the office increased rapidly. Two mails a week was another improvement, and a short time after a daily mail was obtained. Still the mail was carried on foot.

When President Andrew Johnson saw fit, in the exercise of his discretion, to change the policy of his administration, Mr. Cressey, being then postmaster, was politely informed by the Postmaster-General that if he would heartily support the administration, he would be allowed to retain position as postmaster.

The first and second letters of warning and advice were not answered, but the third letter meant "business," and Mr. Cressey's reply was in these words: "You may take your post-office and go to h— with it, for I never will support the Johnson administration." The next mail after this reply was received brought an order for the removal of the postmaster, and Samuel Hodgedon was appointed postmaster. Samuel Walker was his successor, and C. B. Pike was appointed at the first election of Grant. Mr. Pike retained his commission until the fall of 1873, when he resigned, and M. E. Brown, the present postmaster, received the appointment.

ELLENBURGH CENTRE.—This latter place contains a church, saw- and grist-mill, two starch-factories, three stores, and about twenty-five dwellings. It is situated north of the geographical centre of the town, and has been a place of some manufacturing importance.

A post-office was established here in 1856, and B. L. Prescott appointed postmaster. This was considered a luxury. The mails were brought once a week from the Ellenburgh post-office. This saved the inhabitants in the west part of the town three miles' travel.

R. S. Webster was the man who took an active interest in establishing the office. Franklin Pierce was President at that time, and, as Mr. Webster was a personal friend of the President, he wrote to Mr. Pierce personally in regard to establishing the post-office, and recommending the appointment of Bracket L. Prescott as postmaster, and as President Pierce's private secretary was a cousin of Mr. Webster, he also wrote him a private letter in regard to the post-office.

Mr. Pierce sent Mr. Webster's letter directly to the Postmaster-General, and wrote on the back, "Grant the request. F. PIERCE."

As the office did not pay enough to pay for carrying the mail from Ellenburgh to the centre, the remainder was made up from private contributions, of which R. S. Webster paid the larger proportion.

The name of the post-office was a much talked-of subject. As Mr. Murray had shown his generosity in building a church here, they wrote him for a name for the post-office. He wrote back suggesting Altona as a name. The most of the people did not like to give up Ellenburgh, and as the location of the post-office was near the centre of the town, Ellenburgh Centre was decided as appropriate.

ELLENBURGH DEPOT is a prosperous village on the east border of the town, two miles from Ellenburgh Corners. It is sometimes known as Carter's Mills, and has grown up principally since the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad was put through, in 1853. It contains two saw-mills, a grist-mill, a stave-factory, a Free-Will Baptist and a Methodist church, four stores, two hotels, and a number of dwelling-houses.

A post-office was established here in 1856. Nathan Hurlburt was the first postmaster, and filled the office one year and a half. Robert Anderson followed next, and was succeeded by Luther S. Carter, the present postmaster, in 1859 or 1860.

EDUCATION.

The cause of education received early attention in the town.

The first school was taught in District No. 1, and the school-house stood near where Eli Carpenter now resides.

In 1832 the town was divided into nine school districts, since which time the district system has prevailed.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The first church built in town was by the Methodist society, in 1844. Rev. John Chase was the minister in charge of the circuit.

This church is still standing, though long unused, save as a shop or barn. It is situated one and a half miles east of Ellenburgh Centre. There was a severe struggle to erect this building, and it was not finished till the next year, 1845. Mr. Alfred Blake volunteered to collect funds for the purpose. Mr. Blake went all through the county soliciting funds,—not money particularly, but boots, hats, caps, clothing, and any kind of merchandise, and even old clothing. This he brought to Ellenburgh and exchanged for labor, which was judiciously expended on the church, under the personal eye of Rev. Mr. Chase, the first pastor on this circuit, sent here by the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A Baptist society was organized in the central portion of the town about forty years ago.

Cephas Collins, Jeremiah Hutchins, Israel R. Carpenter, and others were among the prominent movers in the enterprise. They worshiped in the various school-houses until the erection of the union meeting-house in 1853, when they used that edifice.

Rev. David Shepard, now a resident of the town, was licensed to preach by the Chateaugay church, and in about two years was regularly ordained and established over the church at Ellenburgh as elder. The ordination services were held in Cephas Collins' barn, now owned by Henry Kent. Mr. Shepard remained pastor of the church for a few years, when it underwent a decline, mainly because of the adoption of non-sectarian views by the pastor. A large portion of the congregation sympathized with these views, a Free Church was organized, and Mr. Shepard preached to that society until his health failed, a few years ago.

In 1853, Mr. Murray, son of Harriet Murray, the original owner of the land, built a very nice church at Ellenburgh Centre, and gave the same to the inhabitants, free for all orthodox denominations to worship in. This church still remains an ornament to the place. But few men could be found at the present day willing to part with this world's lucre enough to build such a church without expecting a return of the dollars again. The building of this church was the beginning of the centre.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

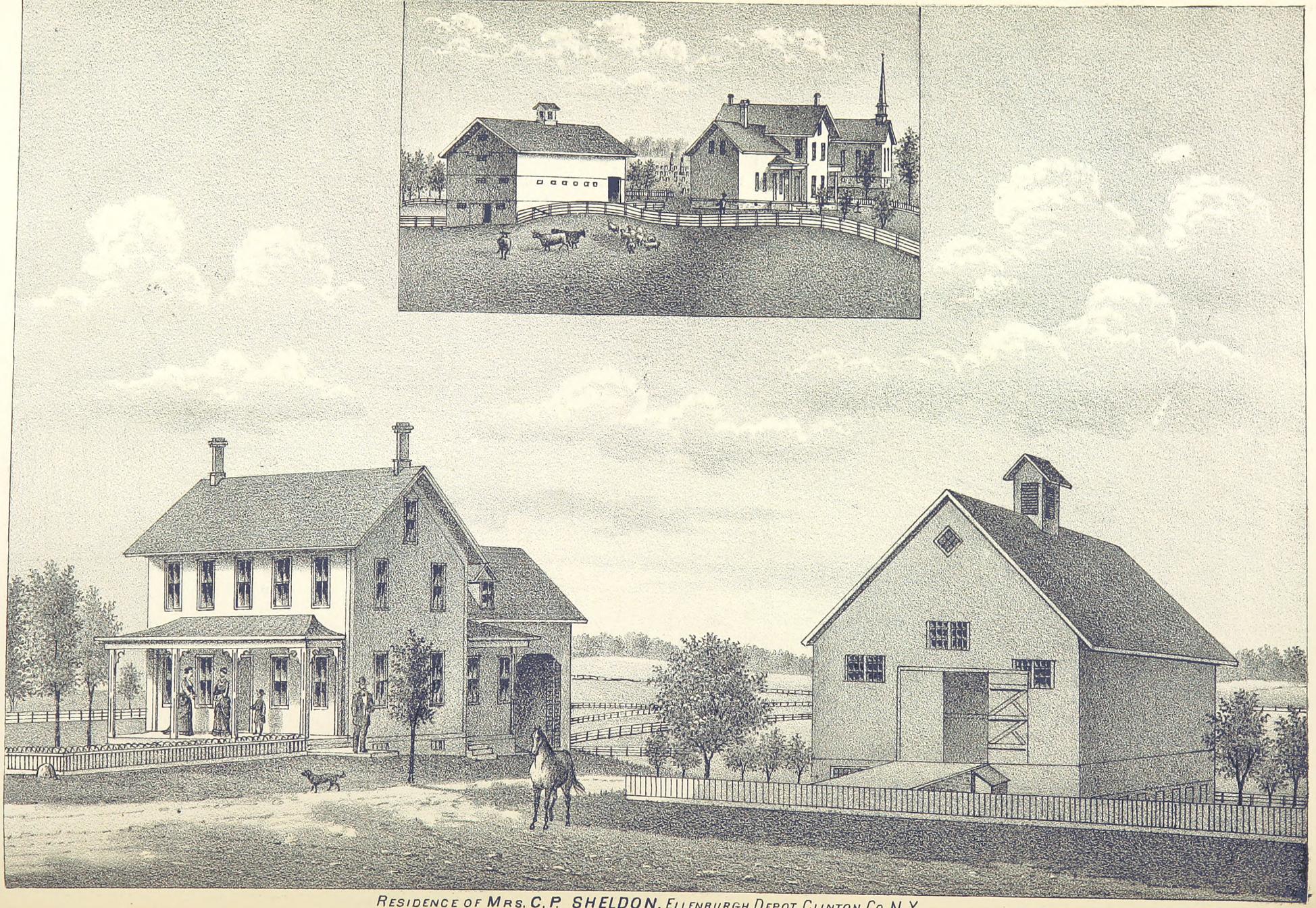
Before there was any circuit preaching in town a class of six members was organized by Rev. Mr. White, of which Alfred Blake, who lived in the south part of the town, was the leader. This class was organized either in Jarvis Pike's barn or in Isaac Fuller's house.

John Chase was the first circuit preacher to officiate in the town, and was on the circuit from 1841 to 1843. Joseph Wescott, Henry B. Taylor, Valentine M. Emery, Micajah Townsend, and Edwin Lyon followed next. Meetings were held at the residence of Isaac Fuller, in the old log school-house at the corners, at the houses of Patrick Cashman and Francis Barnaby, and sometimes in barns. An early quarterly meeting was held in Zachariah Vincent's barn, that stood near where Tabor Emerson now resides.

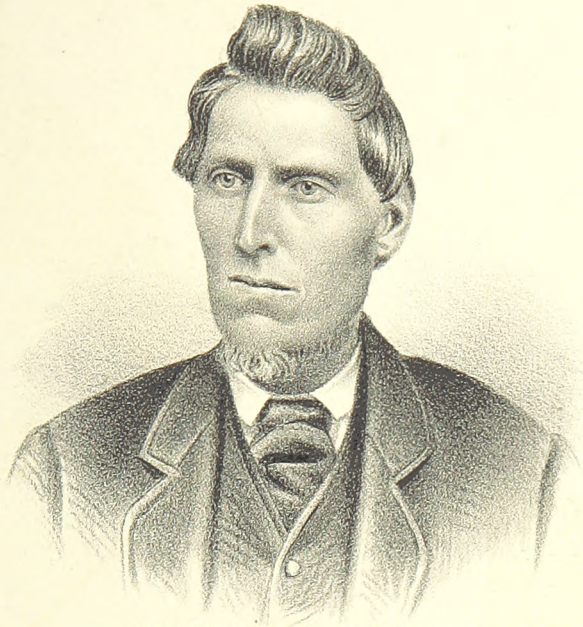
Reference has already been made in the history of the town to the building of the first church on the road leading from the corners to the centre.

A society was organized about the same time in the town. In 1855 the church edifice at the corners was built, and the strength of the movement in the town centred there. Some of the pastors of the church have been, 1851–52, D. B. McKinzie; 1853, S. S. Merrill; 1854, W. O. Peterson, A. F. Fenton; 1855–56, William Clark; 1857, Elisha B. Hoff; 1858–59, William Bedell; 1860–61, Joseph Cope;

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RESIDENCE OF MRS. C. P. SHELDON, ELLENBURGH DEPOT, CLINTON CO., N. Y.



CLINTON P. SHELDON

was a grandson of Jacob Sheldon and a son of Joel Sheldon, a native of Andover, Vt., who removed from Wilton, N. H., to the town of Ludlow, Vt., the early part of last century, and there located. He was poor, and at an early age the care and support of his father devolved upon him. He married Fidelia Pettigrew at Ludlow, Vt., and two of his children, Lawson and Lyman, were there born. He subsequently removed to South Reading, Vt., where his remaining four children—Clinton P., Cordelia, and Ambler and Amsdel (twins)—were born. About ten or twelve years after this he purchased several tracts of land in Clinton Co., N. Y., lying principally in the present towns of Ellenburgh, Mooers, and Altona. He also engaged in the lumbering business to some extent at Ellenburgh Depot. At a still later period of his life he removed to Nebraska, and there passed the remainder of his days.

Of the children of Joel Sheldon, Lawson and Lyman went to California in 1849 and 1851, respectively, and engaged in digging gold with some success. Lawson finally located in Nebraska, where he now resides. His brothers, Ambler and Amsdel, also settled there afterwards, and now live there. The widow of Joel Sheldon also lives with her sons. Lyman Sheldon settled at Ellenburgh Depot, where he became a prominent citizen. A sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this work. The daughter, Cordelia, died in infancy.

Clinton P. Sheldon, the subject of this sketch, was born at South Reading, Vt., May 11, 1834. He passed the earlier years of his life at work on his father's farm and in attendance upon the district schools of his day. Later on he enjoyed the advantages of an academic course at the Ludlow Academy, and for one term at Chester, Vt. He thus fitted himself for a public instructor, taught school at Plymouth, Vt., and subsequently, for three terms, at Ellenburgh Depot.

Mr. Sheldon at first purchased a farm at Reading, Vt., and occupied it for a time. Finally, in October, 1860, he purchased of his father a farm of one hundred acres (most of which is still owned by his family), at Ellenburgh Depot, and there established himself. It was a business motto of Joel Sheldon, which he rigidly enforced with his sons, "If you can't help yourselves I won't help you," so that the payments for the farm had to be made with as much regularity, and at as much self-sacrifice as though it had been purchased of a stranger.

Mr. Sheldon continued to clear up and cultivate his farm, occasionally teaching school, until the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion, when, in 1862, he enlisted in the 153d Regiment New York Volunteers. After a trying service of fourteen months he lost his health, power of speech, and received an honorable discharge for disability. This affliction remained as a shadow over his life for nearly ten years, his voice returning one month before his death, which occurred Sept. 9, 1872. Two years before his decease he established a store at Ellenburgh Depot, which he carried on until his death.

Mr. Sheldon was a man of great force of character, integrity, and uprightness. Republican in politics, he held aloof from public office, and filled only the ordinary town offices. He was a member and one of the founders of the Free-Will Baptist Church of Ellenburgh Depot and West Mooers, and remained a leading member of the congregation until his death. Besides his farm, he also owned other land in the vicinity, and he did much to build up and ornament the village in which he lived. Prior to his death, he planned the erection of a handsome house and barn for himself. He commenced the barn first, erecting the present structure, a previous one having been destroyed by fire in 1871. The attractive dwelling occupied by his family was built by them in 1876–77, in accordance with the plan of Mr. Sheldon. (A sketch of it appears elsewhere.)

Mr. Sheldon was married at Plymouth, Vt., Nov. 6, 1856, to Mary E., daughter of Andrus Baldwin, a native of Cavendish, Vt., and an influential citizen of Plymouth. Three children were the fruits of the union, —Irwin L., born April 9, 1858, at South Reading, Vt.; Abbie, born at Ellenburgh Depot, Dec. 28, 1861; and Cora M., born at the same place, April 23, 1872. These children all reside with their mother at Ellenburgh Depot, the son, Irwin L., having charge of the farm and looking after the interests of the estate.

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1862–63, M. A. Wicker; 1864–65, C. M. Clark; 1866–68, A. Hall; 1869, C. C. Gilbert; 1870, David N. Lewis; C. C. Curry; 1871–72, David N. Lewis; 1873, Stephen Palmer; 1874–75, L. A. Dibble; 1876–78; E. J. McKernan; 1879, Lewis L. Lawrence.

The charge formerly included a number of stations. These have been lessened by the erection of a separate station at Ellenburgh Depot. Preaching is still had in connection with the charge at the centre, on the turnpike, on West Hill, and at South Ellenburgh. The present membership of the church is 157; the Sabbath-school at the corners number 80; at the centre, 90 to 100; on the turnpike, 15; on West Hill, 30; and at South Ellenburgh, 20. The superintendent at the corners and on the turnpike is Wesley Cashman; at the centre, Jeremiah Potter; at South Ellenburgh, Orren Ormsby; and at West Hill (union school), W. W. McKinney is acting superintendent.

The trustees of the church are James Schutt, James Short, Dennis Cashman, Jeremiah Potter, John Haughran, Silas D. Hammond, Henry W. Hobbs, Wallace W. McKinney, and Wm. C. Tabor. The stewards are James Schutt Reuben W. Garlick, Silas D. Hammond, Reuben Barber, Orren Ormsby, Henry W. Hobbs, Wallace W. McKinney, Jeremiah Potter, and Wesley Cashman. The class-leaders are James Short and Reuben W. Garlick, at the corners; Jeremiah Potter, Wm. C. Tabor, and Silas D. Hammond, at the centre; Henry W. Hobbs and W. W. McKinney, on West Hill; and Reuben Barber, at South Ellenburgh.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ELLENBURGH.

The first service according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this township was performed in the building erected by Mr. Murray for public worship in the South settlement in the summer of 1854, by Rev. Mr. Franklin, of Mount Morris, N. Y.; second and third, by Rev. J. H. Coit, D.D., of Plattsburgh; fourth, by Rev. O. H. Staples, then of Champlain. The first missionary was appointed to this place Dec. 1, 1854,—Rev. H. A. Coit, who was to alternate between Ellenburgh and Centreville. He began his work Dec. 17, 1854, with a communicant-list of 16, and celebrated the holy communion for the first time in the township Feb. 25, 1855. Parish organized as St. Peter's Parish, Ellenburgh, 3d September, 1855. Wardens, R. W. Ransom, Samuel Fether; Vestrymen, George Higgins, Robert Emery, Adam Hawthorne, H. H. Rodden, John B. Hammond, S. Spear, C. C. Ransom, John Stevens. Rev. Joshua L. Harrison officiated as missionary after Mr. Coit's resignation, but left no record of services.

The church was consecrated by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, July 23, 1858.

Rev. George L. Neide held occasional services after Rev. Mr. Harrison resigned. In 1870 the Clinton County Associate Mission was formed, Rev. George C. Pennell, S.T.D., rector and priest in charge, and his assistant, Rev. R. S. Locke, was placed in charge from February to June, 1870, when he resigned, and Rev. J. N. T. Goss took his place.

Rev. G. C. Pennell was formally called to be rector of this parish April 14, 1871.

Bishop Doane made his first visitation July, 1869. March 17, 1873, measures were taken to procure the formal dissolution of the parish, and Dec. 18, 1873, all the books and records of the corporation were closed.

In the fall of 1876 the church was repaired inside and out. Dec. 31, 1877, Rev. G. C. Pennell resigned the charge of the mission.

Aug. 20, 1878, the work of the mission was again undertaken by Rev. Irving McElroy, M.A., rector of Rouse's Point, and has since remained under his care. No wardens; present number of families, about 8; communicants, nominally, 5.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, ELLENBURGH,

was organized about the year 1870. Informal meetings had been held several years prior to that date, and occasional preaching had occurred.

Among the prominent movers were Seymour L. Phelps, Israel Pickle, and Robert J. Oldham. A church edifice, 28 by 40, was erected a mile west of Ellenburgh Centre the year following, at an expense of $2000, and was dedicated in September, 1872.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. Sandford A. Warner, who assisted in the organization of the church. He remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Foster, who, after one year, was followed by Rev. L. O. Hathaway. Rev. S. A. Warner then returned for a year. The subsequent pastors have been Revs. R. E. Johnson, John Quay, and John Bartman, who is now on his second year.

The church is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of over 100. A Sabbath-school is held in union with other denominations. The church officers are: Trustees, William Goodspeed, Daniel McKinney, Patrick Gilmer; Stewards, Robert Carson, John Jackson, H. McKinney, Mrs. Mary Brown, William Goodspeed, —— Shults.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ELLENBURGH CORNERS,

was organized Jan. 9, 1857. The church edifice was built in 1859. The pastors of the church have been: 1857–60, Rev. Z. M. P. Luther, stated supply; 1861–62, Rev. R. R. Deming, stated supply; 1863–67, Rev. G. Hardy, stated supply; 1870, Rev. G. T. Everest, stated supply; 1871–74, Rev. S. H. Williams, stated supply. The elders have been: Ira B. Allen, Abner Kent, Ira T. Allen, R. B. Fuller, L. A. Lewis; and the deacons, Silas Spears and J. Dominy, under a Congregational form.

ELLENBURGH DEPOT AND WEST MOOERS FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized on May 30, 1868, by a council from the Lawrence Quarterly Meeting, New York, consisting of Rev. Messrs. R. Parks and M. Atwood. The session was held at the Green Valley school-house, in the town of Mooers, near Ellenburgh Depot.

At the same session, Rev. R. Parks was chosen pastor, Ozre J. Corliss deacon, and James Moore standing clerk. The church united with the Lawrence Quarterly Meeting.

The constituent members of the church were Betsy Skinner, James Moore, Susannah Moore, Ozro J. Corliss,

Ruby A. Corliss, Smith Lasell, Sarah A. Lasell, Alice R. Laport, Sarah Bond, Nathan N. Niles, Seth Bond. Benj. F. Hall, Polly Hall, Calista Huntley, and Hannah Boyce joined soon after.

Rev. R. Parks remained in charge of the church until the winter of 1871–72. Rev. S. W. Cowell united by letter May 26, 1872, and assumed charge of the church. He remained in the pastoral relation until May, 1876. He was succeeded at once by Rev. H. T. St. Clair, who remained until the summer of 1878. On June 1, 1878, Rev. A. J. Canney became pastor, and remained one year. The pastor in 1879 is Rev. G. H. Chapell, who assumed charge in August of that year.

The house of worship occupied by the church was completed in the spring of 1876. It was commenced in 1870, and meetings were held in the basement for several years afterwards. The lower part was dedicated on Nov. 9, 1870; the upper part in December, 1874.

The present membership of the church is over 70; size of Sabbath-school, an average of 60; a good library; Superintendent, O. J. Corliss.

The church officers are: Deacons, O. J. Corliss, Lewis Bundy, I. T. Allen; Clerk, James Moore; Trustees, O. J. Corliss, W. F. Dow, J. B. Dandrew.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, ELLENBURGH DEPOT.

This church was formerly a mission connected with Ellenburgh circuit.

In 1872, Rev. M. M. Curry joined the circuit as an assistant to Rev. Mr. Lewis, who was then in charge, and located at Ellenburgh Depot, where he remained one year. He was followed in 1873 by P. M. Hickok, a local preacher, who supplied the pulpit one year. During that year the church edifice was built at an expense of $3500, on land donated by Luther S. Carter.

In 1874, Rev. E. J. Guernsey was appointed by Conference to the charge, and remained two years. Rev. C. A. Bradford followed in 1876, '77, and '78. Rev. George W. Hughes, the present pastor, commenced his labors in 1879.

The membership of the church in the latter year is 129. The Sabbath-schools comprise 17 officers and teachers, and 135 scholars. Superintendent at depot, Luther S. Carter.

There are several preaching stations connected with the charge, of which Clinton Mills is one.

The Roman Catholics have a house of worship at Ellenburgh Corners, which belongs to the parish at Churubusco.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are several of these in the town, none of which are of special importance.

Probably the oldest is located at Ellenburgh Centre. It is a small, well-fenced yard, and much over-crowded. The oldest graves are said to have sunk out of sight, and no ancient stones are to be found in the yard. One of the oldest is the following: "Edith Vandusen, died Dec. 6, 1858, Æ 88 years." Another inscription reads, "Peter Templeton, died Jan. 12, 1865, in his 19th year. A member of Co. H, 69th Reg. N. Y. S. V."

Less than three miles west of Ellenburgh Centre is another small cemetery, and in the northwest corner of the town is still another.

At Ellenburgh Corners and Ellenburgh Depot are also small cemeteries.

SOCIETIES.

Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 572, *A. F. and A. M.*—This lodge worked under a dispensation granted by the Grand Master prior to a regular charter being issued to it.

The first regular communication was held on March 8, 1865. The leading officers then were: W. M., Samuel A. Hodgdon; S. W., Wm. H. Sawyer; J. W., John W. Havens; Treas., E. H. Dominy; Sec., A. G. Walker.

The first degrees conferred in the lodge were on March 22, 1865, when Charles W. Hutchins received the degree of Entered Apprentice.

The lodge was regularly chartered July 3, 1865, and was instituted July 18th following. The Masters of the lodge have been Samuel A. Hodgdon, John W. Havens, Luther S. Carter, and Alonzo Dominy.

The officers of the lodge in 1879 are: W. M., John W. Havens; S. W., A. Dominy; J. W., B. Harrigan; Treas., L. S. Carter; S., A. M. Sargeant; S. D., A. H. Boynton; J. D., Levi Holt; M. of C., R. N. Taylor, Seth Strong; Tyler, G. W. Smith. The membership is 38.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The first child born in the town was Lloyd Rogers Hinds. He was named after Lloyd Rogers, and received a farm of 50 acres for the name.

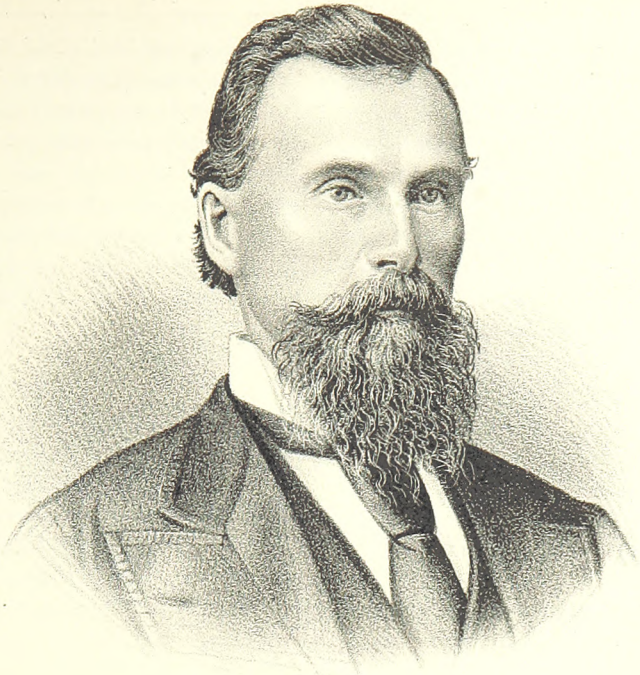
The first marriage was that of Smith Delamater and Phœbe Easterbrook.

Many stories of hardships endured by the first settlers could be related. Mr. Lewis Forkey brought from Peru two bushels of meal through to Ellenburgh on his back to supply the wants of his family; this, with meat such as could then be easily procured in the woods, was considered a feast fit for a king.

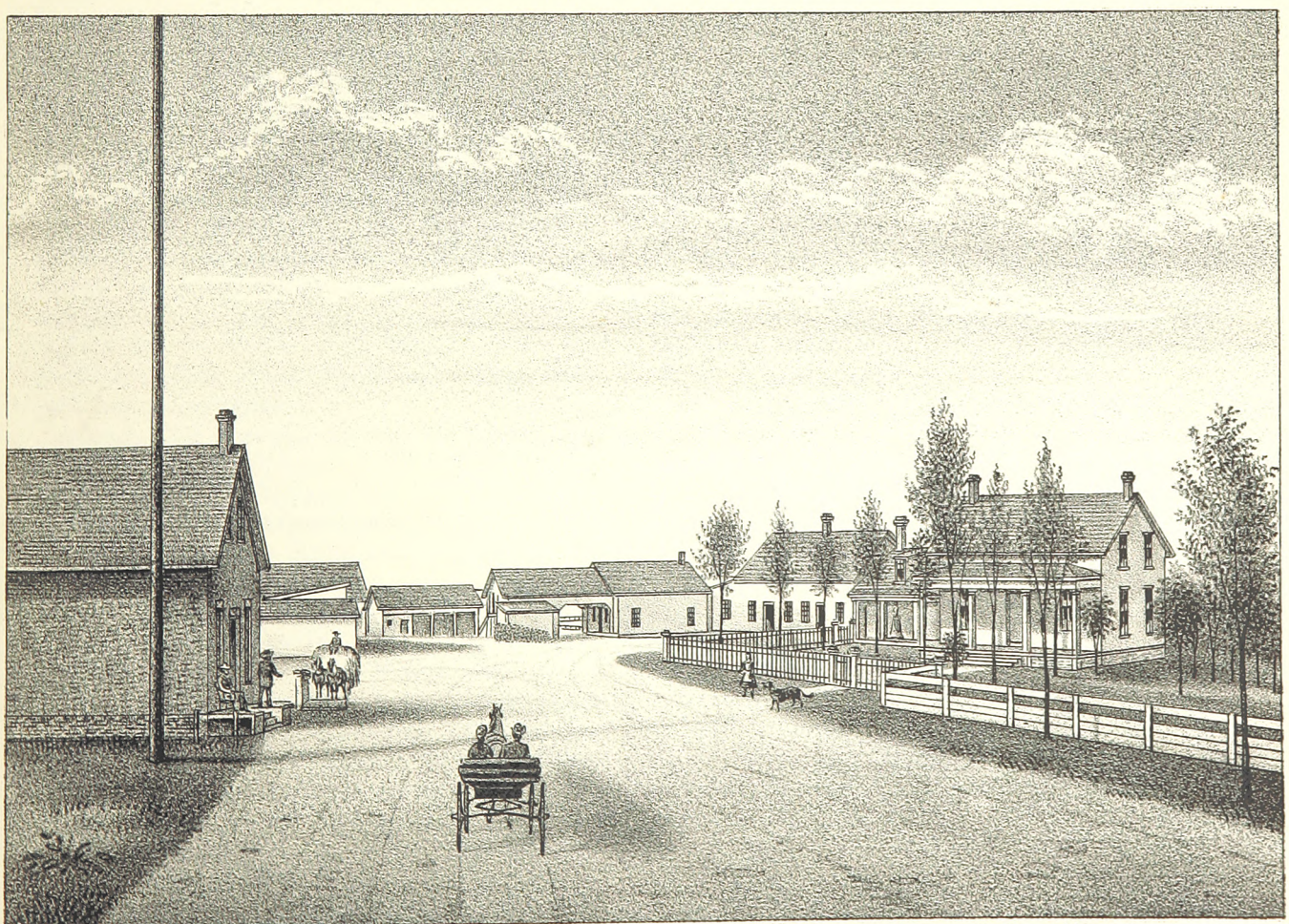
Before Mr. Murray built the grist-mill at the centre, the pioneers were obliged to carry their grain to Mooers or Schuyler Falls to be ground, and those who were not fortunate enough to own a horse were obliged to carry the same on their backs.

Many hundred pounds of salt have been made and carried to Canada on the backs of the manufacturers, and tea, tobacco, rice, and such articles of food and luxury brought home the same way.

A son of the late Henry Shutts tells the following story of the pioneer life of his father: One night as he was about to return home as usual, Mrs. Ransom gave him a goose to take to his wife, which he carried home in a basket. As he was near where Barney Harrigan now lives, his team became very much frightened and refused to proceed. As Mr. Shutts could see nothing to cause this sudden fright, he goaded them, and at last they began to run, and ran all the way to the lake road near where Pope & Williams' forge now is. When he met two of his neighbors, he overheard one of them remark, "See what a large dog Mr. Shutts has got on his sled." As the night was very dark, Mr. Shutts could see nothing to cause this remark, as he knew he had no dog with him. On reaching home he



JOHN HAUGHRAN.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HAUGHRAN, ELLENBURGH CENTER, CLINTON CO., N.Y.

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unyoked his oxen and turned them into the stable, and went into the house and told his wife of her present. Mrs. Shutts sent her two daughters to take care of the goose; when they got to the sled they saw what proved to be a huge wolf keeping watch over the goose. The girls, being frightened, made such a noise that the whole family came to the rescue, and the wolf, being frightened, took to the woods, and was seen no more. Mr. Shutts firmly believed that Mr. Wolf had been his riding companion all those lonely four miles.

INDUSTRIAL.

The leading industrial pursuit of the inhabitants of the town has been that of agriculture, to which the fertile soil and arable fields of the town lend every encouragement.

A great deal of manufacturing has also been done in the town, and lumbering has occupied much time and attention.

In 1824, John R. Murray erected the first saw-mill built in town, on or near where the grist-mill of J. Haughran now stands. This was built for the benefit of the inhabitants solely, not as a money-making investment In 1830, Mr. Murray added a grist-mill, situated on the same side of the river and a few rods below the saw-mill. And in the same year Messrs. E. and I. R. Carpenter put up a saw-mill on the site of the Webster starch-factory. This they ran with their own hands mostly, sawing timber for building purposes, etc., until 1852.

In 1853, R. S. Webster and C. H. Dow, of New Hampshire, came to the centre, and bought the mill privilege of E. and I. R. Carpenter, brothers, and built a first-class starch-factory. The farmers contracted their potatoes with Messrs. Webster & Dow. They paid cash for their potatoes, and this gave farming a new impetus. The soil of Ellenburgh proved excellent for potatoes, and the farmers seldom failed to harvest a good crop. This was the first starch-factory built in town, and has been run successfully ever since. Mr. Dow after five years sold to Messrs. R. S. and H. Webster, who managed the business till 1867, when Horace Webster died, and the factory has been run by different parties since, but always paying a good profit on capital. The first five years this factory was run they ground over 40,000 bushels of potatoes each year, and in 1855 they ground 53,000.

In 1858, A. S. Marshall & Co. built the second starch-mill at the centre, which has been also a decided success. At the death of Mr. Marshall, Maj. John L. Carter, the junior partner, became the senior partner, with Mr. Freeman Vilas, of Plattsburgh, as junior, under the firm-name of Carter & Vilas. This firm is located at the corners.

Mr. Murray offered to deed to any responsible company the mill-privilege where the old grist- and saw-mills stood, built by his father years before, if they would agree to build a grist-mill and always keep it in repair for custom grinding. This offer was accepted by Col. Perry, of Perry's Mills, in this county, who, in company with William Cressey, built a grist-mill on the south side of the river in 1854, and the next year built a gang-saw mill on the north side of the river, using water from the same dam. These mills have been run every year since. They are now owned by J. Haughran. The grist-mill was originally built of stone, and was taken down in 1873 and a substantial frame erected on the old foundation.

On the west branch of the river, above the centre, an early mill was operated by C. N. Templeton, and above that one by Benjamin Hobbs. On Magoon's or Shutt's Brook, James Short built and operated quite an early mill, that has now disappeared. Henry Shutts had one early on the same stream, still standing in a dilapidated condition.

A fine steam saw-mill was erected by R. S. & H. Webster a number of years ago on the river, about two and a half miles south of the centre, at an expense of upwards of $30,000. Here they made shingles, clapboards, laths, etc., for several years. It was burned about 1873. About half a mile distant a saw-mill was soon after erected by Seymour L. Phelps, and was enlarged and repaired in 1878, and a steam apparatus added. Here Mr. Phelps carries on a successful business in the manufacture of shingles, clapboards, etc.

Frederick and George Rosman built the mill above Ellenburgh Corners about 1849, and ran it several years in connection with B. S. Phelps. It was operated afterwards by Ransom, Fisher & Co. and J. E. Schutt, and is now owned by Carter & Vilas. Ransom, Fisher & Co. built the starch-factory on same privilege, about 1855 or 1856, which is also owned and successfully operated by Carter & Vilas.

Anson Baker built an early saw-mill on the river, about two miles from the Holt saw-mill, near centre.

Above the Ransom mill, less than a mile, Joseph R. Emerson built and operated a mill as early as 1850, which is now rotted away.

Aaron Sawyer, a tanner, came to Ellenburgh Corners in 1851, and purchased the water-power below the bridge, where he built an immense tannery for sole-leather. At first the works were run by water, but in 1868 a steam-mill was added. These works consisted of a main building, 228 by 40 feet, with an L, 40 by 40 feet, a finishing, 60 by 40 feet, and a number of other buildings. The main buildings were two stories high, and furnished with vats, machinery, and all the appliances of a first-class tannery, with a capacity of 18,000 hides per year. This important industry was carried on nearly twenty-five years, until June 17, 1877, when it was entirely destroyed by fire.

The work of rebuilding was at once begun, and the present buildings were completed and set in operation about Dec. 1, 1877. They consist of a dry-house, 30 by 80 feet, a yard building, 228 by 40 feet, containing 150 vats, each 4 by 8 feet, and 5½ feet deep, containing machinery and other paraphernalia.

The present capacity of the works is about 12,000 to 15,000 hides per year, affording steady employment for about 12 hands, each workman being capable of turning off on an average 1000 hides per year. This amount of work requires from 1200 to 1500 cords of bark annually, the former works having consumed from 20,000 to 25,000 cords. The greatest distance which bark is hauled is about ten miles. The present proprietors of the tannery are E. Sawyer, of Malone, and W. Sawyer, of Boston, sons of the original owner. The establishment has been one of the most important ones on the stream during the past twenty-five years, adding in no small degree to the prosperity of the town.

A finishing-room, 32 by 60 feet, was added in 1879, and contains a rolling-machine for finishing, run by a portable engine of about 16 horse-power. The hides are obtained from Boston, and after being finished are returned there.

Connected with the tannery are about 16 acres of land. Besides this the firm own a farm of 50 acres, under a good state of cultivation, including 20 acres of hops. E. Sawyer owns a farm of about equal size besides. Six tenements belonging to the firm are occupied by its employees. The Messrs. Sawyer are also members of the mercantile firm of James Higgins & Co., at the corners.

Manufacturing operations were also early undertaken at Ellenburgh Depot and vicinity. Sullivan & Phelps owned the greater part of the land there as an ore-bed.

In 1849, Hurlburt & Ames built the dam at the depot, erected a saw-mill upon it, and operated it until 1855, when it was destroyed by fire. It remained vacant for some time, but finally came into the possession of Wm. Cressey and Morris Perry, who erected the mill at present on the site, in 1860–61. Mr. Perry died soon after, and Wm. Cressey operated it alone. It then passed into the hands of John Humphrey and Carter & Vilas, in turn. Luther S. Carter owned it in 1879, and was engaged principally in the manufacture of shingles.

In 1853, Samuel Comer built a grist-mill about half a mile below the Hurlburt mill, and within the boundaries of the town of Altona. It is now owned and operated by James Atwood, his son-in-law.

In 1852, A. S. Marshall engaged in the manufacture of lumber in a mill on lot 21, at the depot. In 1854, L. S. Carter purchased a half-interest, and operated the mill, in connection with Mr. Marshall, until 1858. Mr. Carter then ran the mill until its destruction by fire, in 1875.

In 1862 or 1863, Samuel Corner built a saw-mill half a mile below his grist-mill, which is now owned by his family, but is not in operation.

C. W. Rich erected a mill for the manufacture of barrel-staves, at the depot, about 1862, and operated it for about ten years, and until its destruction by fire.

David Taylor and John Hoy also operated early saw-mills near the depot, but within the town of Altona.

MILITARY.

The military history of Ellenburgh is necessarily brief. During the only war that has cursed the country since her existence as a town—the great Rebellion of 1861–65—she manifested the most sterling patriotism, and furnished to the army a very large proportion of her citizens. The bonds issued by the town in payment of bounties, and for other war purposes, were promptly sustained by the people.

The following list of soldiers who served in the army in behalf of the town was prepared in accordance with the provisions of chapter 690, of the laws of 1865, by Simeon F. Webster, town clerk:

Joseph Deome, 32d N. Y. Regt.; James Morehead, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt., wounded; Martin C. Goodell, sergt., Co. A, 92d N. Y. Regt.; Hollis M. Goodell, Co. A, 92d N. Y. Regt., wounded; Wilbur Goodell, Co. A, 92d N. Y. Regt.; Milo B. Goodell, N. Y. H. Art.; Walford Ladue, 5th N. Y. Cav.; Richard Ward, 5th N. Y. Cav.; Hardy Honsinger, 5th Vt. Regt.; Robert Perrigo, 96th N. Y. Regt., re-enl. 1863, pro. to sergt.; Jed. G. Booth, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Lawrence Potter, Co. B, 115th N. Y. Regt.; Jonathan Heading, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt.; Samuel W. Pickle, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt., re-enl. 42d Mass. Regt.; Orlando Pickle, 42d Mass. Regt.; Wm. Cashman, sergt., Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt.; George Cashman, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Wesley Cashman, 14th N. Y. Regt.; Samuel Fullon, 118th N. Y. Regt.; Wm. M. Green, 118th N. Y. Regt.; Oliver Wells, 16th N. Y. Regt.; George W. McIntyre, 192d N. Y Regt.; Benjamin J. Magoon, 83d N. Y. Regt., wounded in face; Walter J. Dillenback, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt., prisoner at Libby prison, Richmond, Va., four and a half months; Winslow W. Dillenback, 192d N. Y. Regt.; Francis Arno, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Peter Moblo, 12th N. H. Regt.; John Pelkey, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Wm. H. Blow, Co. D, 15th N. Y. Cav.; Moses P. Blow, 16th N. Y. Cav.; Francis Parody, 102d N. Y. Regt.; Joseph Page, corp., 153d N. Y. Regt.; Rollin Hutchins, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; John W. Hawks, 192d N. Y. Regt.; Nelson Holt, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Martin Haff, Frank S. Willard, 26th N. Y. Cav.; Eugene Gowkey, 5th N. Y. Regt.; Jacob Fountain, 2d N. Y. Cav.; Thomas Creaser, sergt. and color-bearer, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Wm. W. Sweet, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Thomas Barber, corp., Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; Antoine Shatraus, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Chas. E. Gordon, 96th N. Y. Regt., re-enl.; Albert H. Prescott, 15th N. Y. Cav.; Chas. Egeware, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Martin Worden, Co. D, 96th N. Y. Regt., re-enl.; Adams Borr, 17th Vt. Regt.; George Bennett, Co. A, 12th N. Y. Regt., re-enl. Co. E, 16th N. Y. Cav.; Peter Rock, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt., com. 1st lieut., in 146th N. Y. Regt.; Merrill B. Hammond, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Edward K. Sherman, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Jacob Vandusen, ironclad "Tennessee;" Enos Goslaw, 96th N. Y. Regt.; George Higgins, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; David Templeton, 46th N. Y. Regt., lost left eye in action; Chas. N. Templeton, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Eng.; Clarence D. McLean, 16th N. Y. Regt.; George W. Green, 16th N. Y. Regt.; John L. Carter, 1st lieut., 118th N. Y. Regt., wounded and taken prisoner, right arm amputated, pro. to adjt. and disch.; Thomas Moore, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Eng., re-enl.; Amasa Moore, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Eng.; Hiram Vanornum, 16th N. Y. Regt., trans. to Signal Corps; Alvah S. Hows, Co. H, 60th N. Y. Regt., re-enl.; Romeo Emerson, 1st N. Y. Regt.; Daniel Vincent, 96th N. Y. Regt., re-enl.; Jos. Blanchard, Co. H, 60th N. Y. Regt., re-enl. 153d N. Y. Regt.; Patrick Joice, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Henry Muckler; John Emery, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt., wounded in right hand; Wm. S. Morgan, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt.; Sands N. Pike, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Regt., re-enl. 153d N. Y. Regt.; Amos Wells, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; Enos A. Drake, 16th N. Y. Regt.; Nelson Rushford; Joseph A. Moore, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; Oscar A. Hoit, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Elam Morgan, 14th N. Y. H. Art., taken prisoner, June 17, 1864, and not heard from; Thomas Oldham, 91st N. Y. Regt.; Walter Moore, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Thomas Moore, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Joseph Beckett, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; William Alexander, 118th N. Y. Regt.; Jacob Clark, 17th N. Y. Regt.; John O. Ward, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Wm. E. Laport, 96th N. Y. Regt., re-enl. and pro. to sergt.; Edward Laport, 192d N. Y. Regt.; Alexander Bombard, 24th Mass. Regt.; Oscar Bombard, 4th N. H. Regt.; Samuel Barnaby, 16th N. Y. Regt.; Lyman Brown, 1st N. Y. Eng.; James W. Stornes, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; Tabor Way, Co. B, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; James Finley; George Finley; Chas. L. Taylor, corp., 13th N. Y. H. Art.; Alexander Labombard, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Wm. Henry, 1st N. Y. Cav.; Wm. C. H. Henry, 1st N. Y. Cav.; Myron Doody, 64th N. Y. Regt.; Wm. Holden, 96th N. Y. Regt., P. Moore, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Eng.; Platt J. Vandusen, Co. E, 15th N. Y. Cav., taken prisoner the morning of Lee's surrender, but given up the same night; Joseph Hobbs, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt.; Ruel K. Boynton, Co. M, 15th N. Y. Cav., lost his speech; Loomis Foxtune, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Julius Welch, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Ezra Begor, trans. to 97th and 94th N. Y. Vols., wounded in left leg; Gardner T. Warner, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Albert Hackett, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Solon Begor, 96th N. Y. Regt., wounded in left arm; Truman H. Warner, Co. I, 118th N. Y. Regt.; Wm. H. Kennon, Co. F, 15th N. Y. Cav.; Joseph Washer, 193d N. Y. Regt.; Matthew S. Lillie, 1st Vt. H. Art.; Albert Lillie, sergt., Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; George Ames, 98th N. Y. Regt., re-enl.; Nelson Ashline, 15th N. Y. Cav., lost his speech; Joshua B. Hobbs, sergt., 83d N. Y. Regt., trans. to 94th N. Y. Regt., and was wounded in right arm; Peter E. Blow, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; David L. Blow, 96th N. Y. Regt., re-enl. in 15th N. Y. Cav.; Benj. Bell, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; Ephraim Nichols, 192d N. Y. Regt.; John A. Collins, 11th Vt. Regt.; Harvey Collins, 98th N. Y. Regt.; Wm. Fifield, Co. G, 92d N. Y. Regt.; Silas A. Smith, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Edgar Shutts, 96th N. Y. Regt., wounded in right arm; R. C. D. Spears, 98th N. Y. Regt.; James Smith, corp., re-enl.; Wallace McKinney, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Harvey McKinney, Co. K, 118th N. Y. Regiment; Daniel McKinney, 118th N. Y. Regt.; Winslow Z. Watson, 15th N. Y. Regt., re-enl. 15th N. Y. Cav.; Oscar Bulis, Co. M, 15th N. Y. Cav.; Rufus D. Cole, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Francis Bell; Elihu Hall, Co. H, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; Eli Gilbert, 98th N. Y. Regt.; Sanford L. Kent, Co. M, 15th N. Y. Cav.; Hall Boynton, 96th N. Y. Regt., re-enl.; Harrison C. Ormsby, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Luther Stafford, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Sylvanus Stafford, 2d N. H. Regt.; Peter Trucutt; Chas. Stogdale, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Daniel M. Ackerson, Co. H, 60th N. Y. Regt.; Eli Kent, Co. B, 92d N. Y. Regt., re-enl.; David Dinnow, Co. G, 14th N. Y. H. Art., taken prisoner and disch.; Simeon Dinnow, Co. G, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; Stoughton Mix, sergt., 1st N. Y. Eng., re-enl.; Reuben M. Magoon, 6th Vt. Regt., killed in battle of Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862; Joseph Hawkins, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt., died; Jason Holt, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt., died; June Daley, 96th N. Y. Regt., died 1862; Edward F. Perrigo, 96th N. Y. Regt., died 1862; Hiram F. Flanders, 153d N. Y. Regt., died 1864; John Gilmer, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt., died

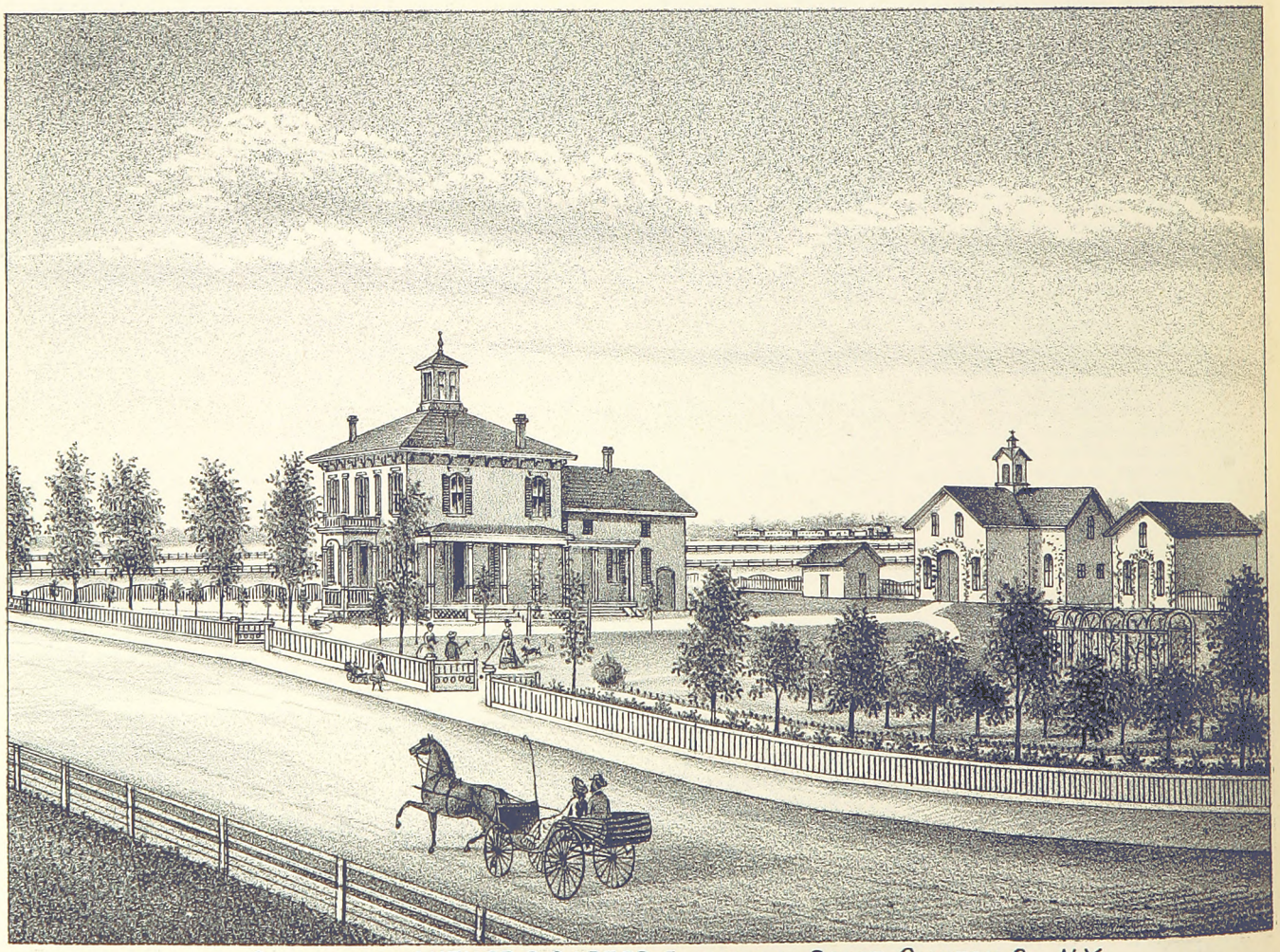
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LUTHER S. CARTER.



RESIDENCE OF LUTHER S. CARTER, ELLENBURGH DEPOT, CLINTON, CO., N.Y.

June 20, 1863; Robert Gilmer, 91st N. Y. Regt., died 1865; Chamberlin N. Hoit, died 1863; Edward Vosburgh, 153d N. Y. Regt., died 1864; Chas. H. Cole, Co. M, 15th N. Y. Cav., died 1864; Melvin W. Stearns, 77th N. Y. Regt., died 1862; James B. Thompson, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt., died 1864; Wesley Kent, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt., killed in battle near Fort Darling, Va., May 12, 1864; Horace Reynolds, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt., died 1864; Andrew J. McCoy, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Eng., died 1863; Chas. H. McLean, Co. I, 11th New York Cavalry, promoted to corporal, shipwrecked Dec. 23, 1864; Leslie Hartford, 153d N. Y. Regt., died 1864; Andrew Arno, 118th N. Y. Regt., re-enl.; James H. Vanarnum, 16th and 121st N. Y. Regt., died; Horace Vanarnum, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Eng., died 1865; John Vincent, 153d N. Y., died 1864; Josiah Taft, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt., died 1864; Henry Wells, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt., died 1864; Lester M. Bond, 60th N. Y. Regt., killed at Aquia Creek, May 3, 1863; Benj. F. Laport, Co. D, 172d N. Y. Regt., died 1864; Nelson Grant, 96th N. Y. Regt., died 1862; Reuben D. Fairfield, 96th N. Y. Regt., died 1862; Julius A. D. Fisk, 5th Vt. Regt., killed in Seven Days' battle, near Richmond, Va., June 29, 1862; Samuel Fisk, 5th Vt. Regt., died 1864; Alonzo Kent, Co. B, 92d N. Y. Regt., died 1862; Albert Vanbuskirk, Co. B, 118th N. Y. Regt., pro. to corp., killed at battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; Alfred Collins, 98th N. Y. Regt., died at Andersonville prison, Georgia, October, 1864; Carlos C. Pike, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt., died 1862; Samuel Wrisley, 96th N. Y. Regt., died 1862; Chas. Magin, 96th N. Y. Regt., died at Plattsburgh; Michael Rhodden, sergt., 96th N. Y. Regt., died of wounds received at battle of Fair Oaks, Va.; Andrew Chisholm, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Wm. Rhodden, Co. K, 96th N. Y. Regt., killed in action; Chas. Stogdale, 4th Vt. Regt.; Joseph Rhodden, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Regt., re-enl. 153d N. Y. Regt.; Chas. Jackson, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; John Abare, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Reuben Lloyd, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt., died 1863; Abram McIntyre, Co. K, 153d N. Y. Regt., died 1863; Calvin H. Pike, capt., 153d N. Y. Regt.; David Nichols, Co. I, 122d N. Y. Regt.; Alexander Gordon; Mitchell Laduke, 16th N. Y. Regt.; Seth Stafford, 16th N. Y. Regt.; John Sharp, 16th N. Y. Regt.; David Levernway, 60th N. Y. Regt.; Moses Hayward, 60th N. Y. Regt.; John Stearns, 60th N. Y. Regt.; Myers Ackerson, 60th N. Y. Regt.; John McClome, 60th N. Y. Regt.; Julius Dailey, 96th N. Y. Regt., died; Artemas Oliver, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Albert Brown, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Alonzo Shutts, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Hall Boynton, 96th N. Y. Regt., re-enlisted; Albert Lafaryer, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Henry Bagor, 96th N. Y. Regt.; David Vincent, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Stillman Tryan, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Myron Tryan, 96th N. Y. Regt.; John Ackerson, 96th N. Y. Regt., died; George Ackerson, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Samuel Moffett, 96th N. Y. Regt.; John Grant, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Josiah Knights, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Augustus Riley, Jr., 96th N. Y. Regt.; John Rogers, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Jefferson Clark, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Wm. Platt, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Frederick Carpenter, 92d N. Y. Regt.; George Collins, 92d N. Y. Regt.; Warren Clark, 92d N. Y. Regt.; George Clark, 92d N. Y. Regt.; Nehemiah Donnes, 92d N. Y. Regt.; S. D. Lampman, 92d N. Y. Regt.; Peter Lampman, 92d N. Y. Regt.; Edward Rosman, engineer, re-enlisted; 'Squire Rosman, engineer; Samuel Fulton, 118th N. Y. Regt.; William Alexander, 118th N. Y. Regt.; Ebenezer Martin, 118th N. Y. Regt.; John W. Hasseltine, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Henry Taft, 153d N. Y. Regt.; John Ingleson, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Ashton Hayward, 77th N. Y. Regt.; Wm. H. Avery, 153d N. Y. Regt., died; Albert W. Green, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Geo. Gold, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Jacob Clark, 77th N. Y. Regt.; Leonard Stearns, 77th N. Y. Regt.; Micajah Collins, 14th Reg. Inf.; Wm. Collins, 14th Reg. Inf.; Joseph Collins, 14th Reg. Inf.; Robert Sample; Thomas Minor, 118th N. Y. Regt.; J. K. Ladd, 153d N. Y. Regt.; Edgar Brown; J. Moore; Joseph Mousso; Wm. Danidie, 115th U. S. Inf.; Wm. Nash, 15th U. S. Inf.; John Harris, James McKirdy, Richard Mayhew, Malcolm McLean, all 15th U. S. Inf.; Moulton Magoon; Alonzo Stearns; Haslam Fisk; Peter Shehan; Alexander Cox, John Gallagher, Thomas Smith, Richard C. Ketchum, 1st Bat. Vet. Res. Corps; George S. Thayer, 15th U. S. Inf.; James R. Smith, 14th U. S. Inf.; David R. Pullis, 14th U. S. Inf.; Thomas Nolan, 15th U. S. Inf.; Henry A. Smith, Calvin Meeker, Frederick Doss, Anthony Burch, 1st Bat. Vet. Res. Corps.; John Moore, Wm. Greggs, Thos. Wessey, all in 15th U. S. Inf.; Jacob Vandusen, Henry Demat, James Ward, George Thompson, Alex. Clark, John McElroy, John Riley, Joseph Pope, Joseph Bushey; Joseph R. Blow, Co. D, 15th N. Y. Cav.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LUTHER S. CARTER

was born at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1828, where his father was early engaged in manufacture. His boyhood days were spent mainly in attendance upon the district school and academy. When sixteen years of age he taught school for three months in the winter in the small schoolhouse in the Zephaniah Platt district. He afterwards worked with his father in the shoe-shop and tannery of the latter. He then entered the store of Benjamin Ketcham as a clerk, where he remained less than two years, afterwards clerking for Vilas & Crosby for a time.

In January, 1854, Mr. Carter removed to the town of Ellenburgh, N. Y., and formed a partnership with A. S. Marshall, who was the owner of a saw-mill there, and who was also engaged in the mercantile business. This connection continued for nearly four years, when Mr. Carter bought out the interest of Mr. Marshall in the property at Ellenburgh Depot, and carried it on individually.

When Mr. Carter took up his residence at this point the country was new and wild, less than twenty acres being cleared. He at once took up the task of improving the locality, and much of its present attractive appearance is due to his industry, energy, and business enterprise. A sketch of his own handsome residence, one of the chief attractions of Ellenburgh Depot, appears in this work. Mr. Carter now conducts the leading store in the place, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of shingles in a large mill which stands near the railroad depot. He has also furnished a great deal of wood and large quantities of ties to the railroad company, and he owns a great deal of real estate in the locality.

In religious convictions Mr. Carter is a Methodist, a church in which he was reared, and of which he has ever proven a staunch supporter. He is a leading and prominent member of the church at Ellenburgh Depot, contributed liberally to the fund for the erection of the church edifice, and is an earnest Sunday-school worker. He has also been an active and energetic promoter of the cause of temperance in the town, and was one of the chief founders of a lodge of Good Templars that formerly existed in the town, and which was the means of doing much permanent good therein.

Until the dissolution of the old Whig party Mr. Carter was identified with that political body. Later he passed naturally into the Republican party, was a firm supporter of the war, and held a high place in the councils of his party, his name having been frequently urged for the Legislative nomination from Clinton County. He has held a large number of minor offices, was highway commissioner of Ellenburgh in 1854, and justice of the peace in 1856 or 1857, an office which he has held, more or less, ever since. He has been postmaster at Ellenburgh Depot since 1859, with the exception of a brief interregnum of six weeks, during the change of base in the Johnson administration, when he acted for James Roach, who failed to qualify, and Mr. Carter was reappointed. He was supervisor of Ellenburgh in 1877 and 1878, and deputy internal revenue assessor for two years.

July 13, 1852, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Delia A., daughter of Levi Marshall, of Plattsburgh, who is still his excellent helpmeet. Three children were born to the union, only one of whom is now living. The home of Mr. Carter is very pleasant, and many have reason to remember with pleasure the warm and generous hospitality that is there dispensed.

H. H. RUST, M.D.

The family of Dr. Rust for a considerable period before his birth had been settled on a fine farm situated on the old Military Turnpike in the western part of Chateaugay, Franklin Co., to which place Deacon Obed Rust and his wife, Susannah,—the doctor's paternal grandparents,—had removed from Connecticut (stopping at Wells, Vt., for one year) about the time of our last war with Great Britain. Here they lived with their seven children (five boys and two girls) in comfortable circumstances for many years. Hiram, the father of the subject of the present sketch, was the eldest of the five brothers, William, Aloney, Robert, and Jordan. Susan, who married the late Dr. Paddock, of Chateaugay, was two years his senior, and Matilda, who married William Derby, of Chateaugay, was about two years his junior. The family record prior to the time of Deacon Rust's emigration from Connecticut is rather imperfect. Dr. Rust long ago determined to trace the exact origin of the family, but as yet has been unable to obtain information that is fully satisfactory. The name at present is an uncommon one, but seventy years ago it was one that occurred frequently in Coventry, Conn., and it is believed that all in that place by that name were of the same blood, and that two brothers of the name were emigrants from England in early colonial times. Some of the family were ship-owners and sea-captains. The famous optical instrument manufacturer, Clarence Rust, of London, England, claims relationship with the brothers Rust, who own extensive salt-works in Michigan, and who are descendants of one of the ancient families of Coventry. Dr. Rust's father received a good common-school education, and was a superior mathematician. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Mary Hall, of West Chateaugay. He was an excellent house architect and builder, and in the winter of 1837 removed with his wife to Huntingdon, Canada, where he rented and occupied the place well known as the Rose farm, where the father of Sir John Rose has resided for the last forty years, and where the subject of this sketch was born April 21, 1837. Dr. Rust in early life was intimately acquainted with the present Sir John Rose, and with the family of Col. Reid, with whose sons and daughters he studied at the common school at Athelstan, about a mile from the Rose farm, whither his family removed during the second year of their residence in Canada. At seven years of age he removed with his parents to Burke, N. Y., but never lived there long at a time. At the age of nine he was sent back to the school at Athelstan with his next younger brother, Benjamin. From eleven to fourteen years of age he attended in an irregular way the district school at North Burke. During a part of his fifteenth year he and his brother Benjamin were taught grammar and mathematics at home by Mr. Henri Stewart, a graduate of Oxford College, England. In his sixteenth and seventeenth years he attended school at the Huntingdon Academy. His studies were always of a desultory character. He read general literature extensively from his twelfth to his twenty-fourth year, at which time (1861) he enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States, and went with his regiment to Virginia. In 1863, broken in health, he received an honorable discharge from the army, and went to Boston, Mass., where he located as an army recruiting agent. Here he commenced the study of medicine, at first without a preceptor, but afterwards he was directed in some of his reading by a regular practitioner, and attended a part of a course of lectures. After about four years of disconnected study of medicine, and two years' study and experience as an optician, he returned to Burke. From this place he removed, in the spring of 1872, to Ellenburgh Depot, and opened an office at Comer's Corners. He had given particular attention to the study of *forensic* medicine, and had already commenced to write a work on medical jurisprudence. At this place he was at once a successful practitioner, and his practice became such that he was obliged for a time to discontinue the work of writing. In October, 1872, he married Mrs. Estella C. Sheldon, a daughter of Leander Dunham, formerly of Beekmantown, N. Y., now of Princeton, Minn. Circumstances had compelled him to defer attending medical lectures after his return to New York State until 1874–75, when he attended two courses, and received his degree from the medical department of the University of Vermont. His love of books keeps him in their company during the most of his leisure time. He is never idle, and loves best of all to indulge in writing for the press.

Accompanying this brief sketch may be seen fine sectional views of Dr. Rust's beautiful residence, planned by himself and his wife, whose tastes in such matters are always very similar to his own.

Dr. Rust has two living brothers, Stanley William, of Burke, N. Y., and Daniel Anthony, of San Francisco, Cal. He has one living sister, Mrs. Henry Garlick, of Middlebury, Vt., with whom his mother, Mrs. Mary Brigham, resides. His father died in his forty-seventh year,—about twenty-five years ago. His brothers, Benjamin and John, are dead. They were younger than himself, and older than his living sister and brothers. Three sisters died in infancy. Benjamin was a tradesman, and John was a manufacturing and merchant jeweler. Dr. Rust has but one living child,—a son named Benjamin Stanley.

EBEN McPHERSON.

James McPherson, father of the subject of this sketch, came from Scotland about the year 1821. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and located in the present town of Belmont, near the Chateaugay line. There he worked at his trade, and soon after married Hannah, daughter of Eben Sargent, also a resident of Belmont. He had two children, Eben and Esther, the wife of Edward White, of West Belmont. James McPherson died about 1826, and his wife in 1833.

Eben McPherson, the subject of this sketch, was born March 4, 1823, and after the death of his parents resided with his uncle, Thomas Sargent, of Ellenburgh. Here he passed his early life, working hard on his uncle's farm, in that then wild section of the country. At that time his uncle's house stood alone in that part of the town. Fishing and hunting constituted the principal occupation of the inhabitants. As for education, all that he obtained was what he picked up by chance at home.

Mr. McPherson was married to Florinda, daughter of Isaiah Robinson, of Swanton Centre, Vt., Dec. 27, 1841, and then first started out for himself. He erected a log hut near the site of his present residence, and commenced clearing land. He also kept travelers, and had the first public-house in the southwest part of the town. He erected his present house as a hotel in 1860, and for many years made hotel-keeping the principal business of

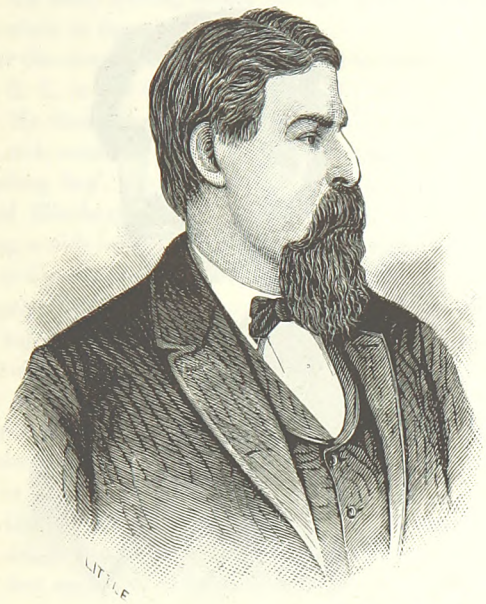


Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

EBEN MCPHERSON.

his life. It became a place of popular resort, and for many years was the only one of importance on the lower Chateaugay Lake. At a later period, as the country became more open, and tourists went farther into the woods, Mr. McPherson gave up hotel-keeping, and now devotes himself to farming an excellent farm of two hundred and twelve acres. His farm originally comprised three hundred and twenty acres, but he gave one hundred and eight to his sons. All of this land Mr. McPherson earned by hard work and much self-denial. Without a dollar when he started, he has accumulated a handsome property. Part of his land lies in the town of Belmont.

In political faith he has ever been a member of the Democratic party, but has filled only the ordinary town offices.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. McPherson have been Geo. L., born Oct. 22, 1842; Martha M., born June 12, 1846; Henry W., born March 4, 1852; Almond E., born Oct. 8, 1854; and Edwin I., born April 8, 1859. All of these children are still living, several of them near the old homestead. Martha M. is the wife of Augustus McCoy, of Lewis Co., N. Y.

LYMAN SHELDON.

The subject of this sketch was the second of the six children of Joel Sheldon, who removed from Wilton, Mass., to Ludlow, Vt., early in the last century, and there located. At a later period he resided at South Reading, Vt., and still later removed to Nebraska, where he died. He was an active and energetic man, and early in life was compelled to assume heavy burdens, which he sustained with success. He owned large tracts of land in and around Ellenburgh, N. Y., and for a time carried on the milling business there.

Lyman Sheldon was born at Ludlow, Vt. His earlier years were passed in assisting his father, and in attendance upon the district schools of his day. Upon reaching manhood he went to California, where his brother (Lawson) had preceded him a few years, and engaged in digging gold. His efforts met with success, and after two years he returned to the East with his savings, which were considerable.

He shortly became the owner of about five hundred acres of land at Ellenburgh Depot, N. Y., to which he soon after added four hundred more. His three farms were only separated by the highway and the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad. He took up his residence at this point, and for many years was one of the leading citizens of the town, having a reputation for integrity of purpose, energy of character, and public-spiritedness second to none in the town. He was one of the principal founders of the Free-Will Baptist Church of Ellenburgh and West Mooers, contributed the land on which the church stands, and was a useful and honored member through life. He also donated the land lying immediately south of the church for a cemetery, known as Sheldon Hill Cemetery. The freight station at Dannemora crossing was first named "Sheldon Crossing," in honor of Mr. Sheldon, who owned the land at this place on the west side of the State road leading to Dannemora; but, after the Vermont Central Railroad Company leased the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad, the name was changed to that of Dannemora, on account of there being a station known as Sheldon Crossing on the Vermont Central line in Vermont.

Nov. 25, 1858, Mr. Sheldon was united in marriage to Miss Estella C. Dunham, of Altona, N. Y. This lady still resides at Ellenburgh Depot, N. Y., and is the wife of Dr. H. H. Rust. Lyman Sheldon died Jan. 20, 1872, greatly lamented by the community in which he had passed so many years of his active life, and to whose material growth and development he had contributed so much. He was the favored son of his father, early intrusted with the care and management of his business affairs at Ellenburgh, and whose confidence he gained, together with that of the community, for his business tact and ability.

JOHN HAUGHRAN.

Among the representative men of Clinton County, many of whom have worked their way up from lowly conditions to positions of honor, profit, and trust, none perhaps are more worthy of special mention than the subject of this sketch.

John, his father, came to this country from the south of Ireland, about the year 1834, being then a young man. He located at Chazy village, where he followed the trade of a tailor until his death, which occurred in March, 1867, at about the age of fifty-six years. His wife was Jane, daughter of John Fenn, of the north of Ireland, whom he married in this country. She died in the summer of 1858.

The only child of John and Jane Haughran bears his

father's name, and was born July 27, 1838, in Chazy village. His earlier years were passed at home in attendance upon the district schools, and at work on different farms in the vicinity. For a period of three months he also worked at the tailor's trade. Not having a liking for the "goose" and the needle, at the age of seventeen he entered the store of L. F. Merrihew, of Chazy village, as a clerk. In this position he remained nine years, acquiring much valuable information, and manifesting a special aptitude for trade. At the close of this period Mr. Haughran formed a copartnership with Napoleon Trombley, and, under the firm-name of Haughran & Trombley, carried on the general merchandise business in the "old stone store" at Chazy for two years.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Haughran removed to the town of Ellenburgh, N. Y., formed a partnership with D. S. Kinsley, of Chazy, and commenced trade in the store where he now is, at Ellenburgh Centre. The firm of Haughran & Kinsley carried on business about ten months, when Mr. Haughran bought out the interest of Mr. Kinsley, and conducted the business alone until October, 1874, when the firm of Haughran & Kinsley was again formed. Mr. Kinsley had, in the mean time, been in trade alone in Ellenburgh. The new firm purchased the Cressey property, consisting of the grist-mill, saw-mill, Mr. Haughran's present dwelling-house, and several tenements on the other side of the river. This business arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Kinsley, which occurred in June, 1877, when the whole property fell to Mr. Haughran by purchase, and has since remained his individual property. Besides carrying on this extensive business, Mr. Haughran has had a large hay-press in operation since the fall of 1873, deals largely in hay, lumber, shingles, and other commodities, and owns other real estate. He is recognized as one of the most active and influential men of the town, and his name is a synonym of honor, integrity, and uprightness.

In political affiliations Mr. Haughran is a Republican, though he has never been a seeker after office. In 1865 he was collector of the town of Chazy, and was supervisor of Ellenburgh in 1872, 1873, and 1879.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Helen, daughter of Robert L. Lengfield, of Chazy, to whom he was united Dec. 8, 1864. She died Jan. 16, 1869. Two children were born to this union,—one, a boy, died in infancy, the other was Nellie E., an interesting little girl, who resides with her father. The second and present wife of Mr. Haughran was Katy, daughter of Michael Gordon, an influential citizen of Ellenburgh. The union was consummated June 22, 1871.

JOHN B. SABRE.

Joseph Sabre, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from France to St. Antenois, Canada, at an early day, and passed his life there. He had four children,—John, Joseph, Peter, and Mary.

Joseph, the second son, located at Collar's Manor, Canada, and engaged in farming. At this place he spent the remainder of his days, and died in September, 1852. His wife was Mary, daughter of Jules G. Goubère, of Naperville, Canada. This lady is still living, and resides at Alburgh, Vt., with her son, William S. Sabre. Out of a large family of children six are now living,—Gilbert, who resides at Providence, R. I, and deals in hay, grain, and produce; John B., the special subject of these notes; Peter, who resides at Alburgh, Vt., and is a farmer; G. W., who is also a dealer in hay, grain, and produce at Providence, R.

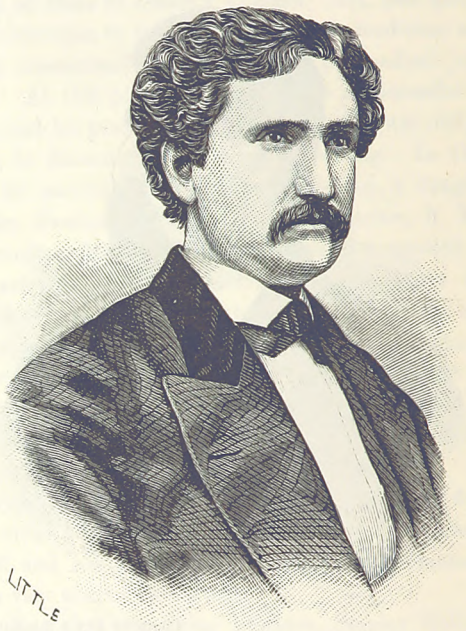


Photo. by Howard & Miller, Plattsburgh.

JOHN B. SABRE.

I.; William, who is a farmer at Alburgh, Vt.; and Josephine, who resides with William.

John B. Sabre was born at Collar's Manor, Canada, Oct. 13, 1848. The lives of few men, over whose heads so few years have passed, exhibit so many changing experiences, or manifest to such an extent the elements that, in spite of adverse circumstances, go to make a successful man. His early life was passed in farming, and the only education that he ever received was that which he gave himself. In the year 1861 he removed with the other members of his family to Alburgh, Vt.; and the year following, although only fourteen years of age, he enlisted in the 9th Vermont Infantry, for a term of three years, as a bugler. After a service of six months he was taken prisoner at Col. Miles' surrender at Harper's Ferry, Va., and was paroled and sent to Chicago, Ill., the surrender being a conditional one. He remained in Chicago for the winter, and being discharged in the spring returned to his Vermont home.

In the fall of 1864 he re-enlisted in the Union service,—this time in the 2d New York Veteran Cavalry, as bugler. He served a year and a half in this regiment, and was discharged at the close of the war. During this period he saw much active service and had many trying adventures. He was with Gen. Banks, in 1864, at Red River; was present at the taking of Mobile, Ala., Montgomery, and other places, and was in a large number of sharp skirmishes. He was one of a body of three hundred men who were separated from the main command, and dispatched to

cut up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one hundred miles away. Crossing Leaf River, Pearl River, and Black Creek, this insignificant, yet valorous, body of troops boldly attacked an army of five thousand of the enemy, capturing their wagon-train and taking many prisoners. Ascertaining from these the strength of the enemy, they wheeled around, and by forced marches returned in safety to the main body, then on their way to West Pascagoula Bay. This was only one of the many stirring scenes through which Mr. Sabre passed while in the army.

After the close of the war he engaged in trade in Providence, R. I., in the dry-goods and grocery business for one year. He then passed four years in gold-mining in California, and, returning to Alburgh, Vt., engaged in buying and selling hay. In the fall of 1873 he located in the town of Ellenburgh, N. Y., where he still remains, commanding a wide influence, and being highly respected for his frank and manly ways and the uprightness of his dealings. He engages largely in the purchase and shipment of hay, grain, and produce, and by his energy and activity has become one of the largest dealers in this branch in that section of the State, and has conferred a lasting benefit upon the town in which he lives. In political faith he is a Republican, though no office-seeker, and subordinating political affairs to business enterprise.

On Dec. 7, 1873, Mr. Sabre was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Joseph Monty, and a descendant of one of the first settlers of that town, after whom Monty's Bay was named.

CHAPTER LIX.

MOOERS.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features—Early Settlement—Taverns—Stores—Physicians—Lawyers—Highways—Railroads—Men of Prominence—Civil Organization—First Town-Meeting—Town Officers—Statistics.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town is the middle of the tier of three towns that form the northern border of Clinton County. Its northern boundary is Canada; its southern the towns of Chazy and Altona, Clinton County. Champlain forms the eastern boundary, and the towns of Ellenburgh and Clinton, in the latter county, the western boundary. It comprises 83 square miles, and has a population, according to the census of 1875, of 4537.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is quite level, with a slight inclination to the northeast. It is entirely underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, and is covered with a light, sandy soil. In the south part of the town, about two miles west of Wood's Falls, near the junction of a small brook with the north branch of the Great Chazy River, is a large bed of fine white sand, which is used in the local railroad-shops in the process of repairing rails, and large quantities of which are shipped away for the manufacture of glass.

The principal streams in the town are the Great Chazy and English Rivers. The latter rises near the centre of the west line of the town, and flows easterly to near the centre of the town, when it turns north into Canada. It affords a large number of fine water-privileges. There are two branches of the Great Chazy River. The North Branch rises in the southwest corner, and, following the southern line of the town for several miles, takes a northeasterly course, and, joining the South Branch, which comes up from Altona almost straight, forms the Great Chazy River, which flows easterly and southeasterly through the remainder of the town. The fine water-privileges of these streams have been much utilized in the various manufacturing enterprises of the town. Several smaller streams of some consequence, mainly tributary to these rivers, are to be found in the town.

Along the north border of the town are several small swamps. Upon the Canada line, in the northwest corner of the town, is a remarkable chasm in the rocks, which could have been produced by no existing physical agencies. It is situated on the southern slope of Covey Hill, in Canada, and is known as "the Gulf." This is 16 rods wide and 300 feet deep. At its bottom is a pond of water said to be 150 feet deep. The walls are of sandstone and perpendicular.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of the town was made in the year 1796. Prior to that time the town was one vast wilderness, its virgin quietude alone broken by the wild cries of the numerous animals that infested its forests, its rich soil alone trodden by the stealthy savage as he wended his way through the mazy shadows of the wood in search of game, or in pursuit of the pleasures resulting from the practice of his relentless warfare with his brother red man.

Those who first dared the dangers of the enterprise and relinquished the enjoyments of civilized life, the sweet memories and associations of home, to enter this wilderness country, were mainly from the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. They came in search of new homes, of good land, and to utilize the superior mechanical advantages which the streams of the town afforded.

The first of these pioneers was Joshua C. Bosworth, who came out in 1796, and settled on the "flats," near the Shedden mills, at Mooers village. Here he erected a log cabin, and was joined soon after by his brother, Ichabod T. Bosworth.

George and Daniel Perry came in soon after, about 1800, from Washington County. Daniel Perry located near the present residence of Silas Brooks. He left town quite abruptly afterwards, leaving his father and mother, and went West, and was never afterwards heard from.

George Perry, who was no relation to Daniel, located at first about two miles west of Mooers village, but subsequently established himself at Perry's Mills, where he was a prominent man for many years. He carried on a saw-mill, grist-mill, and engaged in cloth-making at that point for many years. A daughter, Harriet, is the wife of James Fitch. Another daughter, Lucinda, married E. P. Francis, who died in 1865. She resides at Mooers Forks. A daughter, Alta, married Bernard Leonard, of Rouse's Point, and resides there.

Andrew Blackmun, a preacher, settled on the road leading from Perry's Mills to Blackmun's Corners in the year 1800. Luke S. Blackmun accompanied his father. They raised quite a large family in town. A. J. C. Blackmun is the only son of Luke S. Blackmun living in town. Delia married Aaron Sweet, and is a widow at Hemmingford, Canada.

David and Daniel Southwick, brothers, came very early. David settled about half a mile east of the present residence of Franklin Southwick. He raised a large family, many of whom live in the West. Orrin, a son, lives in the north part of the town, and is a very old man. Daniel Southwick settled on the west side of the road, at the junction. The house is still standing, and is owned by Abel Knapp. Eben Southwick, a grandson, lives in town.

John, Joseph, Samuel, and Jeremiah Churchill were born at Salem, Mass., and, after settling for a time at Benson, Vt., located in Mooers and Champlain about 1797. The first three settled within a mile of Mooers village, near together, and engaged in farming. Joseph Churchill was justice of the peace for many years, and postmaster. They raised large families, and are still numerously represented in the town. John had eleven children, Joseph ten, and Samuel eight. They intermarried with the oldest and most substantial families. Jeremiah settled at Perryville, in Champlain. Judge John C. Churchill, of Oswego, is a son of Samuel. Samuel H., an older brother, lives at Mooers village. James G., another brother, lives in Colorado. Theodore, son of John, lives at Mooers village. A brother John lives in Michigan. Harriet, a daughter, is the wife of Alonzo Stacy, and resides at Mooers village. Sarah is the wife of Mr. Waterman, of Vermont. Of the three daughters of Samuel Churchill three reside at Mooers village, viz., Louisa H., wife of Rev. S. H. Williams; E. A. Churchill, wife of John Shedden, Jr.; Mary E., unmarried. M. C. Churchill is the wife of Judge Wingard, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

Susannah, daughter of Joseph, is the wife of Mr. Heaton, and resides in the West. Sylvester Churchill lives at Mooers Junction. George, Joseph, and Charles, brothers, reside West.

Jeremiah had one daughter, Sarah, who married Charles Rood, son of Robert R. Rood, and who resides in Kansas.

John Shedden, a Scotchman, settled very early near Joshua C. Bosworth. He was a farmer and miller, and bought the mill property which bears the name of a man by the name of Beaumont, who built it. He had three sons,—Bushrod W., James, and John,—all of whom settled in town, and were among its most substantial citizens.

Lucien L. Shedden, district attorney of the county, is a son of James S. Shedden. Clitis P. and J. F. Shedden, living in town, are brothers.

Robert Tripp settled very early at Wood's Falls. He came from Canada, shipped a grist-mill on a boat, and put it up at Wood's Falls. He found this water-power when in company with the Indians some years before. He also erected a blacksmith-shop, tannery, and established other industries at that point. He raised quite a family. A daughter lives at Sciota, upwards of one hundred years of age, and is the widow of Joseph Brown.

Jabez Fitch came from Connecticut, by way of Champlain, about the year 1802, and located in the north part of the town. He was a master mechanic and builder by trade. He purchased about 350 acres of land in that locality. Prior to his coming to the town he married a sister of Joshua C. and Ichabod T. Bosworth, and had built many public buildings before his settlement, some in Claverack, Columbia Co., Spencertown, a church in Washington County, and the Presbyterian church at Plattsburgh. Proceeding to Champlain, he worked for Pliny Moore, and built his mills and his residence, the latter of which is still standing.

Jabez Fitch had four sons,—Ichabod, Isaac, David, and Jabez,—all of whom settled in town and raised families. They all located on the north road. Ichabod had six children, none of whom are living in town; two daughters live in Minnesota. Isaac had nine children who reached mature years. Five of these are still living. James Fitch has been a prominent man in Mooers for many years. A daughter, Matilda, is the widow of Rev. H. Dunn, and lives at Mooers village. Three brothers—Julius C., Alva B., and Joel—reside in the West.

David Fitch had three children. He removed about fifty years ago to Huntingdon, Canada. Two children—a son and daughter—are living in Canada.

Jabez Fitch, Jr., was a physician for many years. His only child living in the county is the wife of Mr. Scribner, at West Plattsburgh. Edward Fitch, a son, is a prominent lawyer in New York City.

John Smedley settled very early west of Mooers Forks, and engaged in farming. He raised quite a family, but is not represented in town.

Robert R. Rood settled quite early at Mooers Junction, and was an active, influential man. He erected a saw-mill, dealt largely in lumber, and was a large land-owner. He raised a large family. Horace, David, Josiah, and Robert Rood, sons, are living in town. Esther is the widow of Bushrod W. Shedden.

Peter Muncy came in quite early, and lived on the north road. He raised a large family, all of whom went West about 1824. The Hollenbeck family lived early in the same locality.

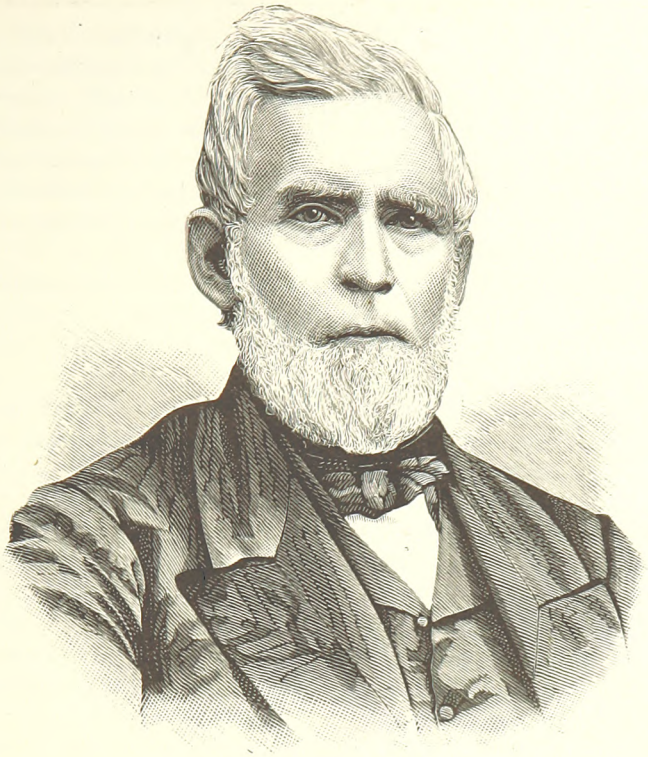
Jacob and Samuel Elliot, twin brothers, lived about the year 1800 on the north road. Only one child reached maturity. Near the Elliots lived David Frost, who had a large family. He was a connection of the Muncys, and removed West.

Hollis Barr was an early settler, and lived west of Franklin Bosworth's residence.

Andrew Huntley, who had a strong memory, and knew the age of every child in town, lived early near the Huntley or North school-house. He raised a large family. His son Alson resides on the old homestead.

Jonas Parker was an old settler in the town, and made many removals He married a Churchill, and raised quite a family.

Martin Carter came early, and lived on the road running to Wood's Falls. His three sons—Manning, William, and Washington—still reside on the road near each other. A sister, Maria, is the widow of Hiram Messenger, and resides with her brothers Manning and Washington.



Among the most successful and enterprising business men of the town of Mooers or Clinton County, is the subject of this sketch. He is of English origin. His ancestors came to this country, and settled in New England, long before the Revolutionary war.

Abel Knapp, son of Abel and Miriam Hawks Knapp, was born in the town of Berlin, Washington Co., Vt., Aug. 28, 1803. His grandfather (Knapp) was a resident for some time of Wilmington, Conn., where his first family of children were born, among whom was Abel, Senior.

His grandfather removed to Hanover, N. H., and there married his second wife, and had a family of children. He lived and died in Hanover.

Abel Knapp, Sr., was born at Wilmington, Conn., July 15, 1769, settled at Hanover with his father, and from there went to Berlin, Vt.

He was a farmer and surveyor by occupation, and reared his children to habits of industry and economy. In politics he was a Whig. He was one of the leading political men of his town, and held many important positions. He was town clerk of Berlin for fifty consecutive years, justice of the peace for several years, judge of probate for some time, and a representative in the State Legislature for several years.

He was the leading man of his town, and did more town business than all the rest of the men of his town.

His wife was a member of the Congregational Church at Berlin, and Mr. Knapp was a regular attendant of the same.

He died in March, 1845, and was buried in the cemetery at Berlin. Mrs. Knapp lived some twenty years with her children at Mooers. She died in June, 1865.

Abel Knapp went to school winters, and worked on his father's farm summers, until he was nineteen years of age. He spent one summer in Massachusetts on the farm at ten dollars a month, returned in the fall, and went to school in the following winter.

In the spring of 1823, he came to Clinton County, settled in the town of Mooers, and clerked it in a store for J. T. Andrus, for ten dollars a month. When Mr. Knapp arrived at Rouse's Point he had only two dollars and a half in money. He worked for Mr. Andrus for nearly two years, when he commenced business for himself. Mr. Andrus removed his stock of goods from the Canada line to Mooers, and sold the same to Mr. Knapp, taking notes for the same. Mr. Knapp met every note he gave, promptly, which has been a marked characteristic of him through a long and successful career. He kept his stock of goods replenished from the store of Thomas Hibbard, of Rouse's Point.

He began business in Mooers in the spring of 1825, and continued in trade for more than fifty years. He was engaged for a number of years as a manufacturer of, and dealer in, pot- and pearl-ashes. He has also been extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles.

He has owned a large tract of timber land, the most of which is now in the family. Besides being thus extensively engaged, he has been one of the large farmers of Mooers, and has raised some fine horses. In politics he has always been a staunch Whig and Republican. He never aspired to any political position, but gave his attention exclusively to his large and increasing business.

He married Maria, daughter of Deacon Daniel Southwick, of Mooers, Aug. 15, 1826. She was born in Mooers Aug. 6, 1804. Her father was an early settler here, and was for a great many years the most active man in religious matters that ever lived in Mooers. He was respected by all.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Knapp nine children have been born, viz.: Almeda J., who married Myron W. Messenger, one daughter born, Julia E., who is now living with her parents; Delia C., married to P. P. Douglass, one son born, Charles K.,—Mr. and Mrs. Douglass are dead; Parsons A.* married Juliette Shedden, by whom one son, William F., was born,—Parsons Knapp is dead; C. F. married T. Matlock, by whom one son, Walter, was born,—C. F. is a merchant at Westfield, Ill.; Horatio F., now an enterprising merchant in Mooers, married Kate Fitch, by whom one son, Wallace, has been born; Emma M. married Dr. Child, by whom one son, Edward W., has been born,—the doctor is dead; Charles L., now largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles, married Maria Hagar,—they have three children, viz.: Mary M., Morris, and Gaylord; Mary A. married Dr. Charles Bidwell, of Mooers. Their sons, Frank and Orville E., are deceased, the latter at the age of twenty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have been members of the Presbyterian Church since 1831. Mrs. Knapp was a very devoted woman, and took an active part in all matters relating to the best interests of society. She was a faithful wife, and a kind and affectionate mother. She died Aug. 25, 1874, and was buried in the cemetery at Mooers.

Mr. Knapp married his second wife, Hannah Warren, of Berlin, Vt., Oct. 24, 1875. She taught school for a number of years when young. She too is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Mooers. Mr. Knapp built his present fine store in 1874.

It will be seen that Mr. Knapp began life poor, and by his industry and frugality became the leading man, financially, of Mooers. He is now an old man, in his seventy-seventh year. He retains his faculties remarkably well for one who has led so active a life.

* He was the senior member of the firm of P. A. & H. F. Knapp & Co., of Mooers, an enterprising and esteemed citizen, who died in the prime of his manhood and usefulness, at the age of forty-five years.

BRITISH
6 OCT 80
MUSEUM

David Studley lived early west of the Blackmuns.

Samuel Smith was an old Revolutionary soldier, and settled in the north part of the town. Mary A., his daughter, is the widow of Chauncey Sperry, at Mooers village.

William Beaumont was the first supervisor of the town, in 1804–5, and owned the Shedden water-privilege at an early day. He afterwards committed suicide in Champlain.

William Lewis, a local preacher, settled early in the century in the northeast part of the town, and raised quite a large family. He subsequently removed to Western New York.

William Speers settled near Lewis at an early day, and raised a large family. They subsequently removed to the State of Michigan.

Timothy Doty was also an early settler of the town, and lived about a mile above Mooers village, on the west road.

Asa Freeman came in early, resided in the northeast part of the town, and raised a large family, all of whom afterwards moved away.

Benjamin Sutton was an early settler in the same locality. Himself and family subsequently removed West, his son, Benjamin M., Jr., accompanying him with a family.

James Patterson came early in the century, and located in the northeast part of the town. He raised a family, consisting of four girls and two boys, all of whom removed to Michigan. Mr. Patterson held the position of captain in the militia.

Abel Knapp settled in the town about the year 1825, and established the first store at Mooers village. From an humble beginning he rose to a position of wealth and influence, and has been one of the leading tradesmen and manufacturers of the town for half a century. He still resides at Mooers village, where his sons, Parsons A., Chauncey, Horatio F., and Charles, are leading business men.

Passing now to the west part of the town, where settlements were made much later, we meet a number who were early and prominently identified in the development of the town.

Ezekiel Steel settled prior to the war of 1812, and occupied a frame house near the present orchard of Asa Corkins, at Mooers Forks. The house was subsequently destroyed by fire.

Truman Knapp came soon after, and occupied a frame house, now occupied in substance by Calvin Ibey. After his death his family removed West.

Charles P. Allen, father of Franklin P. Allen, of Mooers Forks, settled very early at that point. He built the first saw-mill at the forks, on the site of the one now occupied by Hagar & Francis.

The Armstrong family settled quite early in the northwest part of the town. They were very numerous, and filled all the positions in that locality. The family is still represented there. William Kiernan, a shoemaker, settled in the same neighborhood. His son, William, now occupies the old homestead.

Moses Allen was one of the first settlers in the Allen district. He is still living on the west road.

The White family settled early in the same neighborhood.

A man by the name of Dent was one of the first settlers west of Cannon's Corners, and built an early saw-mill there. The Beardsley family afterwards bought the property and refitted it. It was subsequently destroyed by fire. P. Stafford settled early in the same neighborhood.

The Miller, Davidson, and Copeland families settled early near Whitney's Corners. Amasa Moore, of Plattsburgh, had first built a saw-mill there, and induced them to come. A blacksmith by the name of Waters lived there at an early day.

On the road running south from Whitney's Corners, Wm. Lodon, the Copeland, McLean, and Lamberton families first located.

The Labounty family settled quite early on the road running south from Cannon's Corners.

Following the road from Mooers Forks to Ellenburgh, mention should be made of Eaton, the blacksmith, near the Randall place, Jonas Parker, on the Robarge place, Benjamin Hall, the Parks family, Waterhouse, and Edward Springer, who built a saw-mill at an early day near the forks, Alvin Wood, who operated the O'Brian saw-mill, the O'Brian, Sweet, and Bundy families (on the road running north to the new road near Whitney's Corners), the Chapman family, on the river at "Steel's Falls," Edward Pearl, who built a saw-mill now occupied by Mr. Hoy, and the Myers and Adsit families.

In the "Green Valley" settlement, in the southwest corner of the town, the first clearing was made by John Pearl, —— Hoyt, Seth Bond, Merrihew, and others, some of whose descendants still reside there.

Edwin P. Francis settled at quite an early day at Mooers Forks, and engaged extensively in the lumbering and mercantile business. His widow, the daughter of George Perry, is still residing at the forks. His son, J. J. Francis, is also engaged in business at the forks. A daughter is the wife of James A. Hagar, of the firm of Francis & Hagar.

Asa Corkins came from Chazy in 1838, and located at Mooers Forks, where he engaged extensively and successfully in the lumbering business. He also carried on the mercantile business for a great many years, and still resides at the forks. His sons, O. D. Corkins and J. M. Corkins, are prominent business men at the same point.

TAVERNS.

Zetus Newell had the first tavern at Mooers village, about 1830 or 1831, in the building adjoining Shedden's Block. He was also a custom-house officer.

He built a new tavern a number of years after on the Armstrong lot, the same that was burned several years ago. Here he also performed the duties of "mine host" for a long time.

The rear portion of the Junction House was built by Belle Towner, about thirty years ago, as a dwelling-house. About ten years ago it was fitted into a hotel, and additions made by Richard Delavan, who subsequently sold to S. S. Norton, and he to James Lawrence, who enlarged it and kept it until the spring of 1874, when his son, Henry W. Lawrence, the present proprietor, took charge of it. James Lawrence died June 16, 1878.

Elijah Ransom kept a hotel for a number of years in

In 1829 what is now the rear end of Abel Knapp's residence was a dwelling occupied by Thomas Richardson, a blacksmith, whose shop stood directly across the road. A frame house stood near Shedden's brick block, which was used as a public-house by Zetus Newell some time after. John Shedden occupied an old house near where James Shedden now resides. He built a new stone residence soon after, that stood where F. Shedden now lives. An old grist-mill and a saw-mill stood at the east end of the village, and were operated by John Shedden and his sons, Bushrod W. and Shepherd. Opposite the mill was a mill-house, which was afterwards occupied by Bushrod W. Shedden, who then lived in a little house across the river, near the present mill.

MOOERS FORKS is situated on the north branch of the Great Chazy River, and is a village of enterprise and importance. It contains Methodist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches, a hotel, number of stores, saw-mill and grist-mill, and about forty dwelling-houses.

The post-office at Mooers Forks was established in 1840 or 1841. The first postmaster was Prentice P. Douglass. He was followed by Asa Corkins, who held the office for a good many years, E. P. Francis, F. P. Allen, and John K. Whitney, the present incumbent.

WOOD'S FALLS is a hamlet in the south part of the town, on the south branch of the Great Chazy River, and is the site of an iron-forge, saw-, shingle-, lath-, and starch-mills, and of the other manufacturing enterprises of Wood Brothers. The water-power here is very fine. The post-office at this point was established about 1862. W. W. Wood has been the only postmaster.

At the west end of the village lived Joseph Churchill, in a house that stood where A. W. Plumley now resides. The Congregational parsonage was built that year.

Isaac Fitch lived where Dr. Chandler lives now, and had a store near by. Farther west was a saw-mill owned by Fitch & Knapp. A dense forest covered what is now the village. Some four or five clearings alone existed.

Robert R. Rood built a new house that stood where Robert Rood now lives. He operated a saw-mill down the river, where the starch-factory now is, and built one soon after on the opposite side of the river. A log house stood near by.

Abel Knapp occupied the house where Stephen Williams lives now. In one end of the house he had a store.

Silas Brooks came from Whitehall in 1829, and occupied a log house where Robert R. Rood had just vacated. Here he established the business of making chairs, bedsteads, etc. In 1832 he built his present residence and shop, and has carried on the business of furniture-making ever since.

THORN'S CORNERS is a small settlement about a mile west of Mooers, on the Great Chazy River, where Fitch & Whitney's starch-factory is located.

WHITNEY'S and CANNON'S CORNERS are hamlets west of Mooers Forks, on the English River, and the site of fine water-privileges. There is a neat Methodist church at the latter point.

BLACKMUN'S CORNERS are to the northwest of Mooers Forks.

SCHOOLS.

The town was originally comprised in a single school district, and the first school-house was the old building now used as a wood-shed by the widow of Asa Corbin. The Congregational Church occupied this building for some time, when first organized. The seats were raised one above the other. The pulpit stood opposite the door. The stove consisted of a potash-kettle turned upside down, having a tin door, and a hole knocked in the top to accommodate the pipe. The whole apparatus rested on a brick foundation. If the old inhabitants are to be believed, this device was a valuable auxiliary to the orthodox preaching of those days, and conveyed to the mind, without the aid of the imagination, a vivid realization of the horrors and torments of Tophet.

Cariarty Huntley was an early teacher in this building; also Martha Bosworth (afterwards Mrs. Samuel Churchill), Asa Freeman, and Jabez Fitch.

The next school-house at Mooers village was built in 1824 or 1825. It was occupied by troops during the Patriot war, and burned.

The next was built in 1839, and was used until the erection of the present brick house.

Among the early teachers at Mooers village have been Nancy Ransom, three Mr. Kealers, Rev. H. B. Taylor, Luther Pike, Dr. Jewell, David Douglass, Messrs. Merrill and Smith, Dr. Norman Chandler, James A. Shedden, Jane Chandler, Dr. Joel Chandler, Oscar Barber, Cloe Allin, Julius Scriver, Rev. Peter Myers, and Douglass B. Grant.

The following items are taken from an old school record of District No. 3, commencing 1831:

"*Voted*, That we have a man's school four months, to Commence on the 15 of November next.

"*Voted*, That ¼ load of wood be furnished for each scholar, cut fit for the stove, and if said parents dos not furnish the wood by having 2 days' notice, they ar to pay $100 ($1.00?) per load.

"*Oct.* 1, 1832.—*Voted*, That we have a woman's school for 2 Months this fall; also, that the school-house be repaired by the Trustees, and a Tax raisd to defray the Expenses.

"*Voted*, The Trustees build a *nessary hous* for the school-children.

"*Oct.* 4, 1842.—*Voted*, That the upper room of the school-House be given up for the purpose of a select school."

The school at Blackmun's Corners was established at a very early day.

A frame school-house was erected in District No. 7 nearly fifty years ago.

The stone school-house in the same district was built thirty-one or thirty-two years ago.

The school-house at Mooers Forks was built in 1851.

The new brick school-house at Mooers village was erected in 1872, at an expense of about $4000. The lots upon which it was erected were purchased from the Presbyterian society for $250. The school is a graded one, and under the charge of G. S. Baskerville, principal. The school report of Oct. 8, 1878, showed that there were in attendance upon the school 180 children over five and under twenty-one years of age, and the average attendance for the year was $86\frac{42}{197}$.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN, MOOERS.

This church was the first in the town, and was organized as a Congregational Church, on March 20, 1807, by Rev.

Benjamin Wooster and Rev. Amos Pettingill. In 1828 it united with the Champlain Presbytery, and in 1876 perfected its organization as a Presbyterian Church.

The church at first consisted of 13 members: Deacon Andrew Blackmun, David and Daniel Southwick, David Studley, Joshua C. Bosworth, Deliverance Blackmun, Sally Blackmun, Ruth Morse, Polly Smedley, Betsey Southwick, Betsey Whitemore, Felinda Huntley, Sally Bosworth.

Some of the other early members were Jacob and Sarah Crossett, Ichabod T. Bosworth, Lydia Bosworth, Samuel Smith, Margaret Smith, John Hollembeck, Jemima Hollembeck, Ephraim Brown, Polly Southwick, Daniel Southwick, Josiah Whitemore, Samuel Churchill, Andrew Blackmun, Jr., Luke S. Blackmun, Ruth Studley, Thankful Patterson, Robert R. Rood, Sarah Churchill, and Daniel Perry.

The first services of the Congregational Church were held in an old school-house that stood about a mile west of Mooers village. Meetings were held there until 1827 or 1828, during the pastorship of Rev. Mr. Marsh, when the present edifice was erected. During the pastorship of Rev. Mr. Bradshaw it underwent much modification, and was materially improved in size and appearance. The session-room was built during the pastorship of Rev. Mr. Everest. The church parsonage was built about the same time as the church. A new one is nearly ready for occupation.

The pastors and supplies of the church, from its organization down, have been: 1807–12, Martin Powell, pastor; 1812–27, Stephen Kinsley, stated supply several times in this period; 1827–31, Samuel Marsh, pastor; 1832–35, Charles Doolittle, pastor; 1836–37, Eli Meeker, stated supply; 1837–52, Charles M. Seaton, pastor; 1852, Moses Chase, stated supply; 1859–64, Asa E. Everest, stated supply; 1865–67, A. Hemmenway, stated supply; 1869, T. B. Hascall, stated supply; 1869–71, John Bradshaw, stated supply; 1871–72, John Perkins, stated supply; 1873–75, Willard Child, D.D, stated supply; 1875–76, Theodore B. Williams, stated supply; 1877, H. A. Russell, stated supply, still acting.

The deacons of the church have been Andrew Blackmun, Daniel Southwick, David Anderson, Samuel Churchill, A. J. C. Blackmun, Jabez Fitch, M.D., Theodore Churchill, Isaac Parker, H. S. Haff. The elders have been A. J. C. Blackmun, John Dailey, S. H. Churchill, C. L. Knapp.

The present membership of the church is 78; size of Sabbath-school, 110; superintendent, G. S. Baskerville.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

There are three church edifices belonging to this denomination in the town. The first church—that at Mooers—was built in 1839, of brick, and was enlarged in 1866. It is finished with audience-room 32 by 56 feet, and seats 300. There is a lecture- and class-room in the basement. The value of the building is $3500.

The second church is located in Mooers Forks. The edifice was originally built by the Baptist society, but in 1871 was purchased by the members of the Methodist Church in that vicinity, and thoroughly repaired by them. It is finished with lecture-room in the basement, has an audience-room 24 by 38 feet, capable of seating 200, and is valued at $3000.

A third church edifice was located at Cannon's Corners. It was commenced in July, 1874, and the lecture-room was opened for service in January, 1875; but it was destroyed by fire in May, 1877. It has since been rebuilt.

The first Methodist class in the town was formed about 1816. Prior to this date, however, preaching had occurred, the services being administered by Methodist itinerants. Andrew McKean is remembered as preaching in the house of John Shedden.

This gentleman was one of the earliest members of the church in town. The first quarterly meetings were held in his barn. He was the father of Bushrod and James S. Shedden, now deceased, who became prominent and useful members of the church. A daughter married Rev. Andrew Witherspoon, D.D., a native of Scotland, who took up his residence in the town in his boyhood, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He joined the Troy Conference in 1833.

Associated with John Shedden was a worthy and intelligent local preacher, named William Lewis, living near Perry's Mills, who by his strong and influential character contributed largely to develop the infant society, tilling the soil during the week, and working in the vineyard of the Lord on the Sabbath.

The Methodist society first met in the old block school-house, and, after that was burned, in the tannery, and until the church was built.

In the year 1825 or 1826 Chazy circuit was formed, including Champlain and Mooers. Rev. S. Langdon was on the circuit at the time, and lived in Mooers village. In 1834 Champlain circuit was organized, including Mooers.

The following are the names of the circuit preachers who have officiated since that date, together with the time of their service: 1834, C. R. Morris, J. D. White; 1835, C. R. Morris, Wm. Frazer; 1836, J. Graves, H. Dunn; 1837, J. Graves, O. Gregg; 1838, J. D. Burnham, O. Gregg; 1839, J. D. Burnham, M. Townsend; 1840–41, J. D. White; 1842, B. Murvin, E. Lyons, John Chase; 1843, W. F. Hurd, B. Cox; 1844, O. E. Spicer, G. H. Townsend; 1845, O. E. Spicer, H. B. Taylor.

In 1846 Mooers was separated from Champlain. The following is a list of the pastors of Mooers from that time to the present: 1846–47, Wm. H. Hull; 1848–49, D. Osgood; 1850–51, E. Watson; 1852–53, O. J. Squiers; 1854, W. N. Tiffany; 1855, J. M. Kernan; 1856, A. Lyon; 1857–58, J. C. Fenton; 1859–60, A. S. Bigelow; 1861–62, N. B. Wood; 1863–64, J. B. Sylvester; 1865–67, O. Gregg; 1868–69, D. N. Lewis; 1870–72, H. N. Munger; 1873–74, S. Kelly; 1875–76, J. J. Noe; 1877–79, Wm. L. Smith.

The present membership of the church is 293; size of Sabbath-school, 175; number of volumes in the library, several hundred; superintendent, Lucien Shedden.

The following are the present church officers: C. P. Shedden, L. Forbes, J. A. Walker, I. L. Rock, E. M. Fitch, F. H. Bosworth, L. L. Shedden, F. P. Allen, Dr. J. Chandler, W. H. Fitch, A. J. Steanbarge, Junius J. Frances, James Hagar, Wm. H. Storey; Rev. H. B. Taylor, superannuated member of Quarterly Conference.

At Armstrong Bush, in Mooers, near Covey Hill, a new

Methodist church is in course of erection, and will be connected with the Altona charge.

BAPTIST.

A Baptist Church was organized on April 19, 1851, at Mooers Forks, under the pastoral oversight and charge of Rev. M. L. Fuller. The name chosen was the "First Baptist Church in Mooers." Five trustees were chosen, viz., Cyrus Smith, Erastus Hull, N. W. Pratt, John Bosworth, and E. P. Francis.

At the same meeting it was "voted that immediate measures be taken for the erection of a meeting-house on said land, provided funds can be obtained;" and a building committee, consisting of B. Hall, Cyrus Smith, John H. Phinney, John Bosworth, and M. L. Fuller, was chosen. The house was completed in the spring of 1852.

The land referred to, and that on which the church was built, was deeded to the society by Lepha Allen, mother of Franklin P. Allen.

The society flourished for a few years only. Meetings were held at irregular times. Rev. Mr. Fuller was the only regular pastor the society ever had.

The house was used for a good many years after the suspension of the Baptist society by the Methodist Church. In 1871 the surviving trustees of the Baptist society, Asa Corkins and John Bosworth, by the authority of a special act of the Legislature passed for the purpose, conveyed the property to the Methodist society.

ST. PAUL'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, MOOERS FORKS.

This parish was organized Feb. 19, 1855, and the church edifice was erected in 1855, under Rev. H. A. Coit as rector. On July 7, 1856, Rev. Joshua L. Harrison was chosen rector, and on September 5, 1856, the church was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, bishop of New York.

The first church wardens and vestrymen were: Wardens, John H. Phinney, Wm. Tomlinson; Vestrymen, George Buchanan, John Emerson, Asa Corkins, Horace B. Simmons, Wm. G. Mooney, George Lamberton, Benj. Fitch, and O. P. Favre.

Rev. Mr. Harrison died in 1867, soon after leaving the rectorship. Services were continued by Rev. George L. Mide, rector of St. John's Church, Champlain, until Rev. G. C. Pennell's appointment as priest in charge of Clinton County Associate Mission, in February, 1870. Rev. R. S. Locke, assistant, officiated until June, 1870, when Rev. J. N. T. Goss succeeded him.

Bishop Doane made his first visitation to the church on July 24, 1869. Rev. Dr. Pennell was formally called as rector Oct. 15, 1870. On Feb. 12, 1873, measures were taken to dissolve the corporation, and all books and records were closed. On Dec. 18, 1873, the property passed into the hands of the Diocesan Board of Missions. The church languished along for a time; but on Dec. 31, 1877, Rev. Dr. Pennell resigned, since which time no regular organization has been maintained.

The church parsonage was erected in 1862, and is now the property of E. W. Steele. The present rector is Rev. Irving McElroy, M.A.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Mooers was organized in connection with West Plattsburgh, West Chazy, and Ellenburgh. In the spring of the year of 1858, Mooers and Ellenburgh were set off and became a separate pastoral charge. Shortly after this the connection of Ellenburgh was broken off, and Mooers became a separate charge. The first quarterly conference after Mooers church alone became a pastoral charge was held June 12, 1858; Rev. Harvey Miller was then pastor. The following clergymen served the church as pastors: Rev. Cyrus G. Prindle, Rev. John Croker, Rev. Noah E. Jenkens, Rev. Robert E. Johnson, Rev. George W. Ellis, Rev. Enoch E. Curtis, Rev. Isaac W. Rist, Rev. Sanford A. Warner, present pastor.

The society has a good meeting-house and parsonage, both located at Mooers Junction; both were built in 1872. The church has a present membership of about 90, and is in a prosperous condition.

CATHOLIC.

Catholic worship was first held in the town twenty years ago, in the house of Mitchell Moira. Father Francis, of the Champlain charge, officiated. He continued to hold meetings in the same place for some time, assisted by Fathers Lesave, Jenaut, and others.

The church at Mooers Forks was erected nineteen years ago, by Father Francis, who became the pastor of the church. The first resident priest was Father Longoir, who assumed charge about six years ago, and died in office after about two years and a half. Fathers Delphos, King, and Scanlon followed next. Father John J. Brennan has been in charge of the parish several years. The latter includes the church at Altona, where a house of worship was erected about seven years ago. The membership at Mooers and Altona is about 2000, the number at each place being about equal.

The church property at Mooers Forks comprises two acres of land devoted to the use of a cemetery and a church, parsonage, house, and barn. The latter are worth about $7000. The church and cemetery at Altona are valued at about $5000.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The principal cemeteries in the town are at Mooers village and Mooers Forks, and both were in use at an early day. The latter is neatly laid out, and contains a large number of stones, the inscriptions on some of which reach back to the opening of the century.

The cemetery at Mooers village is the largest in the town, and occupies several acres of land on the corner of Main and Mill Streets. It is well fenced, in good condition, and contains many fine monuments. In the long rows of silent dead are the remains of many of the first settlers of the town. A number of the oldest graves have sunk nearly out of sight. On a small, rough stone, in the extreme south end of the cemetery, is rudely carved the following oldest inscription which the yard contains:

"Mary, w. of R. Tripp, 1804."

The following are among the remaining inscriptions in the yard:

"In memory of Lieut. Jeremiah Churchill, who died August 8th, 1817, aged 32 years."

"Robert R. Rood, died July 13, 1866, aged 86 years."
"Joshua C. Bosworth, died Feb. 14, 1860, Ae. 84 ys., & 8 mo."
"Luke S. Blackmun, died Oct. 4, 1855, Ae. 80 yrs. & 9 mo."
"Andrew Blackmun, died Oct. 2, 1821, Ae. 81 years."
"Ichabod Bosworth, died Dec. 8, 1818, aged 70."
"Asa Angell, died Aug. 15, 1857, Ae. 78 yr's."
"John Shedden, a native of Scotland, died Feb. 2, 1850, Aged 83; Polly L., his 1 wife, died Sept. 6, 1806, aged 19."
"Ichabod Fitch, died Feb. 9, 1861, Ae. 79 yrs."
"Isaac Fitch, died Oct. 1, 1851, Ae. 65 yrs. & 2 mo."

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The first child born in the town was William Hollenbeck, in 1801. The first marriage was that of David Anderson and Rhoda Perry, on Dec. 5, 1805. The first death of an adult was that of Mrs. Joshua C. Bosworth, on Sept. 26, 1802. The first preacher was Andrew Blackmun, in 1800. The first settled minister was Rev. Martin Powell, over the Congregational Church, in 1807. The first physician was Jabez Fitch, and the first regular lawyer Edward Fitch.

The oldest house standing in 1879 is the John Churchill house, between Mooers village and the depot. The former residence of Samuel Churchill, occupied by Harvey H. Churchill, is also very ancient.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The year 1877 was prolific of forest and fallow fires, which raged with great fury in the town and caused great destruction.

In May, 1877, a fire originated in a fallow on the Johnson Gore, about two and a half miles west of Cannon's Corners. It raged hotly in the woods for a day, and then extended to three small dwellings about a mile above Cannon's, on the south side of the river, owned by C. L. Knapp & Co., and occupied by the Ploof and Seymour families. These were destroyed.

Next, J. W. Dudley's saw- and shingle-mill and two tenement-houses, one occupied by John Abare, were burned. Next, five houses owned by Mr. Cannon, and occupied by Collin Baker, Syrenus Menor, Bruce Dominy, Mr. Burlow, and Paul Menor.

The fire then crossed the road leading south to Fitch's Corners, into Cannon & Co.'s wood-yard, containing about 3000 cords, which was consumed. It next burned about 20,000 bushels of coal belonging to Wood Brothers. Four kilns full of coal, adjacent, were not extensively injured.

The bridge leading to the north side of the river was next burned, communicating with Cannon & Co.'s mills, which were burned, together with about 85,000 pieces of seasoned lumber, two years' sawing, and 2000 standard of logs. The wind blew fearfully, and the air was filled with burning fragments, which were carried great distances, and served as innumerable torches, lighting fires in all directions. The fire swept onward at the rate of a mile an hour in the direction of Mooers Forks. Mr. Cannon's extensive barns, containing all his sleighs, wagons, harness, farming machinery, five tons of hay, and four large fat hogs, were next burned. Then his residence. Very little furniture was saved. His store went next, and little was saved. Barrels of pork were burned after being rolled out in the street. Four barrels of kerosene rolled into the street, making a terrific explosion. Cannon & Co.'s loss was probably over $20,000, with light insurance. The following is about the order in which the buildings were burned as the fire progressed eastward from Cannon's:

A dwelling owned by Wood Brothers, occupied by Ambrose Pike.

William C. Lamberton, house and barn; total loss; no insurance.

James Brisban, two houses, barn, and blacksmith-shop; total; no insurance.

Patrick Brisban, house and barn; total; no insurance.

House owned by Samuel Cannon, and occupied by Samuel Barcume; total; no insurance.

The Methodist Episcopal church, a good brick building, entirely destroyed; insured for $800. There was also in the treasury $250, given to the society this year by the Troy Conference.

Richard Waugh, house and barn; total; no insurance. Also the furniture of W. H. Waugh, of Mooers Forks, stored in the house.

The shingle-mills of Seymour Baror, about 20,000 shingles, his whole stock of cedar, and two dwelling-houses and barns were next burned; loss total; partially insured.

John McNelty, house; total; one suit of clothes saved; no insurance.

O. Richards, house and barn; total; insurance of $500 with Morhous, of Saranac.

German Richards, two houses, one occupied by himself and the other by Adolphus Abare; also three barns and a carpenter-shop; total; no insurance.

William Hewitt, barn, with pigs, calves, etc.; total.

Lewis Fuller, barn; total.

The house belonging to William Wallace Wood, occupied by a tenant, was saved, but the barn, said to be the largest in the town of Mooers, was totally destroyed.

William L. Armstrong, house and barn; total; insured for $600.

Camiel Carrow, house and barn, blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops; total.

William Hart, house and barn, wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops, and a large stock of eave-spouts; total; also $25 in money.

Two large saw-mills, one run by steam and the other by water, including lath- and shingle-mills; also 90,000 pieces of lumber, a large shop, and five tenement-houses,—all belonging to W. W. Wood; total destruction; loss the heaviest of any establishment on the river; partially insured.

Samuel Kirk, house and barn occupied by Anson Center; total, and no insurance.

John Abare, house and shed; total.

David Abare, house and barn; total.

Thomas Boas, Sr., house and barn; total.

Thomas Boas, Jr., barn; total.

The fire stopped at the Armstrong Mills after having destroyed a blacksmith-shop and house belonging to Thomas Armstrong, and occupied by John W. Winters; also a quantity of logs, in which Mrs. Francis, of Moers Forks, was interested, and 250,000 shingles, contracted for by J. K. Whitney.

The fire reached within two miles and a half of Mooers Forks, having traversed a distance of about three miles

between twelve and four o'clock in the afternoon. Had the wind continued with the same force and in the same direction, it would probably have reached the Forks before 8 o'clock. The people of that village were greatly alarmed, but the catastrophe was averted.

North of Cannon's Corners, towards the Canada line, the houses and barns of Daniel McCallister and Peter Mott were burned.

North of Mooers Forks, Oscar Freeman lost a house and barn, and Samuel Gray a barn. Two or three small tenement-houses of A. J. C. Blackman were burned.

Southwest of the forks, near the old residence of the late A. O. Hall, a house and barn were burned that belonged to John Sevare, who, with his family, was visiting in Massachusetts. All the household furniture, wagons, farming utensils, etc., burned. The fires raged fiercely in the woods near Corkins' and Burroughs' Mills.

On June 1, 1877, the town voted $1000, "to aid those who suffered loss" by this the largest of the many forest-fires that have occurred within the town limits.

MASONIC.

Mount Horeb Lodge, No. 707, *A. F. and A. M.*, was constituted by charter June 8, 1871. By the charter Ralph Irwin was appointed Worthy Master; John W. Winters, Senior Warden; and Joseph H. Follett, Junior Warden.

The lodge had been previously working under a dispensation, and the first meeting was held Oct. 6, 1870.

The charter members of the lodge were Ralph Irwin, John W. Winters, J. H. Follett, F. P. Allen, James E. Winters, E. W. Steele, Horatio Fitch, Wm. Candy, Simeon Wood, Wm. Tomlinson, Samuel Cannon, Wm. R. Cannon, D. D. Nichols, Alexander Kellas, Sherman Welden, E. S. Wright, Wolcott Wakefield, J. F. Wright, Wm. W. Wood, Robert M. Patter, Linneus S. Belden, H. N. Lasalle.

The first degrees conferred in the lodge were on Oct. 20, 1870, on Samuel Kirk, Wm. E. Whitney, and Charles L. Knapp.

The Masters of the lodge have been: 1870–75, Ralph Irwin; 1876, James E. Winters; 1877, John W. Winters; 1878, Edgar W. Steele.

The present officers are: W. M., Samuel Cannon; S.W., C. A. Davenport; J. W., J. M. Calkins; T., Alexander Kellas; Sec., F. H. Hill; S. D., L. S. Belden; J. D., J. M. Tallman; Chap., F. P. Allen; S. M. C., Wm. Cady; J. M. C., James E. Winters; T., J. W. Winters; Marshal, Wm. W. Wood; Trustees, E. W. Steele, W. W. Wood, F. H. Hill.

INDUSTRIAL.

William Beaumont had the first grist- and saw-mill in the town. It occupied the privilege that was subsequently purchased and used for many years by the Shedden family. C. P. & J. F. Shedden now own the privilege, consisting of a saw-mill, churn-factory, and a grist-mill. Knapp & Pratt own the sash-and-blind factory near by, and a tannery is owned by Esek Hawkins.

Robert R. Rood had two mills at an early day, about a mile east of Mooers village. He subsequently sold one mill to Bosworth & Goodrick. The site is now occupied by a starch-factory and carding-mill, owned by the Knapp family.

In 1841, James Fitch erected a fine saw-mill at Wood's Falls, and carried on business there for ten years. He then sold to a man named Tarbell, who soon sold to the Wood family, who have occupied all the privileges at that point since.

The pioneer mill of Robert Tripp, an early exportation from Canada, at that point has already been referred to.

In January, 1863, Wood Bros., of Chazy, and Frank Palmer, of Plattsburgh, erected the iron forge at Wood's Falls, which is still in successful operation. The forge comprises five fires. The ore is brought from Port Henry and Arnold Hill, and the blooms are shipped away for the manufacture of steel. A large number of coal-kilns supply the fuel for the enterprise: five are at the forge, four at Cannon's Corners, three at Auger's, four at Wilson's, and three are on the turnpike. The enterprise is now under the sole charge of W. W. Wood. A saw-mill is also in operation near by.

In 1845 the Tripp mills were rebuilt, and again rebuilt, about 1869, by Wood Bros. The upper saw-mill, nearly a mile above, was built by James Fitch in 1841, and rebuilt by the Woods in 1865.

In the fall of 1874, Wood Bros. erected a pyroligneous acid manufactory, which they successfully conducted until a recent date. The acid was made in the usual way, by condensing the vapor which is expelled in the burning of charcoal. To effect the desired object, the necessary machinery of retorts, kettles, etc., were employed.

The Fountain Grist-Mills, at Mooers village, are operated by M. & E. Fitch. These occupy the site on which Hiram Messenger erected an early mill.

Isaac & James Fitch (the latter for many years) carried on a heavy lumber business at Thorn's Corners. M. & E. Fitch and John Whitney now have a fine starch-factory there.

In the spring of 1852, C. W. Rich, the proprietor of Rich's lime-kiln, in Swanton, Vt., commenced the manufacture of barrels at Mooers Junction, for his own use at Swanton.

Two years later, during the winter of 1854 and 1855, the establishment was burned, and rebuilt the following spring, from which time it was kept running until Sept. 11, 1860, when it was again burned, and again rebuilt.

Although the business was established for the manufacture of lime-barrels for Mr. Rich's personal use, he now manufactures a large stock for the trade. About 15 men are employed on an average for nine months, and about 1200 cords of wood are used annually.

In the west part of the town Asa Corkins built a saw-mill at the "forks" of the Chazy River, in 1838, and used it for many years. It then passed to Lucas Doolittle, of Champlain.

Mr. Corkins then bought of Rial Moore, of Champlain, an old mill which Waterhouse & Springer had erected many years before, on the north branch of the Great Chazy River, and used it for a long time, when it was destroyed by fire. No trace of it now remains. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Corkins purchased the mill operated by O. D. Corkins, of Moore, Clark & Co., and ran it about twenty years. It then passed to his son, O. D. Corkins, who now

runs it as a stave-, heading-, and shingle-mill, making 300,000 flour-barrel staves annually.

In the year 1867, Hutchins, Southwick & Bateman erected a gang-saw mill on a small stream northwest of Mooers Forks, which is still owned and operated by the firm, cutting 600,000 or 700,000 feet of timber annually.

A large number of other saw-mills, shingle-factories, chair-factories, and turning-mills have occupied the other fine privileges of the town, and have been operated by H. Fitch, M. Adsit, C. & N. H. Gate, Wingate & Brown, E. H. Armstrong & Bro., T. Armstrong, R. Shute, Miller & Dudley, C. L. Knapp & Co., G. Beardsley, Son & Co., and others.

Lumbering has been for many years the chief industry of the town. But now that timber is getting scarce, the inhabitants of the town are devoting more time to agricultural pursuits, to the great benefit of the town.

At Mooers Forks, Francis & Hagar operate a fine grist-mill, a lumber-mill, have a fine store in course of erection, and engage extensively in farming. The grist-mill is a brick structure, and was built in 1865, by E. P. Francis, at a cost, including water construction, of $18,000. It has four run of stone, and is kept busy grinding grist for home consumption.

MILITARY RECORD.

During the war of 1812 but few settlers had located within the present limits of the town. All of those who performed active service in the army have probably been already mentioned in the history of the town of Champlain.

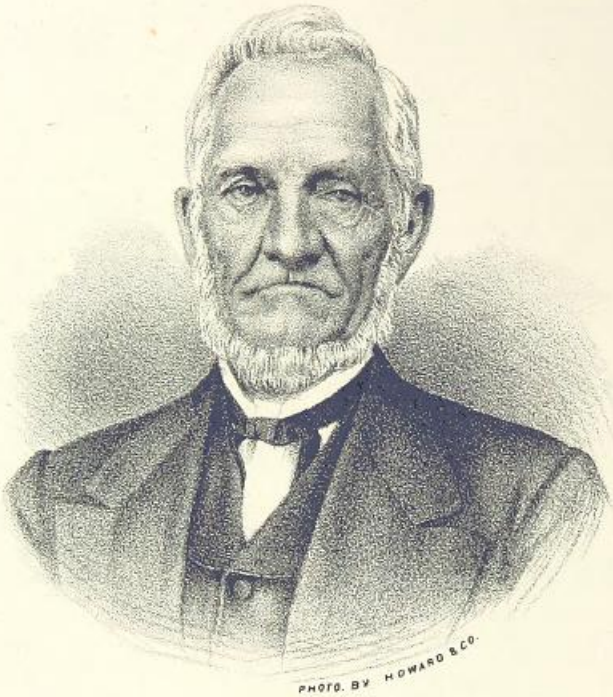
The town was active in the support of the Union cause during the Rebellion of 1861–65, and contributed her quota of men to the army with patriotic promptitude. The following is the list as compiled by the town clerk in 1865, Mr. John H. Phinney:

Ransom C. Alferd, Co. L, 1st Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
James Armstrong, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; re-enl. Co. L, 1st Eng., Sept. 14, 1864.
William J. Armstrong, Co. L, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
Nelson Ashline, enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Chauncey C. Wells, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861.
Joseph Moss, Jr., 4th Co., Frontier Cav.; enl. March 3, 1865.
George A. Frifield, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Amos C. Frifield, Co. M, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
Charles A. Frifield, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in Salisbury prison, Feb. 20, 1865.
Lineus S. Belden, Co. G, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
Isah Boes, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Thomas Boes, Co. H, 96th Regt.; enl. March 2, 1863.
Samuel Bates, Co. F, 5th Cav.; enl. March 27, 1865.
George M. Baldwin, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861.
Samuel Barnaley, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861.
Lewis Bundy, Co. L, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
William M. Blackman, Co. K, 96th Regt.; enl. Feb. 10, 1862.
Cyrus J. Blackman, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
Andrew P. Blackman, Co. A, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 11, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
Joseph C. Biglow, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
William H. Blew, enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
John W. Brooks, Co. M, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864; died March 4, 1865.
Benjamin S. Brooks, Co. F, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; died of disease at Washington, July 20, 1862.
Peter Brickey, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
Jacob Brewster, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.
John Bell, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862.
Ira Welch, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; died of disease, Feb. 16, 1862.
Mick Whallen, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Feb. 26, 1862.
James S. Miller, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Edward Minny, Co. G, 153d Regt.
Peter Duffana, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Francis Duffana.
John Duffana, Co. G, 2d Mass. Cav.; enl. April 24, 1864.
Lewis Colas, Co. G, 2d Mass. Cav.; enl. April 24, 1864.
John Gregory, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863.
Rolland Dixon, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861.
Benj. L. Churchill, Co. M, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; died March 14, 1865.
Benjamin M. Churchill, Co. I, 192d Regt.; enl. March, 1865.
William Smith, 4th Co., Frontier Cav.; enl. Jan. 18, 1865; pro. to corp.
Ira A. Tracy, Co. F, 3d U. S. Inf.; enl. Jan. 4, 1861; re-enl. 1st duty sergt., 4th Co., 1st Cav., Jan. 13, 1865.
Oliver Telo, Co. D, 1st Cav.; enl. Jan. 29, 1865.
William J. Southwick, Co. D, 1st Cav.; enl. Jan. 3, 1865.
George Ploof, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps.
Frederick E. Norton, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
John S. Whitney, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
Newell A. Watts, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862.
Joseph L. Whitney, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
John M. Tallman, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1862; re-enl. same company and regiment, Jan. 15, 1864.
James Tallman, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1862; re-enl. same company and regiment, Jan. 15, 1864.
George Tallman, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1862; died.
William W. Wright, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
C. G. Knapp, Co. A, 16th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
William H. Favero, drummer, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; died of disease at New York, Aug. 28, 1863.
Amos Winters, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
William Winters, sergt., Co. H, 96th Regt.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861.
James Williams, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
Edgar W. Steele, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. Oct. 22, 1862.
Marshal White, Co. G, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
James Nichols, Co. B, 6th Cav.; enl. Dec. 17, 1864.
David Nichols, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861.
Daniel Nichols, Co. L, 16th Cav.; enl. Feb. 26, 1863.
William W. Sweet, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
Martin Welch, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
William Welch, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
Samuel Cannon, 1st sergt., Co. K, 72d Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861.
William W. Wood, capt., Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861.
Julius M. Slosser, 3d sergt., Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861.
Mich. Fitzpatrick, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861.
John Connant, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861.
Henry Doushane, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861.
George L. Sweet, sergt., Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
Nelson O. Gilman, Co. K, 192d Regt.; enl. April 8, 1865.
Aaron Sweet, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Julius Wells, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died at New Orleans, May 28, 1863, of disease.
John Ingram, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut.
Silas Wade, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Thomas Hewitt, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; died Sept. 3, 1864.
Richard Williams, 4th Co., 1st Cav.; enl. Jan. 25, 1865.
M. E. Steele, musician, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; died June 3, 1862, of disease, at Chickahominy Swamps, Va.
Alanson Walker, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. in same company and regiment, as sergt., Jan. 1, 1864; died at Hampton Hospital, Oct. 29, 1864, of wounds.
Litus C. Walker, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 19, 1861; re-enl. in same company and regiment, as sergt., Jan. 1, 1864; missing Oct. 27, 1864; supposed to be dead.
James Fitzpatrick, Co. A, 96th Regt.; enl. Oct. 29, 1862; killed at Point of Rocks, Sept. 29, 1864.
Gaser Mener, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
John W. Harden, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 19, 1861; missing at battle of Fair Oaks, Va.
Wm. C. Harden, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861.
Alexander P. Stacy, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; died at Fairfax, Va., Jan. 7, 1863, of disease.
Henry J. Stacy, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
James E. Winters, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
David L. Knapp, Co. H, 96th Regt.; enl. Dec. 8, 1861; died Jan. 12, 1863, of disease.
Forris B. Fisher, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Charles Taylor, Co. H, 13th Regt.; enl. July 14, 1864.
Thomas Oldham, Co. F, 91st Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
Farkey McCray, Co. F, 91st Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
Wm. S. Fitch, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to sergt.
George H. Nichols, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Henry A. Welch, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1861.
Wm. F. Walker, enl. April 10, 1864.
Stephen W. Parks, Co. C, 96th Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861.
Edwin R. Parks, Co. C, 96th Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861.
John Annstray, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 19, 1861.
W. H. N. Moores, Co. A, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Warren D. Chapman, Co. H, 6th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Alexander Buchannan, Co. C, 96th Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.
Horace Davenport, Co. K, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Nelson Valentine, Co. H, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Oliver Wiley, Co. H, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
David A. Welch, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

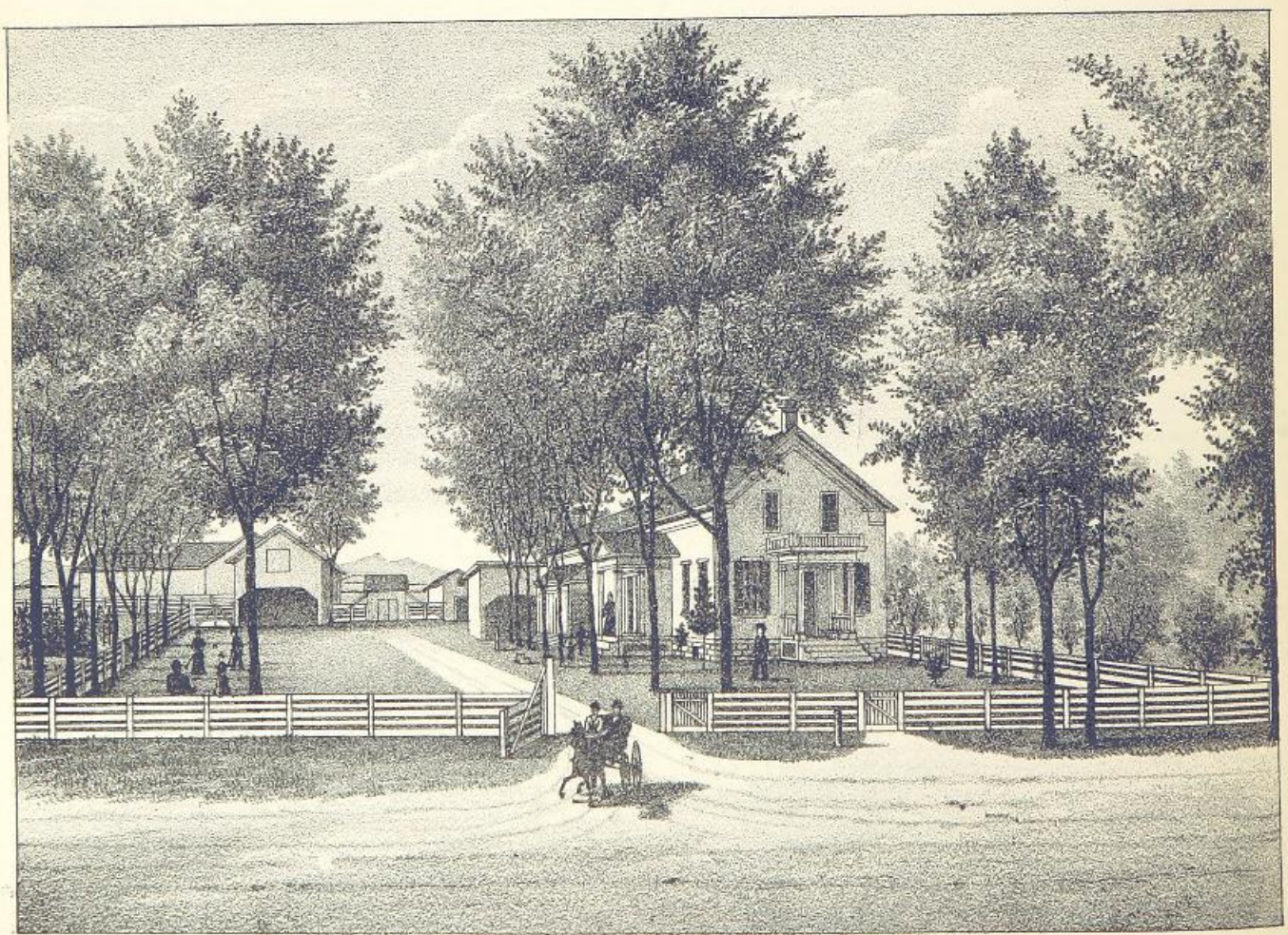
William Wheeler, Co. A, 16th Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Adam Johnson, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
James Bradley, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Robert Watson, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861.
John Watson, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C.
Joseph Leugto, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. same company and regiment, March 10, 1863.
Constant Leugto, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. same company and regiment, March 10, 1863.
M. L. Fitch, 2d lieut., Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
Emett Fitch, capt., Co. H, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
Elmer Fitch, Co. B, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Chas. L. Knapp, 1st lieut., Co. I, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
William Hiter, Co. D, 117th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Luffield Patnode, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Jan. 15, 1865.
Joseph Patnode, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Jan. 15, 1865; died Aug. 26, 1865, of disease.
Julius Laporte, Co D, 15th Cav.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863.
William J. Noble, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt.
William Starks, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
Lucius Starks, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
Philetus Loomis, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died at Petersburg, Va., of disease.
Rufus Starks, Co. I, 199th Regt.; enl. Feb. 4, 1864.
John Rimgey, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Alpheus Vanouman, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
William Shaw, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
John Shaw, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
John W. Hayford, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died March 8, 1863, of disease.
Julius Moss, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
Peter Moss, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
Henry P. Rogers, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
James D. Philips, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1863.
Edgar A. Patterson, 4th Co., 1st Cav.; enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
James S. Thompson, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
John A. Sanders, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
James Neil, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861.
John McClane, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died at Hampton hospital, Oct. 31, 1863, of disease.
Thomas Crawford, Co. A, 16th Cav.; enl. April 29, 1863.
Robert Tappin, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
John E. Lamberton, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died at Washington, April 27, 1863, of disease.
William E. Armstrong, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Joseph Armstrong, Co. H, 96th Regt.; enl. March 24, 1864.
Edward H. Armstrong, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Rollin L. Moorse, Co. I, 16th H. Art.; enl. Nov. 17, 1863.
Manuel L. Jay, Co. I, 16th H. Art.; enl. Nov. 17, 1863.
William T. Adsit, Co. D, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 12, 1861; died Dec. 30, 1861, at Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Hiram W. Adsit, Co. D, 96th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1861.
Washington Huntly, sergt., Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.
William H. Haning, Co. H, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
Stephen Stockwell, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; re-enl. in the 124th Regt., Co. E, Sept. 12, 1864.
James Stafford, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 15, 1861; died Jan. 24, 1862, of disease at Plattsburgh, N. Y.
Timothy Stafford, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 15, 1861.
James Thurber, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861; re-enl. in same company and regiment, Dec. 4, 1864.
Thomas Armstrong, lieut.-col., 153d Regt.; appointed Sept. 9, 1862.
William Hamilton, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. Jan. 15, 1862.
George Rubads, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861; re-enl. in same company and regiment, Dec. 4, 1864.
John Paro, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862.
Gilbert M. Biglow, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. Feb. 3, 1862.
David S. Welden, Co. C, 96th Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; re-enl. in Co. A, 16th Cav., April 17, 1863.
William Kiernan, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
Jude Welden, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
William P. Hart, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
Peter Facto, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
James Welden, Co. A, 16th Cav.; enl. April 20, 1863.
Seymour Deyo, Co. A, 192d Regt.; enl. April 13, 1865.
John McNetty, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
Amasa Armstrong, Co. G, 1st Eng.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Co. E, 1st Eng., March 10, 1863.
John Armstrong, Co. E, 1st Eng.; enl. March 10, 1863.
James Armstrong, sergt., Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862.
John Kiernan, sergt., Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt., January, 1864.
Henry Brisben, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862.
Joseph Carkins, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862.
John Abare, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
Samuel Soden, Co. C, 96th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861.
Benjamin F. Sevey, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died at Hart's Island hospital, Oct. 18, 1864, of disease.
Webb Southaick, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt., Sept. 10, 1862; orderly sergt., July 10, 1863; 2d lieut. Oct. 18, 1863.
Andrew Steamberg, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
Judson J. Smith, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; pro. to sergt., Sept. 10, 1862; orderly sergt., Oct. 18, 1863.
Edson Luck, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Joseph Wells, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
Edgar Pelky, Co. A, 16th Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Bozal Lindel, Co. A, 16th Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
George Linten, Co. A, 16th Cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864.
S. L. Kimbol, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
James N. Pierce, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
Moses French, Co. E, 124th Regt; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
William Dean, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
Charles Gillet, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
Holland Winchester, Co. C, 192 Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
Joseph McCullick, Co. C, 192d Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
Joseph Centleber, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
Wallace Firman, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
Rone Turner, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1864.
James Taylor, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
James W. Long, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
George Lynden, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Benjamin Ware, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
Antoine Lafountain, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
George W. Collins, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Augustus McCoy, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Richard E. Sprague, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Samuel Carto, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1864.
Charles Phillips, Co. A, 192d Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
Loren Miller, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1864.
David Holland, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Vincent B. Whitney, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
John Douglass, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Jan. 31, 1864.
Henry Sweet, Co. A, 192d Regt.; enl. Jan. 31, 1864.
Lash Exevy, Co. A, 192d Regt.; enl. April 3, 1865.
Antoine Larush, Co. A, 192 Regt.; enl. April 3, 1865.
Peter Prash, Jr., Co. A, 192d Regt.; enl. April 3, 1865.
Joseph Peete, enl. April 3, 1865.
Joseph Langtin, enl. Jan. 6, 1865.
S. C. Vaughn, enl. Jan. 15, 1865.
Joseph Labombard, enl. Jan. 5, 1865.
Alexander McMartin, Co. C, 16th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Charles Sutten, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Joseph Quin, enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Fred Hart, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
William Buchanan, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. March 31, 1864.
Jones Ransom, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 4, 1861; pro. to sergt.
John P. M. Ransom, 1st lieut., Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 4, 1861.
James Scarlett, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; re-enl. Co. L, 1st Eng., March 1, 1865.
John Scarlett, Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; pro. to sergt.; re-enlisted.
Richard Scarlett, 2d sergt., Co. F, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; re-enl., Co. L, 1st Eng., Jan. 1, 1864; died, Jan. 14, 1864, at Fortress Monroe, Va.
Stephen K. Manning, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; died, Dec. 22, 1862, at Alexandria, Va., of disease.
Isaac Blackman, corp., Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; pro. to sergt., September, 1862.
Richard D. Parks, Co. I, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed at Drury's Bluff, June 16, 1864.
Henry Myres, Co. H, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; re-enl. in same company and regiment, Dec. 24, 1864.
Julius Branch, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Sept. 28, 1862.
Charley Branch, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Sept. 28, 1862.
Robert Robertson, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died, July 26, 1862, at New York City.
Frank Stone, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861; re-enlisted.
John W. Angell, 1st sergt., Co. G, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to 2d lieutenant.
Richard Angell, drummer, Co. L, 1st Eng.; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. March 10, 1863.
Melvin Welch, Co. K, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861.
James Barcomb, Co. I, 16th Art.; enl. Oct. 16, 1863.
Stewart H. Phinney, orderly sergt., Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Oct. 18, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., 1864.
Lyman C. Holbrook, 2d lieut., Co. I, 118th Regt., Aug. 18, 1862.
Moses Menett, Co. E, 124th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
Joseph Stone, enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Charles Palmer, Co. C, 16th Cav.; enl. July 21, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut., July, 1864, 1st lieut., September, 1865.
Rufus Palmer, Co. C, 16th Cav.; enl. July 23, 1863.
George Brandon, Co. G, 153d Regt.; enl. Oct. 18, 1862.
Henry Myott, Co. C, 16th Art.; enl. Sept. 20, 1863.
John Miller, Co. C, 16th Art.; enl. Oct. 16, 1863.
Andrew Nefs, Co. C, 16th Art.; enl. Oct. 16, 1863.

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GEO. HALLOCK.



RESIDENCE OF HON. GEORGE HALLOCK, PERU TP., CLINTON CO., N.Y.

CHAPTER LXI.

PERU.

Geographical and Descriptive—Description of the Town in 1813—Early Settlement—Settlers and Incidents—Taverns—Stores—Physicians—Roads—Men of Prominence—Civil Organization—First Town-Meeting—Town Officers—Statistics—Ear-Marks.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town was formed from Plattsburgh and Willsborough (Essex County) on Dec. 28, 1792. A part of it was annexed to Willsborough in 1799, and the towns of Ausable and Black Brook were taken off in 1839. Its present boundaries are, on the north the towns of Saranac, Schuyler Falls, and Plattsburgh, on the south the towns of Ausable and Black Brook, on the east Lake Champlain, and on the west the town of Black Brook. The superficial area of the town is seventy-nine square miles, and the population as given by the census of 1875 is 2832. Ten years prior to that date it was 3087. The town derives its name, from the mountainous character of some portions of it, after Peru, in South America.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is rolling in the centre and east, and inclines gently towards the lake. In the west it is broken and mountainous. The Salmon River drains the northwest part of the town, the Little Ausable the central, and the Great Ausable drains and forms the boundary of the southeast corner.

A strip of land two miles wide, extending along the lake, has a soil composed of clay and clay-loam. West of this is a plain four miles wide, covered with sand and interspersed with swamps. In the west the soil is a light, sandy loam.

Terry Mountain, in the northwest corner, is a ridge, extending about four miles in a southwesterly direction, and is almost encircled by the head-waters of the Salmon River. From its summit, which is nearly bare, a wide range of view is obtained, rendering a peculiar charm to the blended beauties of nature and civilization which are spread out before the eye. Mount Ætna is a smaller elevation, lying southeast of Terry, and is sometimes called Huckleberry Hill, from the fruit indigenous to that locality. The eastern side is jagged and precipitous. On the west the slope is gradual to the summit. The scenery from this point is also very fine. Here civilization seems to begin and end. On the west appears the mountain wilderness, on the east can be seen cities, villages, and towns; the contrast between the abodes of men, on the one side, with the wild and weird face of Nature, on the other, is very striking.

Valcour Island, lying opposite the northern section of the town, partly belongs to this town. It was formerly known as Valeur Island, after the French frigate that carried the news of the battle of Ticonderoga to France. It is a large island, about two miles long and one wide, is rocky in the central and southern part, but contains good land in the north and along the shore. Garden Island lies south of Valcour, and is a small island, which was used by the English for a garden-spot, the remains of which are still visible. A large, low island lies in the mouth of the Ausable River, and is included between the two branches of that river. It is chiefly valuable for the raising of grass. An United States light-house stands on the westernmost point of Valcour Island, in latitude 44° 37′ 25″ north, longitude 73° 25′ 36″ west from Greenwich.

Davis Pond, an enlargement of the Salmon River, is a handsome body of water lying across the north line of the town. Military Pond, lying partly in Peru and partly in Black Brook, is a small but attractive sheet of water.

The inhabitants of the town are chiefly engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. The town is one of the best in the county for that purpose, and the soil readily yields the ordinary productions of the climate, under cultivation.

The following description of the town, published in Spafford's "Gazetteer," in 1813, will prove of interest:

"Peru, a post-township at the south end of Clinton County, 130 miles north of Albany, according to the postmaster's estimate, on the route by Caldwell, but I compute the distance at 150 miles: bounded north by Plattsburgh; east, by Lake Champlain or the State of Vermont; south, by Essex County; west, by Franklin County. The river Au Sable forms about half of the southern boundary; the Saranac crosses the northwest corner; and there are several branches of these, with smaller streams also that run into the lake, which, altogether, supply a great abundance of mill-seats. Little Au Sable is wholly in this town, and supplies many good mill-seats. The surface of the east 10 miles is either level or but moderately uneven, and the soil of this part is good for farming. West of this is mountainous or hilly, and the land of little value. There are some small ponds. The land is principally held in fee-simple. There are in this town 3 or 4 corn-mills, 18 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, carding-machine, 2 bloomeries for making bar-iron, a rope-walk, 4 tanner's works, and a distillery of grain and fruit spirits. The roads are pretty good, and the inhabitants are remarked for habits of industry, temperance, and economy. It was first settled about 1789, principally by farmers from the county of Dutchess. A pretty large proportion of the inhabitants are Quakers, who have a meeting-house in Union village, as have the Methodists also in that of Hackstaff's Mills. There are in all 22 school-houses. The trade of this town is principally to Canada, the distance to Montreal being 70 miles, to Quebec 230, and St. John's on the Sorel River about 50 miles by water. It is supposed by a well-informed correspondent that $60,000 worth of produce was conveyed to Canada from this town in 1810. And my correspondents state that various articles of foreign growth or manufacture may be had here from Canada about 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than by the way of Albany. There are 2 small villages: Union, with about 45 houses and stores, and Hackstaff's Mills, 35 houses and stores, 2 miles northeast of the former. The post-office is in Union village, which is pleasantly situated on a handsome plain 3 miles north of the high bridge across Au Sable River. The whole population of this town in 1810 was 1933, when there were 162 electors. Valcour Island, in Lake Champlain, is attached to this town."

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

One hundred years ago the town of Peru was an unbroken wilderness. William Hay, a Scotchman, was the first white man who attempted to settle within the present limits of the town. He located on Stewart's Patent, opposite Valcour Island, in 1772, and soon after removed to Canada, but returned about 1785, and settled permanently a little south of Salmon River, near the lake-shore. His daughter Mary married Lott Elmore, in 1788, and this was the first marriage in the town.

Hay is said to have been on intimate terms with Benedict Arnold, and to have witnessed the naval engagement that occurred opposite Valcour Island on Oct. 11, 1776. Henry Cross settled near Hay about the same time.

The town, when formed from Plattsburgh in 1792, em-

braced the present towns of Ausable and Black Brook, and the principal settlement in the town was made partly within the present boundary of Ausable, called the "Union." This was for many years the only village of importance in the town. Edward Everett, John Keese, Peter Halleck, Caleb Green, Daniel Jackson, Gilbert and Gerrit Thew, John Haff, Elisha Arnold, and John Stanton settled near and in the "Union" about the year 1790. John Cochran, George Hayworth, and John Hackstaff settled near the present site of Peru village about the year 1800. Cochran built a grist-mill, and Hayworth and Hackstaff a factory, which soon made Peru village a successful rival to the "Union," and in time the capital of the township. Their early associates in the village were Abijah Ketchum, Lott and John Elmore, Isaac Finch, and Silas and Robert Cochran.

A large part of the primitive forest was composed of white pine, and an extensive lumber trade was carried on for many years with Montreal and Quebec; and after the completion of the Champlain Canal, with Troy, Albany, and New York. Oliver Keese, Josiah Fisk, and Amos Anson were the principal persons engaged in rafting lumber to the ports on the St. Lawrence River.

The Rogers road, leading from the Union nearly due north across the town to the western settlements in Plattsburgh, was in early times the favorite track of travel, along which the earliest improvements in the town were made.

The first settlement in Peru by "Friends" was made on Zephaniah Platt's 17,983-acre location, situated on the west side of Lake Champlain, 44½° north latitude, surveyed by Josiah Thorp, and completed Aug. 6, 1787. It comprised lots of 412 acres each, the south line commencing near the terminus of the Little Ausable, at the lake-shore, running due west to Elkanah Watson's Patent.

Zephaniah Platt's second location of 12,000 acres was bounded north by the south line of the first location, the south line running through Keeseville westward. It was surveyed by William and John Keese, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1788, who also made later subdivisions of the tract.

One of the first settlers of the town was Edward Everett, a relative of the distinguished statesman and orator of the same name. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and a son was a drummer at the battle of Saratoga.

The Keese family appear to have been the most numerous and among the most influential and respectable of the first immigrants. In March, 1789, William Keese came on the ice from Whitehall to Peru Landing, with axe, gun, and some provisions, and built a log house on the "William Keese farm." He returned in the fall to Dutchess County, and married a wife in March, 1790, and returned at a later period to the town. Richard Keese came into the district in March, 1792, and found only one small clearing in the territory which afterwards constituted the town of Peru. A large family was born to him after he became a resident of the district. One of the daughters was Guilmina, wife of Silas Arnold, and a son among the list of brothers was Hon. Richard Keese, who was born in a log cabin Nov. 28, 1794. He was elected to the Twentieth Congress in 1826, at the age of thirty-two, and was subsequently appointed a judge of the Clinton County Court of Common Pleas.

John Keese, himself an old man, came into town about this time, imparting augmented wealth and a power to the new community in the persons of five stalwart sons, Stephen, Richard, William, John, and Oliver, and two daughters, who respectively married Peter Halleck and Henry Green. This entire family settled in the vicinity of the Union, on contiguous lots, their farms bounding on each other. Peter retained the old homestead. He replaced the old buildings with new, and built a large and imposing stone mansion near the old family dwelling. He also bought and demolished several decayed dwellings and buildings in that part of the Union near his estate.

Other Quaker immigrants rapidly followed, among whom were Abednigo Ricketson, Andrew White, whose wife, Amy, was a preacher, Henry Green, the Benedicts, Bucks, Thews, Davises, Barkers, Bakers, Smiths, Shermans, Bankers, Jacksons, Woods, Fishers, Osborns, Nichols, Hoags, and David Osborne, Edward Halleck, and David Hoag.

The Friends early monopolized a greater part of the most valuable land in the section. They seemed to delight in clustering together, and but few interlopers from "the world's people" appear to have entered their circle. As an expression of the harmony and sympathetic feeling that united them, they loved to designate their settlement "The Union." This included the hamlet which was known to the public as "the Union village," but did not exclusively designate it. "The Union" of the Friends referred to the locality extending from Halleck Hill to the Stoddard place, and spreading over the adjacent lateral highways. The "Union village" chiefly sprang up from the necessity of a central location for the convenience of public and private affairs. It comprised, besides private residences, two taverns, two stores, two blacksmith-shops, and ranged on both sides of the highway about a mile south of their subsequent meeting-house. Fifty years ago it was a pleasant and tranquil hamlet, but now hardly a vestige remains to recall its former existence.

Henry De Lord was born at Nismes, France, on July 29, 1764. He was a French emigrant, or rather a refugee from the blood and rapine of the West Indies, and emigrated to this country soon after the Revolution. He opened a store at the Union in the fall of 1797, at which place he was postmaster. On the corner opposite the Friends' meeting-house he erected a mansion of large dimensions, but without elegance or ornamentation, which still stands, although beaten upon by the storms of almost eighty years. He was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas from 1800 to 1813, and removed to the village of Plattsburgh to reside. In Plattsburgh, also, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and belonged to the firm of Bailey & De Lord. He suffered large losses by the pillage of the British army in 1813. He resided in a fine, and for that age elegant, dwelling-house on the northern bank at the debouchure of the Saranac River. It is the same which is now occupied by Rev. Francis B. Hall, whose wife is the granddaughter of Judge De Lord, and his only living descendant. The latter died March 29, 1825, aged sixty-one years.

Among the early Quaker immigrants, Elisha Arnold became one of the most prominent. He arrived in the town

in the year 1795, with all his worldly goods done up in a pocket-handkerchief, and located on the banks of the Arnold Brook. He subsequently owned a large farm of nearly 1000 acres, situated two miles north of the Union meeting-house. He was a man of prominence, wealth, and influence, and of uncommon intellectual attainments. He was a member of the Legislature in 1808, State Senator in 1812–15, and was the first judge of the county from July, 1819, to January, 1823. In the Senate he represented the original eastern district, which embraced nearly one-half of the geographical area of the State. Silas Wright subsequently represented the same constituency.

At Button Brook, Elisha Button bought out the first settler, and for many years was one of the principal public characters of the town. He kept a large hotel, had a store with considerable trade, built a large ashery, manufactured potash extensively, and besides engaging in farming, operated to a large extent in the purchase and sale of real estate. He was elected high sheriff of the county, and for twelve consecutive years was a justice of the peace. His success in the latter position was more than ordinary, and many interesting and amusing anecdotes are related of his original, yet effective, way of administering justice. He reared a large family of children, nearly all of whom have passed with him beyond the reach of praise or blame.

About half a mile from Peru village, towards the Union, stands an antique house on the left, some poplar-trees on the right, and, as the road bends to the west, a substantial stone structure, spanning a streak of mud, kept moist by a slight flow of water from some unknown source. At this point, John Haff, or Huff, as he was generally called, settled in 1793. He purchased nearly one mile square of densely wooded land, lying between the Rogers road and the State road, running south from Peru village. Nearly half of the original purchase is now in the possession of his grandson, Schuyler Haff. Uncle John seems to have chosen this spot for his log cabin, on account of the beautiful stream of water which at that time flowed through the place. It was no inconsiderable brook then. Trout, from one to two pounds weight, sported in its cool and sparkling waters, moose and deer drank from the ever-flowing stream, the proud oak and sweet maple intertwined their branches upon its banks, while towards the north lofty pines lifted their heads up against the sky, and every description of small game abounded on every side.

The log cabin was just south of the present dwelling. The place was reached by a lane from the highway near the present residence of S. K. Smith. The original road from the Union to Hackstaff's Mills came up the bank near the residence of Mr. Holland, the old road-bed being still visible. John Haff moved to this place from Dutchess County with his wife and five children, the oldest under ten years of age, and settled in the midst of the dense forest that covered his whole purchase. He lived long enough to clear up and bring under cultivation one of the best farms in the town. He had, before coming to Peru, kept a hotel in Dutchess County, and was noted for his good cheer and his love for roast pigs and turkeys. Being of Dutch descent, his *vrow* understood the mysteries of Dutch cheese and buttermilk pop. Slapjacks and maple-honey were a great favorite also in the log cabin. These were made in a long-handled frying-pan, from a batter well seasoned with eggs. An adept at the game of frying would, by a peculiar motion of the frying-pan, up and down, slap the jack over when half done. Indeed, a son of Haff once related that the acme in the art of slapjack frying was only reached when the operator could toss the half-cooked jack up and over the top of the huge chimney, and could catch it right side up at the outside door of the cabin!

Across the brook, on the opposite side from his house, Haff built a barn, which was the most noticeable feature on the estate, and known far and near as the "Dutch barn." It was four-square on the ground, and towered up to a double story at one corner over the barn floor. The highest part was like a barrack top, from which the roof sloped off at right angles to the north and east. About fifty years ago the old barn was torn down, and no trace of it now remains, where for many years Uncle John stored the rich products of his farm and stabled his noble steeds. He took an honest Dutch pride in his model barn, the like of which may never be seen again.

John Cochran has the honor of being the founder of the village of Peru, about the year 1795. He built a frame house on the site now occupied by the Heyworth mansion. He was attracted to the place by the fine water-power on the river opposite his dwelling at that period, forming a strange contrast to the slow, murky stream that can now be seen there. One peculiarity of the region was the large number of black bears and other wild animals that infested the woods near. "Bear Swamp," lying east by south of the village, embraced at that time a low, swampy, dense forest extending from the river east of the village to that part of the town settled and occupied by Nicholas Barker.

The bluff on which Cochran built his house was bounded on the west by a stream with high banks, that came from the south, down which in time came the road leading from the Union to the settlement on the river. As soon as time and means would allow, Cochran built a grist-mill on the river opposite his dwelling. He also built a log house across the river, very near the store subsequently occupied by Robert M. Day. In this log house lived Thomas Morse, the miller, who for many years was the faithful miller of the place. Two houses and a grist-mill made quite a settlement in those days, and the place soon became known through all the country as Cochran's Mill. It was in reality the greatest public benefaction the town had ever experienced. Previous to this the settlers were compelled to go to Plattsburgh for milling purposes.

The first pioneers following the Indian trail from the Indian Pass found themselves upon the brow of Halleck Hill. Among them was Edward Halleck. He settled just under the brow of the hill, and gave his name to it. From his house, and also from the Indian lodge to the north of it, could be seen the vast hunting-grounds of the Indian, where, under the high branches of the forest of pine, oak, elm, beech, and maple, reposed the moose, deer, bear, and catamount, and through the best part of which flowed the Little Ausable, at that time a river of quiet beauty or of noisy merriment, as its course happened to lie.

An Englishman, by the name of York, settled many years ago south by west of Huckleberry Mountain. His son now occupies the place.

The road leading north from the Union, and which was called the Rogers road, crossed, as it does now, the Little Ausable about half a mile west of Peru village. On this road about one-fourth of a mile north of the river lived John Stanton, one of the first settlers of Peru. He came with his wife from Dutchess County, about 1790. A goodly-favored maid of all work accompanied them, and they had come up with others to establish a home in the wilderness, and help develop the resources of the country. All went well until, in the course of nature, a serious difficulty arose between Stanton and his amiable spouse, which caused the latter to demand that Stanton should return her to her father's house in Dutchess County. It was the winter season, so placing his wife on a hand-sled, of his own handiwork, Stanton started on his journey. Proceeding by the most favorable route to the lake, he traveled up to Skenesborough (now Whitehall), thence to Fort Edward, and by way of the Hudson River to Dutchess County. After the lapse of five weeks he returned alone to his home, and to the maid-servant, the cause of the contention, and who had also become the mother of a child. Freed by his hand-sled divorce, Stanton married the servant, and assumed the responsibilities of a father to one of the first children born among the first settlers in the ancient boundaries of Peru.

The road from the river up to the Stanton place was through a dense swamp of treacherous ground, where, in the legendary age, witches astride of broomsticks, with jack-o'lanterns, held high revelry on dark nights, during certain seasons of the year. Chemical science has since demonstrated that combustible gases, generated in decaying animal and vegetable matter, burns as it escapes into the common air, and gives a ghostly appearance in the dark.

Benjamin Smith settled at West Peru at an early day. He owned a mile square of land in that locality, and was a man of influence and prominence. During the war of 1812 he engaged largely in furnishing supplies to the troops, but, owing to military seizures and other contingencies of the war, he suffered heavy pecuniary loss, became broken in health and spirits, and finally died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen and Ruth Keese, in 1803, and had children,—Mary, Stephen B., Ruth, Abigail, Sarah H., Samuel, Thomas, Eliza, Hannah, and Benjamin F. Stephen B. is an old and esteemed resident of Peru at this time.

The first settler at what was formerly called Bartonville, on the Little Ausable River, and now known as Lapham's Mills, was Simon Eells. The tract was included in the Bell Patent, and it is reported that on one occasion the proprietor, William Bell, while looking over his land discovered that some one had been cutting timber on various parts of his 4000-acre lot, whereupon he began to make inquiries among the early settlers of Peru with the view of discovering the offenders and bringing them to justice. He called upon several persons who lived near the outskirts of his big forest tract, but the only information he could elicit from the honest pioneers was that "Uncle Sim Eelles was the only man who had trespassed upon the forbidden ground." At last Bell, worried by his unsuccessful search after more of the pilferers, lost all patience, and recognizing Eells to be the only *working man* in the locality by his successful raid upon his timber, presented him with a 100-acre lot as a reward for his *industry*.

Uncle Sim's lot, on which he soon erected a log hut, was about half a mile southeast of the railroad bridge, and his industrious habits formed such a striking feature of his character that the old inhabitants still remember how he used to amuse himself by moving his garden-fence one day and back the next, when he could find nothing else to do.

He built the first saw-mill at this point about the year 1810, the dam of which was very near where the railroad bridge now is. Subsequently another saw-mill was built about one hundred rods above the first, and afterwards several other saw-mills were built below, which did their full share in cutting up the magnificent growth of pine that formerly covered that part of the town. There is hardly a vestige of these first mills left now, except a few "mudsills" that formed the foundation of the dams or mill buildings.

Mention can only be made of a few of the other early settlers of the town.

Abijah Ketchum, father of Benjamin, lived early near the lake.

Isaac Finch lived in the same locality. Robert Platt owned 700 acres on the lake-shore, and was influential in building the Methodist church in that locality.

Simeon Frisbee lived near Platt. Also James Finch, Daniel Chapman, Ebenezer, Isaac, and William Baker, and Uriah Palmer.

At the Union lived Rufus Green, where George Beadlestone now does. John, Lott, and Asa Ellmore, A. Hinckley, George Berdsley, and Russell Ransom lived along the "lake road."

Jabez Allen, Isaac Allen, and Peter Allen settled very early in the Allen neighborhood, where their descendants still reside.

Moses Dickson lived near the mouth of the Great Ausable River at an early day.

John Howe lived and died on Thorp's Patent, in the Peasleville locality.

Uriah Waterman and the four Arthur brothers settled about half-way between Peru village and Keeseville. A tavern was kept there for a time by A. Allen. Joel Buck had an inn near by.

Solomon Moon lived early near Goshen.

Joshua Wells lived early at Birmingham, in the town of Ausable.

Robert Day lived on the fordway between Keeseville and the Forks. Jeremiah and Elihu Hayes lived near by.

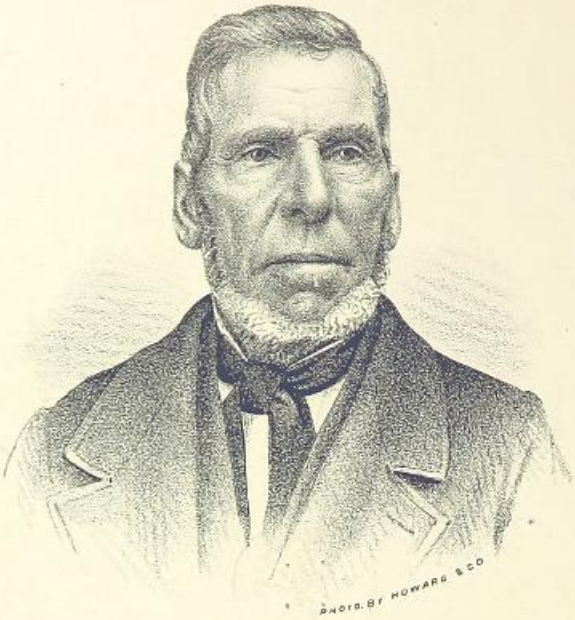
Benjamin Earls lived a little south of Peru village, and taught school at an early day at the Union.

John Cochran, Jr., John Dobbs, Israel Reynolds, and William Pollard lived early about three miles northeast from Peru village.

Moses Soper was a very early settler about a mile south of Peru village. He then moved to Salmon River, where he erected a mill. He subsequently died there.

Israel Buck lived near where Moses Soper first settled.

BRITISH
6 00 30
MUSEUM



STEPHEN K. SMITH.

is a descendant of one of three young men who, early in the seventeenth century, in England, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to stand by one another when in the new country of America to which they were about to emigrate.

From another of these young men descended the late Lord John Russell, of England. The name of the third young man is not known.

Stephen K. Smith traces his descent from Samuel and Elsie (Anthony) Smith, who settled in New England in the old town of Dartmouth.

Their children were Abigail, Samuel, Sarah, Jerry, David, Mary, and Benjamin.

Benjamin Smith was married to Elizabeth Kees in 1808, in the Friends' meeting-house, in "The Union," in the town of Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., and was the first ceremony of the kind performed in that building. Their children, eight in number, were named Mary, Stephen K., Ruth, Samuel, Thomas, Eliza, Hannah, and Benjamin F.

Stephen K. Smith was born April 10, 1806, in the town of Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y.

His father was a farmer, to which occupation Stephen grew up, assisting in the labors of the farm.

His father meeting financial disaster about the time Stephen reached his majority, and being much prostrated by the blow, Stephen assumed charge of affairs; and by his wise course and industry not only "kept the pot boiling," as he tersely expressed it, but succeeded in raising a heavy incumbrance on the farm, placed there through his father's misfortune; his eldest sister materially helping him by teaching a select school in a room in their home, which Stephen fitted up for that purpose.

This school acquired a reputation for thoroughness, during the twelve winters it was kept, not only throughout that portion of the State of New York, but which extended to the State of Vermont, whence many pupils came to attend the school and who boarded with the teacher. At first only English branches were taught by Miss Smith, who had been educated at the Friends' free school in Dutchess County; afterwards a professor was engaged, and the higher branches, with the classics, were added to the curriculum.

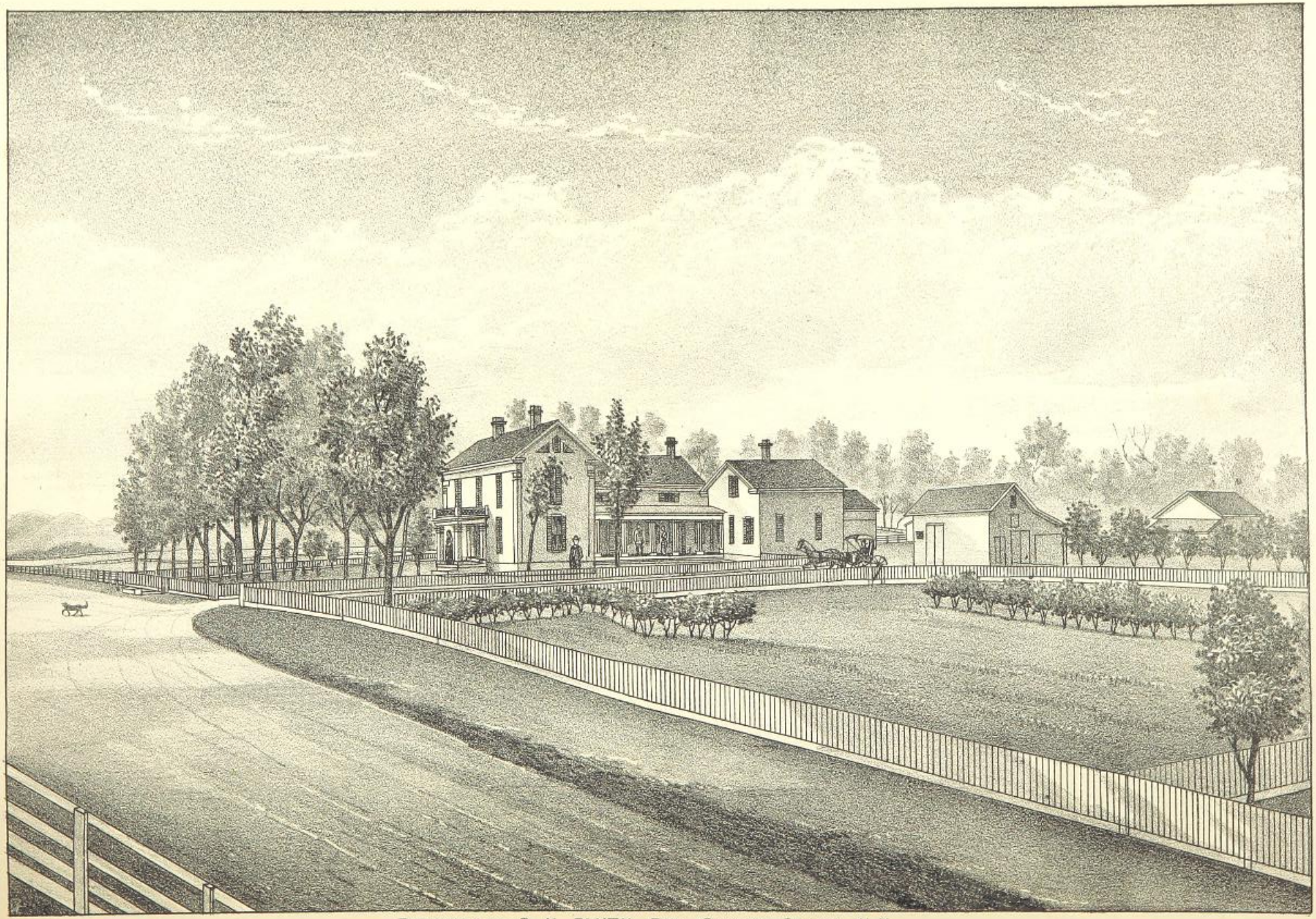
At the age of thirty-three Stephen was married to Jane Kees, fourth daughter of Oliver Kees, of Peru, N. Y. They had five children,—Samuel, Juliet, Oliver K., Elizabeth, Elihu Burritt.

Buying a farm adjoining the old homestead, thither Stephen repaired soon after his marriage, and devoted himself to tilling the soil.

Mr. Smith, keenly alive to the great wrong of slavery, early enrolled himself with the Abolitionists, rendering the cause most efficient aid by his pen and contributions of money.

A "Historical Sketch," from the pen of Mr. Smith, of the settlement of Peru, his native town, published in the *Plattsburgh Sentinel*, finds a place in this work.

Stephen K. Smith now lives on a farm about three miles from the place of his birth, and, at the age of seventy-three, is in the enjoyment of perfect health, physical and mental.



RESIDENCE OF S. K. SMITH, PERU, CLINTON COUNTY. N.Y.

BRITISH
6 0080
MUSEUM

Robert and William Anson settled early in what is now the town of Ausable.

The Southwick family lived very early on Halleck Hill, and had a tannery there.

Among other early settlers were John Howe, Isaac Finch, Abijah Ketchum, Ezekiel Lockwood, Samuel Jackson, Cyrenus Newcomb, George Hayworth, Benjamin Sherman, and Silas and Robert Cochran.

The following list of the inhabitants of the original town of Peru is taken from the records of that town. It was made on May 2, 1796, and the numbers after each name indicate the number of days that each man had to perform labor on the public highways. These figures will also show the relative amount of property possessed by each man, as the number of days' work which he had to perform was measured by the property which he owned. A reference to the description of the districts on the next page will also show the approximate location of each of these persons.

District No. 1: Levi Arnold, overseer, 7; John Finch, 3; Alexander Campbell, 15; Abijah Ketchum, 4; Nathan Bowley, 4; Benjamin Weldon, 9; Isaac Finch, 8; Simeon Frisbee, 4; Justice Finch, 2; James Finch, 2.

District No. 2: Daniel Chapman, overseer, 5; Samuel Jackson, 6; Ebenezer Baker, 3; Isaac Baker, 3; William Baker, 2; Uriah Palmer, 8; Sylvanus Palmer, 4; William Palmer, 2; Doct. Stone, 3; Chandler Phillips, 2.

District No. 3: Rufus Green, overseer, 4; Lott Elmore, 9; John Elmore, 9; Ezekiel Montgomery, 3; Theophalus Jackson, 3; Jabez Allen, 9; Isaac Allen, 6; Peter Allen, 2; Moses Dickson, 8; John Howe, 7; Uriah Waterman, 3; Elisha Thompson, 2; Nicholas Palmer, 4; William Brangham, 2; Zachaus Weston, 2; Solomon Moon, 4; Cyrus Soper, 2; Edward Palmer, 3.

District No. 4: Isaac Wright, overseer, 9; Joshua Wells, 8; Daniel Pay, 2; Thomas Filmore, 2; Barzila Handy, 2; Edward Palmer, Jr., 2; Ezekiel Palmer, 2; Reuben French, 4; Aaron Leonard, 6; Zebulon Warner, 3; Asa Adgate, 12; Asher Adgate, 8; Abraham Gillet, 3; John Douglass, 8; John Hawley, 2; Abel Baker, 2; William Handy, 2; Abel Handy, 2; David Yal, 2; Samuel Hadlock, 2; David Wright, 2; William Buckle, 2; Samuel Hawley, 2; Bartlet Bets, 2.

District No. 5: Elisha Jinker, overseer, 4; Emanuel Berdsley, 8; Beverly Berdsley, 8; James Weston, 3; James Bean, 4; Andrew Debar, 3; Benjamin George, 2; Robert Day, 4; David George, 3.

District No. 6: George Everett, overseer, 5; Edward Everett, 5; Reuben Whitman, 3; Abednego Ricketson, 6; Joshua Arthur, 4; Thomas Arthur, 4; John Morehouse, 7; William Morehouse, 7; Joseph Swanway, 3; Alexander Blair, 2; Francis Swanway, 2; John Swanway, 2.

District No. 7: Henry Green, overseer, 8; James McOver, 2; Elisha Green, 1; Gilbert Reynolds, 1; West Samuel, 4; George Martin, 3; Peter White, 2; Daniel Jackson, 3; Samuel Brown, 2; John Stanton, 4.

District No. 8: Wm. Keese, overseer, 16; John Phillips, 2; John Howard, 3; Elisha Thompson, 2; Aaron Benedict, 3; Cyrus Benedict, 3; John Sheldon, 5; Benjamin Earls, 3; Aaron Benedict, Jr., 3; William Benedict, 2; Thaddeus Sheldon, 2.

District No. 9: John Cochran, Jr., overseer, 5; John Haff, 13; John Dobb, 2; Israel Reynolds, 3; William Pollard.

District No. 10: Amos Day, overseer, 12; John Cochran, 16; Jonathan Birt, 2; Asa Elmore, 4; John Brotherton, 4.

District No. 11: Robert Cochran, overseer, 6; Silas Cochran, 4; David Leonard, 2.

District No. 12: Augustine Arthur, overseer, 5; Reuben Arthur, 4; Moses Soper, 8; John Bettis, 2; Israel Buck, 3; Sherman Hunt, 2.

District No. 13: Almon Phillips, overseer, 5; Nicholas Barker, 5; Robert Anson, 5; Solomon Brown, 2; Joseph Jekax, 3.

District No. 14: Gilbert Thew, overseer, 5; Robert Whitcomb, 3; David Cochran, 3; Garret Thew, 5; Stephen Stark, 2.

District No. 15: Stephen Keese, overseer, 8; David Osborn, 4; John Osborn, 3; Richard Keese, 17; John Keese, 15; John Keese, Jr., 2; John Skinner, 2; Amasa Draw, 2; John Taylor, 2; David Chandler, 2.

District No. 16: Ebenezer Olmstead, overseer, 8; John Dantz, 4; Rodman Green, 2; Elihu Allen, 4; Abner Allen, 4; Zebulon Allen, 2; Moses Gleson, 2; Caleb Simmons, 3; Peter Halleck, 5; Benjamin Briggs, 2; Eleazer Nichols, 4.

District No. 17: Simeon Eells, overseer, 4; Benjamin Green, 3; Mr. Francis, 2; John Green, 4; Noah Lee, 4; Abijah Hawks, 3; Isaac Cole, 2.

TAVERNS.

Peru, in former days, was on the highway of stage-coaches and private conveyances, and the hotels in their day were well appointed and received abundant patronage. The landlords who used to entertain the public in those days were among the honorable citizens of the town. They enjoyed the confidence and suffrages of the people, dispensed good liquors, wielded the toddy-stick to good effect, and never dreamed that brandy sling, or Holland gin, could degenerate to the deadly modern potion of strychnine and metallic salts.

The first hotel in Peru was kept by Nathan Averill, in the Union, a little north of the house where Widow Rogers lived and died but a few years ago. At that time the Union was the business and commercial centre of Peru. All elections were held and the town business done at that place, and all through travel came from the Indian Pass over Halleck's Hill, and through the Union. Hotel business was lucrative. Robert Batty built a large hotel farther south, below the meeting-house, and his place was largely patronized for many years.

Elisha Button, at Button Brook, kept a well-appointed and spacious house for a long time. His house was on the thoroughfare to the north.

Silas Cochran was the first hotel-keeper in Peru village. His stables were superior, and his house in keeping with the early prestige of the village.

The first hotel north of the river was kept by Garlick & Hackstaff, in a house built by Orange Ferris. The house was a little to the north by west of Franklin Elmore's store. Garlick, in time, built a hotel on the south side of the river,

and down to a time in the recollection of many now living kept a reputable and popular house. The house formerly occupied by Garlick & Hackstaff fell into bad hands, bad repute, and a fatal decline. Nauseous to virtue, it was razed to the ground by an unknown and self-appointed committee of safety, under the cover of night.

Opposite the Cochran tavern Chauncey Stoddard had a hotel for several years, and was succeeded by Orrin Hackstaff.

Dr. Heman Garlick built and kept a tavern on the south side of the river, at Peru village, at quite an early day. He kept it several years, and was followed by Joseph Nicholas. He, in turn, was succeeded by Walworth Elmore.

Upon the site of the Sherrill House, at Peru village, Thomas D. Gilson, afterwards sheriff of the county, had a hotel about 1830. He was followed by a man by the name of Wells. A number of others kept it, among whom was —— Halcomb. Sanford M. Sherrill, son of Seth Sherrill, an old settler at Plattsburgh, built the present hotel in 1875, and has kept it since. Other hotels have existed in the village and town.

STORES.

Robert Batty had an early store at the Union, and carried on quite an extensive trade. Judge Henry De Lord was also early in trade there.

Asa and Lott Elmore built the "old red store," at Peru village, about 1810, and engaged in trade, either in partnership or alone, for a great many years. Lott Elmore built the store now occupied by J. B. White. Franklin Elmore, son of Asa, succeeded his father, and carried on the business on the old site for many years.

Benjamin Ketchum was among the early traders and prosperous business men of Peru village, and built the brick store on the south side of the river. Alger & Hubbard succeeded Ketchum in trade for several years.

A man by the name of Hopper did considerable business on the north side of the river, and Weston & Hoag followed soon after.

Lott Platt, nephew of Lott Elmore, also traded for a time at the village. Others followed, among whom were Seleucia Elmore and Chauncey Goodrich, and engaged in trade a good many years.

Edgar Beckwith traded in the old Ketchum store a great many years, and was postmaster.

A man named Craig kept an early store in the Allen neighborhood, near the lake, and one by the name of Beman near him. Others have also existed in the town.

At Peru village, Arnold & Morgan, Robert McP. Day, Richard and George McIntyre, Heyworth & White, and Leon L. Channell have general stores. Nathan Lapham has a store at Lapham's Mills.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Branch practiced at an early day, and was probably one of the first in the town.

Dr. Robar practiced at the same time, and had a wide reputation.

Dr. Silas Goodrich came about 1808, and practiced a great many years in town. He died at Schuyler Falls, over ninety years of age, a few years ago.

Dr. Vaughn was a contemporary of Dr. Goodrich, and engaged in practice in 1813. He removed to Wellsborough in 1825.

Dr. Palmer was in practice at a very early day.

Dr. Alger and Dr. Blaisdell came next in order of time.

Dr. Stephen Cole commenced practice about 1830, and died in the town on Oct. 15, 1876, at the age of eighty-nine. His son, Frank H., the present doctor, succeeded to the practice of his father.

Dr. Ladd is also in practice in the town.

Dr. Sherman practiced for a time in the town. He studied with Dr. Ralph P. Allen, a physician of reputation and character for over fifteen years.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

The legal profession has not been widely represented in the town. J. W. Baldwin is a practicing attorney at Peru village, and occupies the old stand of Judge Watson.

ROADS.

The earliest public roads laid out within the limits of the town were on Oct. 1, 1790, as follows: "Beginning in the center of the west line of Lott No. 13, thence East across Said Lott, thence to the Northeast corner of Lott No. 12, thence Northeasterly as the course is now Cut out to the south line of the 600 acre Location, thence Down the Said South Line East to the west of Moses Dixon Lott No. 6, thence North to the Northeast corner of John Elmore's Lott No. 1, thence Northeasterly on the Best ground to the Little River Sawble, then Down the said River about 3 Chains Apisit to a pine Ridg, thence Across the said River onto the said Ridge, thence to the Lake shore as the said Road is now cut, thence along the lake shore Northerly to A Red oak Tree Marked H, thence Northwesterly as it is Now Cut to the Bridge by John Cochran."

Another: "Beginning at the Southeast Corner of Lott No. 13, thence North Between the Lotts Nos. 12 and 13, to the Above Mentioned Road."

Another: "Beginning in the Center of the North Line of Lott No. 13, thence South to the Road above Mentioned, which Runs East and West through Lott No. 13."

In May, 1790, other roads were laid out in the town, among which was one "from the River Saranac to the Southermost Settlers in the Township of Plattsburgh, which now begins in the Town of Peru on the South Line of Griswould's patent."

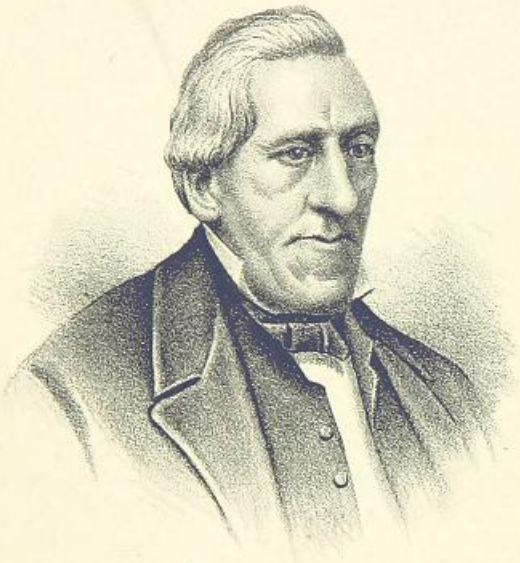
Others followed on Nov. 3, 1792, Jan. 24, 1793, Jan. 26, 1793, Oct. 4 and 17, 1793, Nov. 4, 1793, and at later dates; but the description of them is so uncertain, and follows monuments so perishable, that a full presentation of their outline would be devoid of interest here. A description of the road-districts as they were defined on March 13, 1794, will give some idea of the general location of the roads,—

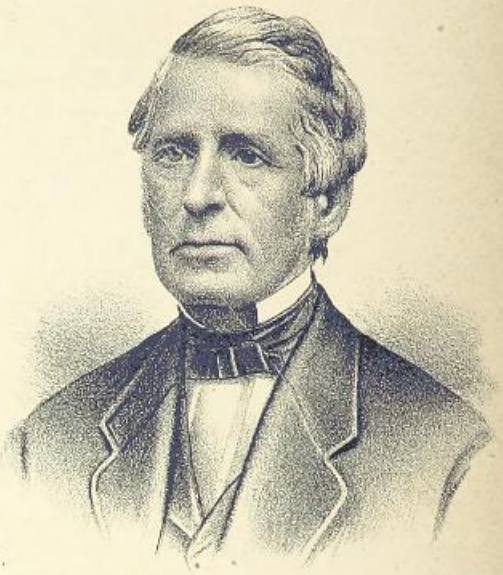
District No. 1: Beginning at the north line of the town of Peru, the Lake road to the channel of the little river Sawble onto the middle of the bridge.

District No. 2: From the middle of the above Little River *bridg* to the Great River landing, and from the line between Jabez Allen and John Howes across the brook

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MUSEUM

BRITISH
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PHOTOS BY HOWARD & CO.

JOB SHERMAN.

DR. PLINY SHERMAN.

JOB SHERMAN.

Job Sherman is a descendant of Philip and Sarah Sherman, who settled in Rhode Island in 1639, they having a grant of two hundred acres in that State from the town of Portsmouth, dated Dec. 10, 1639. Their children were: Eber, Peleg, Edmund, Samson, Mary, Philip, Sarah, Samuel, John, Benjamin, and Hannah.

Philip Sherman died in March, 1686.

Peleg Sherman married Alice Fish March 16, 1697. To them were born Thomas, Richard, Elizabeth, Peleg, Grizzel, Caleb, George, Saulsbury, and Preserved.

Preserved and Anna Sherman had five children, named Job, Preserved, Samuel, Anna, and Alice.

Job Sherman married Martha Sherman. In the family Bible—upon a fly-leaf of which is written, "Job Sherman, his book the 23rd day of fifth month, 1771, cost £1 19s Lawfull money"—is this record of their children, omitting dates of births: Sarah, Mary, Benjamin, Rebecca, Martha, Obed, Abigail, all born in Rhode Island, between the years 1764 and 1780.

Philip Sherman married Philena Irish, of Danby, Vt. They had ten children: David, Anna, Hannah, Maria, Job, Pliny, Sarah, B. Franklin, T. Elwood, and Richard.

Job Sherman, second son of Benjamin and Philena, was born Dec. 28, 1806. He was a farmer, and spent his entire life on the farm on which he was born.

Taking an active part in local politics for nearly half a century, he was one of the most prominent men of his town, identifying himself with, and participating in, all movements of a progressive, important character.

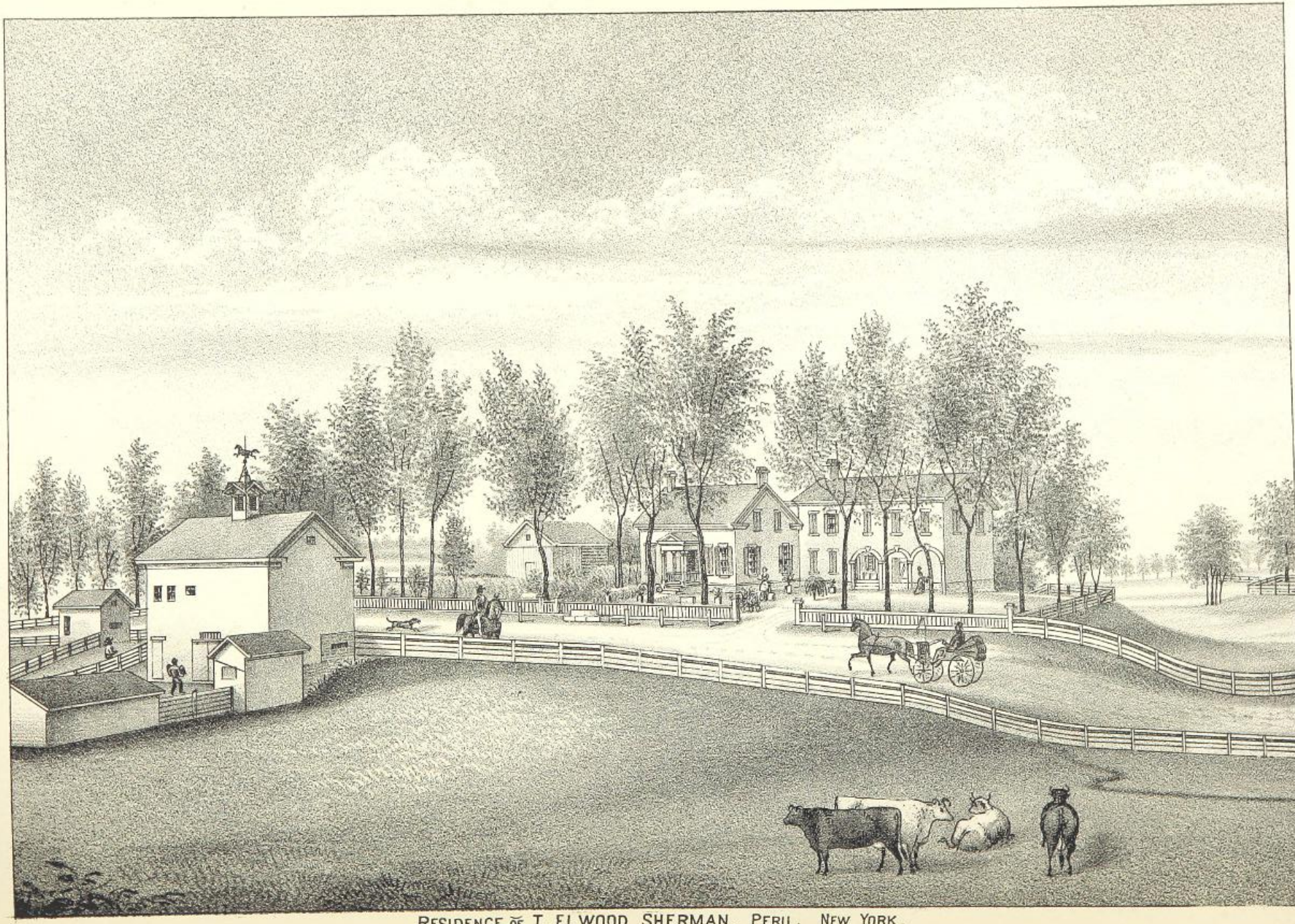
He was of the Society of Friends, and lived a plain unpretentious life.

He never married, but lived on the homestead with his brother and sisters. He died July 8, 1863.

Pliny Sherman, M.D., was born in the town of Peru Jan. 13, 1809. He graduated at Burlington Medical College, Burlington, Vt., at the age of twenty-two, having previously studied with Dr. Ralph P. Allen, of Keeseville, N. Y. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Peru, in his native town, remaining there ten years.

In the fall of 1841 he moved to La Assumption, Province of Quebec, practicing there for about ten years, when, owing to the delicate state of his wife's health and the rigor of the climate, thinking a change might benefit her, he determined to return to Peru, which he accordingly did, spending the remainder of his life in his native town.

Few men have possessed in greater perfection that rare combination of qualities which go to make up the family physician. Benevolent, humane, urbane, and unassuming, he was the family friend and doctor in the fullest sense of those terms. Dr. Sherman died July 4, 1879.



RESIDENCE OF T. ELWOOD SHERMAN, PERU, NEW YORK.

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westwardly to the road that goes from the Great River landing to the mill.

District No. 3: From the road that comes from the Little River landing, beginning at the corner at Samuel Jackson's and running westerly by Sylvenias Palmer's to Doct. Nicholas Palmer's.

District No. 4: From John Howes by the mills and *threw* the land belonging to John Cochran, Jr., westerly as the road is laid out to Rogers' road, a little south of John Keeses.

District No. 5: From Doct. Nicholas Palmer to Capt. Everitt's on Rogers' road.

District No. 6: From the road that comes from the Little River *bridg*, beginning where the line strikes the road, which line divides Israel Reynolds and Jacob Finch, Jr., thence running by John Finch's and Samuel West to *Rogerse's* road.

District No. 7: From the Little River on *Rogerse's* road to where the road turns to Robert Whitcomb's.

District No. 8: From the Lake road westerly to Robert Cochran, and the road that goes from that road across the Little River Falls, to the road that goes by John *finche's* and Samuel West.

District No. 9: From Henry Green's to Church Hill, or to the other road.

The Rogers road, leading over Halleck Hill and nearly north from the Union to the Saranac River, was for years the only really passable good carriage-road in the town. All others were bridle-paths and cross-roads leading to the cabins of the first settlers. A carriage-road was soon after made from the Stanton place, about one-fourth of a mile north of the river, on the Rogers road, to Cochrane's Hill, on the present site of Peru village.

RAILROADS.

The New York and Canada Railroad passes north and south through the eastern section of the town, and has a station at Valcour.

The Ausable Branch passes from Plattsburgh southwesterly through the town, and has stations at Lapham's Mills and Peru village.

PROMINENT MEN.

Among the men of prominence that the town has either produced or fostered, Elisha Arnold, Henry De Lord, and Judge Keese have already been referred to. The Elmore and Everest families have also been prominent in the councils of the town. Nathan Lapham represented the Sixteenth Senatorial District in the State Senate in 1860 and 1861.

The town has had a full representation in the State Legislature. Asa Adgate represented the district in 1798–99; Elisha Arnold, in 1808; Robert Platt, in 1814–15; Josiah T. Everest, in 1855; and George Hallock, in 1864.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The civil organization of the town begins with the time of its incorporation. The territory comprised in the town includes a large number of patents. Stewart's patent occupied the northeast corner of the town. South of that was Zephaniah Platt's 1665-acre location, with another 600-acre location lying southeast of that, surveyed to the same gentleman. South of the 1665-acre location laid the Gife lot, while west of it was the Bell patent. Newcomb's patent laid north of that, and west of the latter was Thorp's patent, with Watson's patent south of it. The fifth and sixth divisions of the "Old Military Tract" occupied the entire west end of the town.

The first meeting of the town, after the passage of the act of incorporation, was held on Dec. 28, 1792, at the dwelling-house of Samuel Jackson. John Cochran, Jr., was chosen Moderator, and the following town officers were chosen: Edward Everitt, Supervisor; Richard Keese, Isaac Finch, and John Howe, Qualified Assessors; Lott Elmore, John Finch, Gilbert Thew, Qualified Commissioners of Highways; Reuben Arthur, John Elmore, Qualified Constables; Reuben Arthur, Qualified Collector; Jabez Allen, Richard Keese, Qualified Overseers of the Poor; Ezekiel Lockwood, Qualified Poundmaster; Jabez Allen, Samuel Jackson, Qualified Fence-Viewers or Damage "Prisors"; Isaac Finch, Jabez Allen, Daniel Chapman, John Cochran, Jr., Ezekiel Lockwood, Samuel West, and Henry Green, Qualified Overseers of Highways.

It was voted "That every seed hors running at Large after the 2d of April, 1793, shall be liable to be taken up by any Freeholder or Inhabitant of said Town, who after giving Notice their to the owner shall be Entitled to five shilling per Day for Keeping such horse untill the owner shall pay such Charges and secure said hors."

Asa Adgate was chosen town clerk.

April 5, 1796, it was voted also "that ten dollars be paid by the inhabitants of Peru for every wolf killed within the town of Peru in the present year, said wolf to be a full Grone wolf and fresh killed."

April 4, 1815, it was voted "that twenty-five cents Bounty be paid for Every Crow Kild in town by the first Day of July Next."

Since the organization of the town the following persons have filled its principal offices:

SUPERVISORS.

1793–94, Edward Everett; 1795, Asa Adgate; 1796–97, Edward Everett; 1798, Reuben Arthur; 1799–1801, Elisha Arnold; 1802–3, Henry Delord; 1804–5, Louis Ransom; 1806–9, Thomas Bull; 1810, Elisha Arnold; 1811, Thomas Bull; 1812, Stephen Arnold; 1813–15, Waterman Ells; 1816–18, Joseph Everest, Jr.; 1819, Asa Elmore; 1820, Waterman Ells; 1821–25, Seth Calkins; 1826–30, Joseph Everest; 1831, Richard Keese; 1832, Chauncey Stoddard; 1833, Joseph Everest; 1834–35, Richard Keese; 1836–37, Turner Calkins; 1838, Richard Hayworth; 1839, Franklin Elmore; 1840–41, Silas Arnold; 1842, Chauncey Stoddard; 1843, George Hallock; 1844–45, David A. Everett; 1845–48, George Hallock; 1849, Josiah T. Everest; 1850–51, Thomas B. Watson; 1852, George Hallock; 1853, Franklin Elmore; 1854–55, Robert McP. Day; 1856–57, George W. Stafford; 1858–59, George Hallock; 1860–61, George P. Moore; 1862, Henry Arnold; 1863–64, Robert McP. Day; 1865, Nathan Lapham; 1866, Buel D. Bacon; 1867, Franklin H. Cole; 1868, George P. Beadleston; 1869–70, Richard C. McIntyre; 1871–73, Jehiel B. White; 1874–76, S. Warren Day; 1877–78, Smyrna H. White; 1879, S. Warren Day.

TOWN CLERKS.

1793–95, Asa Adgate; 1796–97, Reuben Arthur; 1798–1801, Rufus Green; 1802–3, Augusten Arthur; 1804–6, Rufus Green; 1807, Augusten Arthur; 1808–13, Rufus Green; 1814, Joseph Everest;

1815, Rufus Green; 1816–19, Ira Starks; 1820–27, Nathan Taylor; 1828–30, Wm. H. Elmore; 1831–32, Nathan Taylor; 1833–37, Seleucia Elmore; 1838–41, Chauncey D. Goodrich; 1842, Stephen Stafford; 1843–45, Seleucia Elmore; 1846, Chauncey D. Goodrich; 1847, Watson Bowran; 1848, Mark D. Moore; 1849, M. F. Collins; 1850–51, Leon S. Channel; 1852–55, John F. Cook; 1856–57, Buel D. Bacon; 1858–61, Daniel F. Barker; 1862, Richard C. McIntyre; 1863, George M. McIntyre; 1864, Wm. N. Martin; 1865, Wm. A. Morgan; 1866–68, Nathaniel A. Elmore; 1869–70, Wm. A. Morgan; 1871–72, E. Stephen Arnold; 1873, George Stafford; 1874–75, Wm. A. Morgan; 1876–77, Edgar W. Morhous; 1878, Richard W. Gove; 1879, Wm. A. Morgan.

The town officers elected in the year 1879 are: Supervisor, S. Warren Day; Town Clerk, William A. Morgan; Justice of the Peace, J. B. White; Assessor, Charles T. Ackley; Highway Commissioner, David Durgin; Overseers of the Poor: District No. 1, Henry Day; No. 2, A. M. Hobart; Collector, Jason M. Weatherwax; Town Auditors, E. Stephen Arnold, George P. Hallock, Charles W. Haff; Inspectors of Election: District No. 1, William Clough, George W. Garlick, John Ricketson; No. 2, Thomas Boyd, W. F. Weaver, Patrick Lyons; Constables, Edmund Staves, Rufus Alford, Jason M. Weatherwax, Narza McGee, Jr., Joseph N. McCann; Commissioner of Excise, Solomon Clark.

EAR-MARKS.

It was the custom of the old settlers, in each of the towns, to mark their sheep, hogs, and cattle with certain marks of identification, which for greater security and safety were recorded in the town-book. It operated as a sort of copyright, and great ingenuity was exercised by the settlers in devising new and original marks. The following are samples taken from a large number:

"John Keeses Mark is a Square Crop off the Left Ear."
"Uriah Palmers Mark is a half penny Underside of Each Ear."
"Cornelius Staats Mark is a Eks in the left Ear."

STATISTICAL.

The census of 1875 shows that there are in the town 518 dwelling-houses. The number of acres of improved land is 26,114, and of unimproved land 16,115. The cash value of the farms is $1,421,928, and the value of farm-buildings is $167,760.

CHAPTER LXII.

PERU—(Continued)

Villages and Hamlets—Schools—Religious History—The Friends—Methodism—Log Meeting-Houses—Methodist Episcopal Churches at Peru Village—Valcour, Peasleville, and West Peru—First Congregational Church of Peru—Burial-Places—"Dawn Valcour Community"—Legend of Wyantha—Naval Engagement at Valcour—Notes—Industrial Pursuits—Military History—Wars of 1812 and 1861–65.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

THE principal village in the town is PERU VILLAGE, situated on the Ausable River, southeast of the centre of the county. It has a population of about 300 persons, and in former days was a point of great interest and business activity. It is pleasantly laid out; its streets are lined with fine shade-trees, and many of its residences are large, handsome, and attractive in appearance. It contains two churches (a Methodist and Congregational), a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a tannery, a cheese-factory, a starch-factory, a hotel, several stores, a number of shops devoted to the mechanic arts, a post-office, and a railroad depot, which is a station on the Ausable Branch Railroad.

The post-office at Peru was established about the year 1800, and existed at the Union. Among the incumbents of the office of postmaster have been Frank Elmore and Edgar Beckwith. Richard McIntyre has been postmaster for over a quarter of a century.

A short distance northeast of Peru village, situated on the same stream, is LAPHAM'S MILLS, formerly known as Bartonville, in honor of Caleb D. Barton, who established a forge there early in the century. Here are a grist-mill and store, a plaster-mill, a saw- and shingle-mill, and box-factory. The Ausable Branch of the New York and Canada Railroad has a station at the Mills.

VALCOUR (post-office) is situated on Lake Champlain, on the shore opposite the island of that name. The portion bordering on the lake is more anciently and commonly known as Port Jackson. It is a station on the New York and Canada Railroad, and contains a Methodist Episcopal church, a store, post-office, and a few mechanic shops. The post-office was established about 1850. Mr. Morgan has been postmaster for a long time.

PEASLEVILLE (post-office) is a hamlet situated on the Salmon River, in the northwest corner of the town. A forge and store were established here at an early day by Samuel Peasle, and considerable manufacturing and mechanical activity has since existed there. Peasle subsequently removed to Michigan, and became county judge.

PERU LANDING is a hamlet on the lake-shore, north of the mouth of the Ausable River.

SCHOOLS.

Benjamin Earls and Benjamin Sherman taught early schools at the Union, where the first school in the town was established. The former was one of the first teachers in the town, and charged a tuition fee of $1.50 a quarter. M. Finch taught the first school in 1790–91.

The next school was kept at Peru village. Robert Taylor was the first school-teacher there. Men named Twilight and McComber were also early teachers in the same locality.

A school-house was established at Bartonville at an early day.

The Friends were alive to the education of their children. A large academy was built opposite John Green's, where boys, on the first floor, were taught by C. Stoddard, Elihu Marshall, Samuel Rogers, and others; and, on the second floor, girls were taught by Mary Rogers, Phœbe Keese, and others. On mid-week meeting-days, teachers walked abreast, the school by twos marching behind their representative teachers in and out of church.

The town was first divided into school districts on June 2, 1813, by Benjamin Sherman, William Keese, and Robert Platt, commissioners. The number of districts was 13.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The first religious services in the town were held by the early Quaker settlers. Their first meeting-house was built of logs, and was situated about half a mile from the location of the subsequent buildings, near the residence of George Beadleston. The north meeting-house was erected in 1803, and, after dissensions in the society, was occupied by the Hicksites. In 1832 the Orthodox seceded and erected the south meeting-house, which stood at right angles and but a few feet from the other building. In numbers the two parties were about equally divided. One of these meeting-houses has been recently sold and demolished.

Several preachers, both male and female, of local eminence, flourished among the Friends in the district. Among these may be mentioned David Harkness, Samuel Keese and Catharine, his wife, Jemima Keese, Anna White, and Elizabeth Irish. Catharine Keese possessed rare qualities of mind and rich attainments which would have made her conspicuous in any sphere.

The existing members of the Friends are Seth Hoag and wife, Ephraim Hoag, George Halleck, Elwood Sherman and wife, Nathan Lapham and family, Richard Keese and family, Mary Brown, the Greens, and S. K. Smith and family. Orthodox members are Jemima Ricketson, Platt Arthur and wife, Cynthia Keese, David Halleck, and Elihu Hoag and family.

METHODISM

in Peru began with this century. The first meetings were held largely in barns, among which were the Nathan Ferriss barn, the John Morhous barn, now on the Widow Irish place, and the barns on the John Cochran and Stephen Brand places. They had a pretty warm religion in those days. As an illustration of some of the hardships that the circuit preachers endured, it is related that in the year 1804 the renowned Dexter Bates, a man of great physical endurance, reached Peru from the south during a great snow-storm, and, finding it impossible to travel on horseback, left his horse at Ferriss', took his saddle-bags on his arm, went on foot all the way to Chateaugay, filled his appointment, and returned.

The first meeting-house erected within the present limits of the town was built of logs. It was, to all outward appearance, like an ordinary log cabin, save that it was more pretentious in size. It stood not far from the northwest corner of the present village cemetery. The grave of William Oxford is on the spot once occupied by the venerable structure, and some loose stones are still visible upon the site. In size it was about 40 feet long and 30 wide. It stood facing the south, and was entered by a single door placed in the centre of the front side. The most prominent object upon entering the door, and, in fact, the most attractive of all the sacred garniture of the place, was a huge potash-kettle, turned upside down upon a foundation of brickwork in the centre of the church. This was the stove for warming the church in cold weather. The stove-pipe was securely fastened with mortar to a hole on the top of the inverted kettle.

The seating of the church was by means of benches without backs, made out of pine slabs, and so arranged that the walls of the church formed a back for those persons in the congregation who were old or infirm. The pulpit was simply a chair. The altar, when needed, consisted of one of the benches placed between the pulpit and the stove.

This venerable edifice was solemnly set apart and dedicated by Rev. Samuel Draper, in the year 1807, and was probably the first Methodist church built north of Ash Grove, Cambridge, N. Y. It marked an epoch in Methodism in Northern New York, and was the beginning of successful church enterprises in the Champlain Valley.

As a place of worship it was very popular with the first Methodists. John Crawford, Phineas Rice, Belah Smith, and Peter Bussing ministered within its walls. It was in this church that the idiom peculiar to Methodism, "Amen, period or no period," had its origin. John Howard, an exemplary man, was very noisy in his exclamations of "Amen!" and "Glory to God!" during sermon time; so much so that the preacher was persuaded to gently suggest to Brother Howard the propriety of only saying "Amen!" when it would hit, or come in at a period, or the close of a sentence. Mr. Howard was very sensitive, and refrained for a long time from saying "Amen!" during public service. Finally, he astonished the whole audience, who were listening to an eloquent discourse, by shouting, "I say amen, hit or miss! Period or no period, I say glory to God!" Mutual explanations followed, the previous silence of Brother Howard was explained, and the sympathy of the church was ever afterwards extended to him.

The second Methodist church edifice was erected in 1811. It was painted yellow, had a high pulpit, and an old-fashioned gallery extending around three sides. It stood on the precise spot where the present handsome church stands in Peru village, and the original frame is inside of the brick-work of the present structure. The first alterations were made in 1846, when the building was well bricked up on the outside, the galleries torn out, and other changes made. About nine years ago it underwent another great transformation, and came out as good as new, and rather a model in appearance and arrangement, reflecting no little credit on the building committee, Messrs. J. B. White, Henry Arnold, and Datus Clark. The total cost of the change was about $6000.

THE PERU CIRCUIT.

In 1824 the Plattsburgh circuit was divided, and the larger portion of it, including Peru, Schuyler Falls, Saranac, Redford, Jay, and the wilderness, was formed into the Peru circuit, with a membership of 665, larger than any other in the Champlain district, and equaled by few in the New York Conference, outside of New York City. No records of the Peru circuit, or church, prior to 1833 are in existence. The Jay circuit was formed from Peru in 1830.

The preachers on the Peru circuit, from its organization to 1872, were as follows: 1824, Ibri Cannon, Orrin Pier; 1825, James Covel, Orrin Pier; 1826, James Covel, Phineas Doane; 1827, Charles Pomeroy, Jacob Leonard, Elijah Crane; 1828, C. Pomeroy, Jacob Leonard; 1829, Hiram Meeker, William Richards; 1830, Daniel Brayton; 1831, Daniel Brayton, Arunah Lyon; 1832, D. Stephens, A. Lyon, J. W. Belknap; 1833, D. Stephens, J. W. B. Wood;

1834, Joseph D. Marshall, John Haslem; 1835, J. Caughey, A. Wade, C. Chamberlin; 1836, A. Witherspoon, C. H. Leonard, W. Henry; 1837, the same; 1838, John Graves, Chester Chamberlin; 1839–40, S. Stiles, C. Chamberlin.

This year Redford and Saranac became an independent circuit, and in 1840 Schuyler Falls was set off, and the Peru circuit included Peru village, Port Jackson, Salmon River, and West Plattsburgh, with one minister, as follows: 1840–41, Fred W. Smith; 1842–43, H. Chase; 1844, P. P. Harmer; 1845, Seymour Coleman; 1846, William Ames; 1847, A. A. Farr; 1848, Samuel Howes; 1849–51, C. R. Morriss; 1852–53, B. Pomeroy; 1854–55, John Thompson; 1856–57, Abel Ford, Joseph D. Westcot, assistant at West Plattsburgh; 1858, William Clark; 1859–60, T. W. Harwood; 1861, W. J. Heath; 1862–63, S. Gardner; 1864, G. W. Fitch; 1865–66, G. S. Gold; 1867–68, N. B. Wood; 1869–71, E. Turner.

The earliest minutes that are preserved (1833) record Jacob Blaisdell, E. F. Barber, A. C. Robinson, C. Stoddard, A. N. Rice, and L. C. Howe, as stewards; and J. Everest, A. Ayres, S. Cleaves, H. Hewitt, R. Day, C. Ferriss, W. Huntley, N. White, B. Signor, J. F. Soper, and A. M. Emery, leaders.

The circuit has been supplied with a large number of able and persevering local preachers. One of the earliest was Amos Day on the lake-shore. The one who obtained the widest reputation in early days was Dr. Heman Garlick. He was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., and removed to Alburgh, or vicinity, where he married in 1804; joined the New York Conference, and traveled the Plattsburgh circuit in 1812–13. At the close of his term he left the regular ministry, settled in Peru, practiced his profession, was ordained elder, and accepted the relation of local preacher, which he maintained until his death, which occurred March 5, 1858.

Elder Abraham Haff, who still resides in Peru at the advanced age of eighty-seven, has a long and eventful record as a local preacher in Peru and adjoining towns. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1792, and came to Peru with his father when a mere lad; was converted in the old log meeting-house in 1810; licensed to exhort by Samuel Draper in 1813; licensed to preach by Draper in 1815; ordained deacon at Troy, by Bishop Hedding, and ordained elder by Bishop Morris, at the Keeseville session of the Troy Conference, in 1838.

Other local preachers in the circuit have been the Robert Yorks, father and son, Henry Hewitt, A. Foster, S. T. Thompson, and others.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PERU VILLAGE.

This church did not become a distinct charge until the year 1872, when Rev. J. W. Thompson was appointed to the charge, and remained three years. Previous to that year it furnished the preaching for several other points, including Port Jackson, West Peru, and Halleck Hill. Rev. T. W. Harwood was appointed to the charge in 1875, and supplied preaching for Halleck Hill, the Clark neighborhood, Bartonville, and other points. The present pastor, Rev. David N. Lewis, was appointed in 1876. The church is in good condition; has a membership of 180; a Sabbath-school with 20 officers and teachers, and 140 scholars. Two superintendents have presided over the school for thirty-six years. The first was Bentley R. Sherman, now of Plattsburgh, who was chosen superintendent about 1830, and who held the position until he removed from town in 1850 or 1851. He was succeeded by Ira D. Knowles, who, with the exception of two or three years, has held the office ever since.

The present officers of the church are: Local Preachers, Abraham Haff, Sanford McIntyre; Stewards, Robert P. Moon, Edgar Manning, Datus Clark, Silas Clark, Solomon Clark, Schuyler Clark, Andrew Craig, Bowers Spalding, Warren Harkness; Trustees, Schuyler Haff, J. B. White, Datus Clark, Henry Arnold, Robert P. Moon, S. P. Moore, Edgar Manning, Stephen Arnold; Leaders, Henry Clark, H. A. McIntyre, George Arnold; Recording Steward, Schuyler Haff; District Steward, Edgar Manning.

The church property, valued at $9000, is all paid for, and includes a pleasant parsonage.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT VALCOUR

was organized in the year 1873. The first pastor was Royal Bigelow, who commenced his labors at the organization of the church, and remained three years. He was succeeded for two years by L. L. Lawrence. The present pastor, H. C. Baskerville, commenced his labors in the spring of 1879. The society occupies a pleasant church edifice at Valcour, which is valued at $2500. They also own a parsonage valued at $800. There are about 40 scholars in the Sabbath-school, and about 40 members and probationers. It is in good condition, and is connected with South Plattsburgh.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHARGE AT PEASLEVILLE

was organized a number of years ago. The movement languished, and the charge was supplied by local preachers until three years ago, when F. Adams was appointed pastor, organized a society, enjoyed a revival, and remained two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Milford Smith, the present pastor. The membership of the church is 80; four Sunday-schools, with 90 scholars. The society rent a parsonage and worship in school-houses at Peasleville, Durgin-ville, the "Patent," and Norrisville.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WEST PERU

was separated from Peru in 1873, and is now connected with the Clintonville charge.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF PERU, UNDER THE CARE OF THE PRESBYTERY OF CHAMPLAIN.

This church was organized by Rev. Stephen Kinsley, at the house of Chauncey Stoddard, in Peru village, on April 8, 1822, and consisted originally of 11 members, who were set off from the church of Chesterfield. These were Reuben Arthur, George Morell, Peter Stearns, Arthur H. Merrill, Chauncey Stoddard, Eunice Stearns, Asineth Stearns, Louisa Wells, Hannah Hutchins, and Sarah Hutchins.

Peter Stearns was appointed moderator, and Chauncey Stoddard clerk.

The church was associated with Essex Consociation from the time of its organization up to Oct. 10, 1830, when it requested in due form to withdraw from the Essex Consociation, and the request was granted. The object of the request was to enable the church to unite with the Presbytery of Champlain.

The church presented a request, through its duly-appointed and authorized delegates, to the Presbytery of Champlain, while in session at Fort Covington, in 1830, to be connected with it.

The same was granted, and it "was received into full communion with Presbytery." Such is its present status. Though under the care and advisement of Presbytery, it is still a Congregational Church *de facto*.

The church has had no regular pastor for the past five or six years. The supply for the summer of 1879 was Peter McMillen, of Union Theological Seminary, New York. Some of the pastors prior to that time have been: 1824, Matthew Dillon, stated supply; 1827, Oren Brown, stated supply; 1828, Samuel L. Crosby, stated supply; 1829, John L. Edgerton, stated supply; 1832, Henry P. Hickok, stated supply; 1837, J. Kitchel, stated supply; 1839–48, Stephen Cook, pastor; 1849–51, Alanson D. Barber, stated supply; 1852–58, Stephen H. Williams, stated supply; 1860–62, J. Campbell, stated supply; 1862–66, Moses Thatcher, stated supply; 1866–69, George T. Everest, stated supply; 1870–72, Cyrenius Ransom, stated supply. Deacons: 1826, Peter Sterns, Seth Sherry; 1832, J. R. Wells, J. Everest, Stephen Hawley, A. B. Totman, H. C. Merrill. Elders: 1869, H. F. Martin, R. S. Cate, C. Ferris, L. A. Lewis, H. C. Merrill.

The society owns a neat parsonage and a pleasant house of worship at Peru village. Membership, 27; Trustees, H. E. Merrill, S. Bentley, H. W. Brown; Deacon, H. E. Merrill; Clerk, W. A. Morgan.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The Friends' grave-yard, adjacent to the meeting-houses at the Union, was probably the first used in the town. Originally, in conformity with the modest lives of its founders, its graves were undistinguished by any memorials of the dead. In 1820 the usage was introduced of erecting very low and simple headstones to mark the graves.

The cemetery at Peru village was probably first devoted to its present uses about the time of the organization of the Methodist Church, at the opening of the present century. The first person interred in it was Mrs. Chatsey, and on the same day Mrs. Ketchum was removed from her former resting-place and laid near Mrs. Chatsey. The cemetery is now twice its primitive size, and contains the remains of many of the honored dead of the town, some of whose graves are marked by handsome and costly monuments.

Among its inscriptions are the following:

"In memory of Mr. John Cochran, who died Dec. 10, 1814, in the seventy-first year of his age."

"Nathan Ferriss, born in New Milford, Conn., Feb. 15, 1775; died in Peru, Dec. 9, 1855."

FREE-LOVE COMMUNITY.

In the spring of 1875 a small body of the apostles of the modern doctrine of "free love," known as the "Dawn Valcour Community," established themselves upon Valcour Island, and began the propagation and practice of their liberal theories. The movement was principally under the auspices of Col. John Wilcox, of Omro, Wis., and Mrs. H. Augusta White. Encouragement to their coming was given by Orin Simpson, the owner of that portion of the island upon which they settled. The movement manifested no strength, and lasted but a few months, at the end of which time the community passed from "dawn" to misty twilight, and, to the infinite relief of the good people of the adjacent territory, sought another field for the practice of "absolute social freedom."

THE "LEGEND OF WYANTHA"

seems so inseparably connected by the pen of a diffuse local writer with the history of the town as to require brief consideration. It is a tender love-story concerning Wyantha, the beautiful daughter of Tahawus, one of the *Iroquois* chiefs. Her mother was Iroscocia, "the mirror of the mountains," whose loss in the waters of Lake Champlain was much lamented by the Indians, and gave her name to the lake and locality among them. The name Wyantha signified "dew of roses" in the *Iroquois* dialect, and that of Tahawus, "cloud splitting." In August, 1757, Wyantha, while enjoying a stroll upon the shore of the lake north of the Little Ausable, found two Indians of the *Huron* tribe each in the ghastly embrace of the other, gory and dead, while bound to a tree near by was an English soldier in the undress uniform of a captain of grenadiers. The story of rescue, resuscitation, future love-making, the elevation of Arthur to the position of a sachem in the tribe, of his union with Wyantha, and of their life-long happiness in the beautiful valley of Iroscocia, closes the legend.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT VALCOUR.

The first naval battle of the Revolution occurred on the waters of Lake Champlain, off the west shore of Valcour Island, in the channel between the island and the Peru shore, on Oct. 11, 1776. The engagement was between the English, under the command of Capt. Pringle, who had a force of upwards of 1000 men, 4 ships, 20 gunboats, 4 long-boats, 24 other vessels, and 90 guns, and the Americans, under Benedict Arnold, who had a force of 600 men, 4 schooners, 8 gondolas, 3 galleys, and several smaller vessels, mounting in all about 80 guns.

The battle continued until night, when hostilities ceased, to be resumed the next morning; but Gen. Arnold, believing that it would be useless to resist further such a superior force, withdrew in the darkness of the night, and set sail towards the south. The British did not discover the flight until the next morning, when they immediately started in pursuit, and succeeded in overtaking them on the 13th, in the narrow part of the lake. Another engagement then took place, which resulted disastrously to the Americans.

A memento of this battle still exists in the "Royal Savage," one of the American vessels, which, after a sharp conflict with the enemy, and in attempting to fall back, was grounded upon a point of land near the south end of Valcour, was abandoned by her crew, and during the night burned by the British. In low water the remains of the

vessel are distinctly visible, and innumerable attempts have been made to secure the treasures with which she was supposed to have been freighted. Efforts have been made to raise the wreck, and skillful divers have examined her cabin and hold. It is represented that the bottom of the lake in the vicinity is strewn with balls and bullets, the latter white and glistening by the attrition of the sand. Many interesting relics, among them a bursted cannon, have been raised and preserved from the wreck.

NOTES.

The first child born in the town was Ira, son of John Howe, in 1784. The first marriage was that of Lott Elmore and Mary Hay, Dec. 17, 1788. The first death was that of William Hay, Feb. 28, 1779.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The principal industrial pursuit of the present inhabitants of the town of Peru is the cultivation of the rich and productive soil. While this has always been one of the prominent industries of the town, yet in the past manufacturing of various kinds, iron- and cloth-making, have added increased stimulus and activity to the business life of the town. Saw- and grist-mills without number have been scattered through the town, availing themselves of the splendid water-power of the Little Ausable and Salmon Rivers, and of some of the larger of the smaller streams.

The opening of the Arnold ore-bed, about the year 1810, stimulated the building of furnaces and forges in various parts of the town.

Ketchum's furnace, two miles west of the Union, and Ætna furnace, three miles west of Peru village, were, in their day, quite successful in the manufacture of hollow-ware, stoves, plows, and especially potash-kettles, which were in great demand for the numerous asheries in all parts of the surrounding country.

Forges were constructed at Goshen, Bartonville, Clintonville, Keeseville, Birmingham, and Black Brook, at that time all within the boundaries of Peru. Extensive rolling-mills and nail-factories were also erected on the Ausable at Clintonville and Keeseville.

Samuel Peasle, at Peasleville, and Caleb Barton, at Bartonville, operated early forges.

A man by the name of Weed established the first forge in town. It occupied the site of Lapham's grist-mill.

The first saw- and grist-mill was built at Peru village by John Cochran, from whom it passed to John Hackstaff, and thence to the Heyworth family, the present owners.

The manufacture of cloth, and a carding establishment, constituted an industry at Peru village as early as 1815, and was continued for many years.

The first grist-mill at Lapham's Mills was built by Heyworth & Travis for Robert Platt, one of the proprietors of the tract which had in the mean time passed out of the possession of Bell. The first forge at this point was a wood structure, and was built by Mr. Weed at the lower fall. This was burned, and afterwards rebuilt by Elisha Clark. It subsequently passed into the possession of Charles C. Starbuck and James Rogers. It was again burned, and rebuilt about 1830 by Wells and Travis. About 1840 the property came into the possession of Joseph Lapham and Caleb D. Barton.

Previous to this time the place had been called "Travis' Forge," but now it became "Bartonville." Lapham & Barton reconstructed the forge, and also erected a plaster-mill. In 1849, Barton built a rolling-mill at the lower dam, using the escape heat of the forge for heating his irons for the rolls. Here the iron made at the forge was rolled into merchantable forms of various kinds. This rolling-mill was operated about four years, when Mr. Barton removed to Milwaukee, where he has since died.

Still lower down the river saw-mills were built, at the "Basin," and at the fall on the White farm; but there is nothing left now, except at what is known as Lapham's Mills, or "Adirondack Mills," the proprietors of which are N. Lapham & Sons.

The head of this firm, Hon. Nathan Lapham, built a grist-mill there in 1849. The mill was finished in December, and had got fairly running when it took fire and burned, together with a large quantity of wheat in the store-house. The work of rebuilding was immediately commenced, and in September, 1850, the new mill was running. The present establishment is 60 by 40 feet, and three stories high, with a wing 25 by 40, in which is the office. There are four runs of stone, together with all the modern improvements in the way of purifiers, bran-dusters, cleaners, separators, elevators, conductors, and packers, such as are found in all modern first-class grist-mills. A large overshot wheel drives the machinery, but in case of accidents, low water, or anchor-ice, a steam-engine stands ready, so that the mill can be run the year round.

The capacity of the mill is 600 barrels of flour a month, and a specialty is now made of the manufacture of fine buckwheat-flour.

Just below the grist-mill is a saw-mill, built in 1866, shingle-mill, box-factory, and plaster-mill. It was formerly the site of an iron-forge.

Lapham's starch-mill is located a mile west of Peru village. It was erected in 1856, by John H. Barker, as a starch-mill, who operated it eight years, when he was succeeded by Nathan Lapham, the present owner. Here Mr. Lapham is engaged in the manufacture of starch from potatoes. The capacity of the mill is 200 tons a year, using 40,000 bushels of potatoes. Mill is only operated at the season of the year when potatoes are in good condition for handling.

In addition to these enterprises, Mr. Lapham also operates a saw-mill at Peasleville. In connection with his flour mill he also has a store, which was established in the winter of 1878.

He also has a box- and spool-factory at Norrisville, in the town of Schuyler Falls.

In 1839, Ausable and Black Brook were formed from Peru, by which act the valuable iron interests were left out of the present boundaries of the town. The primitive forests, the lumber and iron trade, have now all disappeared. No town in the county has been so transformed by the changes of time. The building of the railroad from Plattsburgh south has made that village the lake port for Peru. The glory of Port Jackson and Peru Landing have disap-

peared with the little villages of Ketchum's and Ætna Furnaces. The Union, Goshen, and Bartonville, with their furnaces, forges, stores, and mechanic shops, have all vanished away with the causes that gave them birth. The keel of commerce scarcely disturbs the quiet shores of Peru. To-day the inhabitants are mostly engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and probably at no former time has there been more real wealth within the present boundaries of the town.

At Peru village a starch-factory is successfully conducted by George Heyworth, a grist-mill by Heyworth & White, on the site of the old Hackstaff mill, and a cheese-factory by the Peru Butter and Cheese Company. Besides these there are several mechanic shops.

The Peru Butter and Cheese Company was organized in the winter of 1874. The present handsome building was erected the same year. The company take in 5000 pounds of milk daily, and make 250 cheeses a month. The mill when worked to its full capacity can produce 16 cheeses a day. These are of fine quality and have a ready sale. The president of the company is Samuel Bentley.

During the war of 1812 the press-gang seized the teams of John Taylor, Elisha Arnold, Elisha Button, Stephen Keese, John Haff, Jonathan Griffith, Charles Barton, and others, with a special view to the transportation of troops to Sackett's Harbor.

Nearly every one who could shoulder a musket took part in the war. Some of those who responded to the requisition made upon the militia by the officer in command at Plattsburgh were David Cochran, captain; Elisha Button, lieutenant; Lucius Elderkin, orderly sergeant; Peter Haff, Abraham Haff, Elvey Ketchum, Isaac Ketchum, Ezra Stewart, Solomon Stewart, Allen Everest, Zelotes Bemas, Brinton Anson, Amos Anson, Jeremiah Hays, Asa Cochran, Nathaniel Cochran, Gardner Button, and others.

Capt. Cochran, with his men, was among the first to report to Gen. Macomb at Plattsburgh for duty, in September, 1814, when that place was threatened by a superior force of well-trained soldiery. On Tuesday, September 6th, his company, with others, was ordered out on the Beekmantown road to tear up the bridges and render the approach to Plattsburgh in that direction as difficult as possible. At a stream about four miles from Plattsburgh, while busy tearing up a bridge, nearly all of his men having their arms stacked, they were suddenly fired upon by a large body of troops, under the command of Gen. Willington, who came through the woods and around a bend in the road just beyond them. With great presence of mind, Capt. Cochran ordered his men to form into line of battle and return the fire of the enemy. It was at this point that the fight began for the defense of Plattsburgh, and the troops from Peru have the honor of having first met the foe. Not one of them was killed or wounded, and after having given battle an orderly retreat was commenced towards Plattsburgh, the men loading and firing on the march as Willington followed with his detachment of Sir John Prevost's army, numbering 6000 men. The company continued to perform patriotic and useful service during the war, and were not formally discharged until 1815.

John S. Thew is another citizen of the town who served in the war of 1812; and Samuel P. Moore, who still lives in the town, was a regular soldier in the same war.

The records of the town bear abundant testimony to its patriotism during the late civil war. Sums of money were promptly raised at various times for the payment of bounties, and the several quotas of men required by the general government were promptly furnished.

The following list of soldiers who served in the war was compiled by William N. Martin, town clerk:

George Staves (re-enl. Sept. 18, 1865), Nelson Staves, James Murphy, Joseph Difo, William Hay, Wellington Hay, Frank Lochran, James Wilson, William Akeef, Alexander King, Lewis Gardupee, John Howes, Charles Sweeney, Henry Bissell, Joseph Doty, Riley Doty, Charles Banker, Co. C, Joseph Ritchie, Joseph Gonia, Samuel Gonia, William Ritchie, Henry Merrott, Co. K (wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862), Edward Merrott, Co. K, Peter Pleff, Gideon Hewitt, Albert Clough, John Ells, 16th Regt.; Joseph Solelia, Frank Prio, 7th Vt. Regt.; Albert Shatzel, 1st Vt. Cav.; John S. Boynton, Fletcher Jones, 118th Regt.; George B. Place, 5th sergt., Co. K (killed at Drury's Bluff; buried on the field of battle), George B. Wilkins, Charles F. Abare, Edwin C. Thomas, Henry G. Annis, Co. K, Joseph Annis, Joseph C. Bentley, George H. Banker, Co. K (died of disease at New York City), Patrick Caffrey, Adiar Denio, Co. K, Silas Denio, Co. K (wounded at Drury's Bluff; died in Richmond ten days after), Nelson Dufo, Co. K, John W. Fletcher, Stephen K. Grandy, Joseph F. Gonia, Nelson Hare, E. Haff, Lyman Johnson, Co. K, Frank W. Moore, Co. K (killed at Drury's Bluff; body fell into hands of rebels), Peter Martin, Elias H. Newell, Co. K (died at Fortress Monroe; buried at Fortress Monroe), Charles M. Newton, William O'Brien, James Quimette, John Putman, Lyman Putman, Co. K, James Redmond, Howland Ricketson, Co. K (died at Point of Rocks Hospital; buried at Point of Rocks), Samuel Sprague, Co. K, Theodore Wood, Jefferson F. Warner, 118th Regt.; William Gilliland, Frank Lashua, Edward Lyon, Jr., Jake Weatherway, 96th Regt.; Henry Cart, Co. H, 118th Regt.; Henry Doty, Co. H, Palmer Sweeney, Co. H, 96th Regt.; Silas Banker, Edward Murphy, John Bullis, Harris Light Cav.; Thomas Doyle, James Doyle, 22d Regt.; James Cronnell, 12th Regt.; Albert Wilson, Solomon Rivers, Charles Fuller, 153d Regt.; —— Akey, —— Akey, Mike Akey, Harris Light Cav.; William M. Morse, Co. K (wounded at Drury's Bluff), Charles Travis, Randall White, Charles Fravis, Franklin Blake, James Doty, Co. C, Jefferson Banker, Co. K (died at Andersonville, Ga.), 118th Regt.; Luther Sitley, 2d Vt. Cav.; Jonathan Defoe, Frederick Dudlow, 118th Regt.; Alexander King, Lewis Gariapy, 1st N. Y. Art.; Franklin H. Slack, 2d Cav.; Jeremiah Buckley, 118th Regt.; Erastus C. Bailey, 83d Regt.; Cassinis S. Jerris, Joseph Demo, Daniel Fordham, Joseph Doty, Elihu Snow, 118th Regt.; Halsey Rogers, 1st Eng.; Melvin Drown, 2d Cav.; George King, 1st Art.; Joseph H. Gore, James Murphy, 1st Eng.; Henry Parnot, Andrew Stewart, 91st Regt.; Felton Johnson, 1st Eng.; Marza McGhee, 2d Cav.; John Weatherwax, Anthony H. Stave, Peter Stave Briggs Soper, Nelson Surprise, 5th Cav.; Lewis White, Joseph Rivers, Jr., 2d Cav.; Peter Brilia, James H. Cummins, Silas A. Weaver, 1st Eng.; Washington Benway (wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 22, 1862), 14th U. S. Inf.; Allen Darroh, William Ritchie, Solomon Rivers, Silas Fallow, Albert Clough, John Ells, Hiram Hewitt, Jr., John Lynch, Dennis McGovern, Sydney Hare, Elias Gongea, 2d Cav.; John Hacket, Co. G, 16th Cav.; Peter D. Barnard, James Cole, Wellington Hay, Noble H. Kidder, Christo Souley, William Ells, —— Soulia, Joseph Richey, Fred. Hart, Antoine Felio, Edward Stickney, Joseph Defoe, Charles E. Gale, 14th U. S. Cav.; James O'Donnell, 5th Cav.; William H. Tyrell, Andrew Jackson, Lafayette Holmes, John D. Rider (died of disease contracted in service), 91st Regt.; James Dopp, sergt., Co. I, 1st Eng.; Charles Jager, sergt., 1st N. H. Cav.; Charles Doty, Jr., Co. H, Orutio Johnson, Co. H, 96th Regt.; B. F. Banker, Co. K, 118th Regt.; William Warden, Co. I, 9th N. Y. Regt.; James H. Place, Co. I, 97th Regt. (died in Salisbury prison); Lewis H. Hores, Co. F, 91st Regt.; Levia W. Sibley, Co. C, 96th Regt.; Luther Sibley, Jr., 2d Cav.; Andrew Doner, 16th U. S. Inf.; Larrey Doner, Co. H, 64th Regt.; Clemence Doner, Co. C, 96th Regt. (re-enl. Jan. 28, 1864); Daniel Way, 191st N. Y. Inf.; Henry Wetherwax, 96th Inf.; Harmon Woodworth, 97th N. Y. Inf.; Wallis Wiggins, 191st Regt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD KEESE,

the subject of this notice, was born in Peru, Clinton Co., Nov. 23, 1794. He is of Quaker stock. His father, with his family, moved to Peru in 1791, from Dutchess County,

making a sojourn of a year or two at Pittstown, Rensselaer Co. He died in 1821, was a business man, and largely engaged in farming and other business at the time of his death. In 1812 he became the owner of most of the land upon which the village of Keeseville is now situated, and, in connection with others, soon thereafter commenced business there. As early as 1815 his son Richard, of whom we are writing, began operations at this place in connection with his father's business, and the year thereafter became a permanent resident of the place, then known as Anderson's Falls, but soon took the name of Keeseville, where he has since lived. He soon entered into business on his own account, and for many years was actively engaged, principally in the iron business, in its various branches. In 1820 he built what is known as the "upper dam" and a forge upon it; was a stockholder and director for many years in the Keeseville Manufacturing Company, which did an extensive business in the manufacture of merchant iron and cut nails; was a director and vice-president of the Essex County Bank, and in many ways long identified with the principal business operations of this locality. After his withdrawal from active business he became the secretary of the Clinton and Essex Mutual Insurance Company, and under his supervision it for many years did a large and prosperous business, which terminated only because of the universal failure of that plan of insurance.

Mr. Keese always had a taste for politics, and for many years held no inconsiderable sway in that fickle field. It can be remembered by those not yet old, when he was the only Democrat who could be elected supervisor of the old town of Peru, then almost an empire, embracing the present towns of Black Brook and Ausable, beside the present very respectable town of Peru.

He was elected to Congress in 1826, and served as a member of the Twentieth Congress; has since held the position, and served as one of the judges of the old Clinton Common Pleas, and held various other minor offices, and has performed all his duties and obligations, public and private, with fidelity.

He was married in 1817 to Lydia Hurlbut, of Ferrisburgh, Vt. She died in 1864; and of eight children two only survive.

Judge Keese is of a cheerful temper and disposition, to which, no doubt, he is in some degree indebted for his yet tolerable health of body and the entire preservation of his mental faculties, although an octogenarian.

GEORGE E. HALLOCK.

The ancestors of the Hallock family settled in Suffolk Co., Long Island, in 1640. George Hallock, the subject of this sketch, is descended from John Hallock, a grandson of Peter Hallock, one of the settlers above mentioned.

The parents of George were Peter and Mary (Kees) Hallock, who had ten children: Elizabeth, Joshua, John Kees, Jemima, Isaac, Phebe, George, Sarah, Joseph Addison, and Mary Ann. Peter Hallock, with his family, came to this county in 1794, and settled on the place where his son George now lives. The broad, fertile, and well-tilled fields, so well fenced and kept now, at that time were one unbroken forest, which his father and sons, and he and his sons, by dint of much toil, have transformed from dense and tangled woods to the condition which they now present. Long may they live to enjoy the fruits of their industry.

George has always lived on the homestead, and made farming his business. He has taken a lively interest in politics; has been supervisor of his town for several terms, once chairman of the board under Democratic majority, although a life-long Whig and Republican. He was for three years coroner, and served his district in the Legislature of the State.

Mr. Hallock has been married three times. To his present wife, Amanda F. Sheldon, third daughter of Edmund and Mary (Haight) Sheldon, of Willsborough, Essex Co., N. Y., he was married June 6, 1839. As a result of this union, two children have been born,—George P., living with his father, and Charles H., living in Chicago, engaged in the grain-trade, and member of the Board of Trade of that city.

Mr. Hallock belongs to the old Quaker stock, at one time so numerous in this section. His father, as carpenter and joiner, built the first Friends' meeting-house in "The Union," Peru, and was an elder of the society at his death, and for many years before.

Mr. Hallock is a cousin of the poet Fitz-Greene Hallock.

CHAPTER LXIII.

SARANAC.

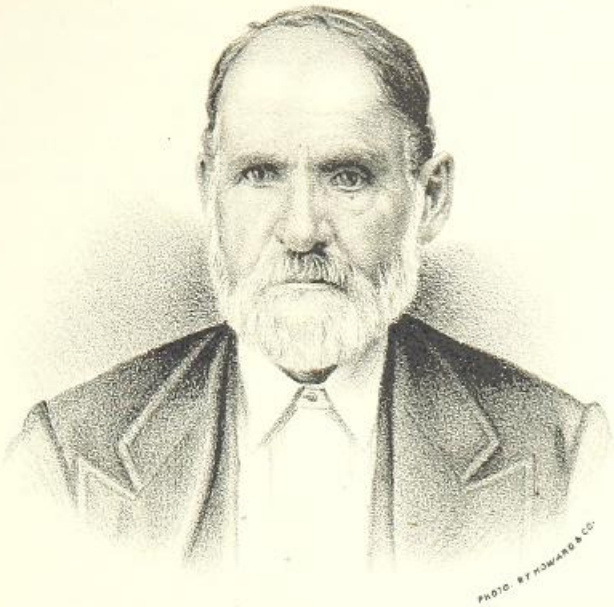
Geographical—Topography—The First Settlement—Early Schools—Teachers—Pioneer Taverns—First Mills—First Marriage, Birth, and Death—Physicians—The Great Freshet—The Canal of 1824—Lyon Mountain—Incidents—The Iron Interest—Ecclesiastical—Methodist Episcopal Church of Saranac—Methodist Episcopal Church of Redford—Redford Presbyterian Church—Roman Catholic Church, Redford.

THIS town lies upon the west borders of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Dannemora; on the east by Plattsburgh and Schuyler Falls; on the south by Peru and Black Brook; and on the west by Franklin County.

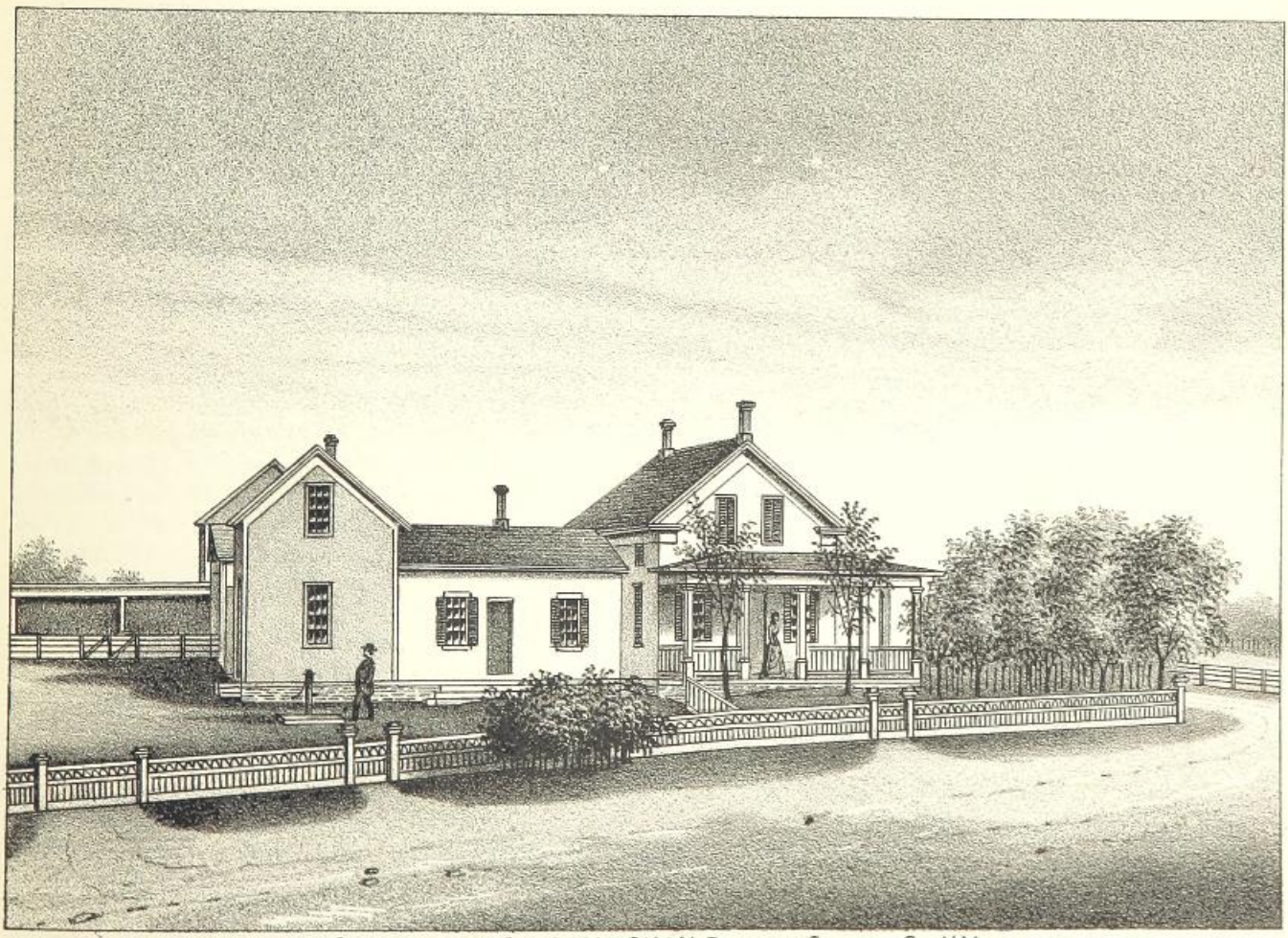
The surface is a broken and mountainous upland, the highest summits on the west border attaining an elevation of 7000 feet above tide. The town is drained by the Saranac River and its tributaries. The east part of the town, sloping towards the river, is covered with a light, sandy soil, while the river intervale is covered with a sandy loam and alluvium.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this town, says Dr. French, in his "Gazetteer," published in 1860, was made by Russell Case and Ezekiel Pierce in 1802. Mrs. Eli Bates, however, in an interview with the editor of the *Plattsburgh Republican*, inclines to the opinion that an eccentric man,



I. B. Vaughan.



RESIDENCE OF IRA B. VAUGHAN, REDFORD, CLINTON CO., N.Y.

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known as "Old Taylor (or Tailor) Allen," was the first settler. He lived in a log shanty on the premises subsequently occupied by Nathaniel Lyon. It is said that his wife was in the habit of walking through the woods to the head of Chazy Lake, where trout were so plenty that she could easily catch them in her apron in quantities as large as she wished to carry home.

Other pioneers were Lambert Hopper, a local Methodist minister, who came in 1805, Wright Spaulding, John Chamberlain, John M. Hopper, Sylvanus Smith, Lyman Munly, John Gregory, Lewis and Isaac Ferris, and Isaac and John Lambert.

The following sketch of one of the early settlers, Nathaniel Lyon, and early days in Saranac, is taken from the *Plattsburgh Republican:*

"Nathaniel Lyon moved from Royalton, Vt., about the year 1800, to Moretown, Vt., where he resided until the winter of 1803–4, when, attracted by rumors of the extraordinary fertility of the soil and wonderful resources of the western border of the Champlain Valley, he again moved his little family, this time across Lake Champlain on the ice to Plattsburgh, which was then a thriving town, twenty-eight years old, with several hundred inhabitants. But it was no part of the plan of our pioneer to halt in an old place like this, but rather to push out into the wilderness and make an opening for himself. So putting his little family (among whom was his little girl, six years old, now Mrs. Eli Bates, to whom we are indebted for much of the material in this paper), with his scanty stock of household goods, upon an ox-sled, he made his way in the snow, through the wilderness, up the Saranac River. Starting in the morning, he arrived within about three miles of his destination when night came on, and finding a deserted log cabin, he concluded to occupy it for the night, and did so, the family bringing in their own bedding and making themselves as comfortable as possible, but so open was the roof and walls of the old log hut that in the morning they found several inches of snow upon the beds. Mr. Lyon settled upon a farm about a mile and a half westerly from what is now Saranac village, which was then all a wilderness, no road even extending farther up the river than the little settlement in which Mr. Lyon found himself.

"Mr. Lyon, after living a few years on his first place, moved back some four miles, well up towards the base of Lyon Mountain, where he cleared quite a large farm. Part of his stock was a flock of sheep, and our informant remembers how they used to get the flock up into a high log pen to keep them safe from the wolves, and that one night, when her father was away from home, a large wolf came up boldly and placed his paws on the side of the pen, as if he intended to jump over and help himself to mutton; but he was finally clubbed away by Mrs. Lyon. Mr. Lyon lived here during the remainder of his life under the shadow of the mountain, on which he used to hunt occasionally, which was named after him, and it is an interesting fact, which was noticed in the *Republican* at the time, that the first lady to ascend the summit of Lyon Mountain, Aug. 8, 1876, was Miss Hattie Lyon, a granddaughter of Nathaniel Lyon, who died in Saranac about thirty-five years ago."

Osmon Butterfield, Lewis Bates, and Smith Bull settled in the Lyon neighborhood, lived there a short time, and left on account of Indian troubles in Royalton, Vt.

A man by the name of Johnson settled on lot No. 18. He had four sons, John, James, Robert, and William. Johnson Mountain takes its name from this Johnson.

Among the early settlers were A. Putnam, E. Smith, Ebenezer Kimball, and George Justin, from Washington County.

Mr. Putnam was called "Put," being a nephew of Israel Putnam, known to fame, and was about as tough a customer to contend with as his honored uncle.

Their mission here was rafting lumber to Elsinore and Cadyville, which business they were acquainted with on the Hudson River. In this way lumbermen depended to ship their lumber from 1825 to 1845, and the amount of lumber thus shipped was immense.

On one of Mr. Kimball's trips down the river in company with Ebin Washburn, a young man of eighteen years, young Washburn took it into his head to dive into the river. Mr. Kimball tried to dissuade him from doing so, but suddenly a plunge was heard—he was a good swimmer, and it was a matter of surprise that the young man did not come up. On making search, Washburn was found on the river's bottom, insensible from a severe blow and wound on the head, caused by his striking on a stone. After much labor Mr. Kimball succeeded in bringing him to life, and after a good deal of labor was successful in taking the raft on cribs to Elsinore, when the assistance of Dr. Nelson was obtained, who pronounced the injuries fatal, that his neck was broken; and he died on the following day.

Daniel Dustin moved into Redford in 1832.

Col. Lyman Manley cleared up his farm, and was the first to begin lumbering in the winter season.

Archelaus and Aaron Putnam settled on the land now owned by Abram Lobdell, and made lime and potash. They were succeeded in this business by John and William Frazier, who settled on the tract now occupied by G. W. Bruce.

The late George Parsons came to this town in the year 1824, bringing an invalid wife and five children.*

Philip Signor moved into town from Peru; he bought the farm owned by Col. Manley; his occupation was farming until 1845, when he, with James Hull, built the Hollow Forge and ran it a few years, when it came into the possession of the late Moss K. Platt."

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Dr. Haynes states that the first school in this town was taught by Royal Spalding. Dr. French makes the same statement in his "Gazetteer" (1860). There seems to be a diversity of opinion in this matter, as the *Plattsburgh Republican* says, "The first school in the town was kept by John Hopper, son of Lambert Hopper (mentioned previously), in Ezekiel Pearce's house, and Royal Spalding was the second school-master."

The first organized school district was near Lewis Lyons'; the second at Saranac Hollow, then known as the Devil's Half-Acre.

* See biography.

PIONEER TAVERNS.

The first hotel opened was by Russel Case in a log house, afterwards occupied by James and Lawrence Pinkman.

Another house, located on Varnum Brook, lately occupied by the Curtis family, was used for entertaining travelers.

But of the first was the hotel kept by J. Hopper, now owned and occupied by January Bresett. The west end of the house and chimney bore this inscription, "J. Hopper, 1809."

THE FIRST MILLS.

For several years the nearest grist-mill was Scribner's mill, on Salmon Brook, in West Plattsburgh, where the upper reservoir of the Plattsburgh water-works is now located, but in 1806, Isaiah Ferris built a saw- and grist-mill on the brook which ran through the settlement.

Roswell Wait built the first saw-mill at the Hollow.

John Frazier built a saw-mill on the Varnum Brook.

Caleb Marshall built the first dam at Redford.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE AND BIRTH.

The first marriage was that of Cornelius Hopper to Sophia Case, in 1806. The first male child born was Maj. Smith, May 9, 1804, and the first female child born was Fanny Lyon, in 1805, now Widow Curtis.

THE FIRST DEATH.

The first death in the town was probably that of a man by the name of Skeels, an assistant of Capt. Samuel Stone, a surveyor and agent for the township. They started on their way through the woods to go to Malone, and were caught in a severe snow-storm on the 8th day of October, 1802, when a few miles from the settlement. The snow fell a foot deep, and it came on very cold; the men got bewildered, and Skeels was frozen to death in the woods, where he was buried. Capt. Stone was so badly frozen that he was unable to walk, but managed to crawl back to the nearest house on his hands and knees, and was cared for as well as possible, but subsequently died of his injuries. The first death of a settler was that of John D. Fiske, the second town agent, who was killed by the falling of a tree, June 21, 1805.

In the early days access to Saranac was over almost impassable roads and through a dense wilderness.

The first team that went through from Saranac to Briar Hill, now Alder Brook, was an ox-team driven by Henry Bartlett. The route through to the Hopkinton turnpike was located by Ira Vaughn and son, Ira B. Vaughn, now of Redford, in 1830.

PHYSICIANS.

The first resident physician was Dr. Work. Prior to that time Dr. Isaac Patchin, late of Schuyler Falls (then of Plattsburgh), was the physician. Dr. Work was succeeded by Dr. Corbin, followed by Dr. Orville Terry.

The principal exports from town down to 1830 were maple-sugar, potash, square timber, and boat-masts, which were taken to Quebec by rafts.

About the time of the war of 1812 potash was taken over the route known as the smugglers' road, which was opened through by Abraham Lobdell's to Chateaugay.

THE GREAT FRESHET.

In 1830 the greatest freshet witnessed since the settlement of this town occurred, which swept the river nearly clean, from its source to its mouth, of forges, mills, and bridges. For three days and three nights it rained constantly, and the river's banks were overflowed to a great distance.

During the height of the freshet the late Andrew Hull undertook to cross on the bridge, which moved off with him on it, and he was obliged to swim a mile before he reached the shore, in an exhausted condition.

A barn, containing half a dozen sheep, was carried down the stream a mile and a half, and landed on the flats below with sheep and barn safe and sound. Many other incidents might be given of the freshet.

THE CANAL OF 1824.

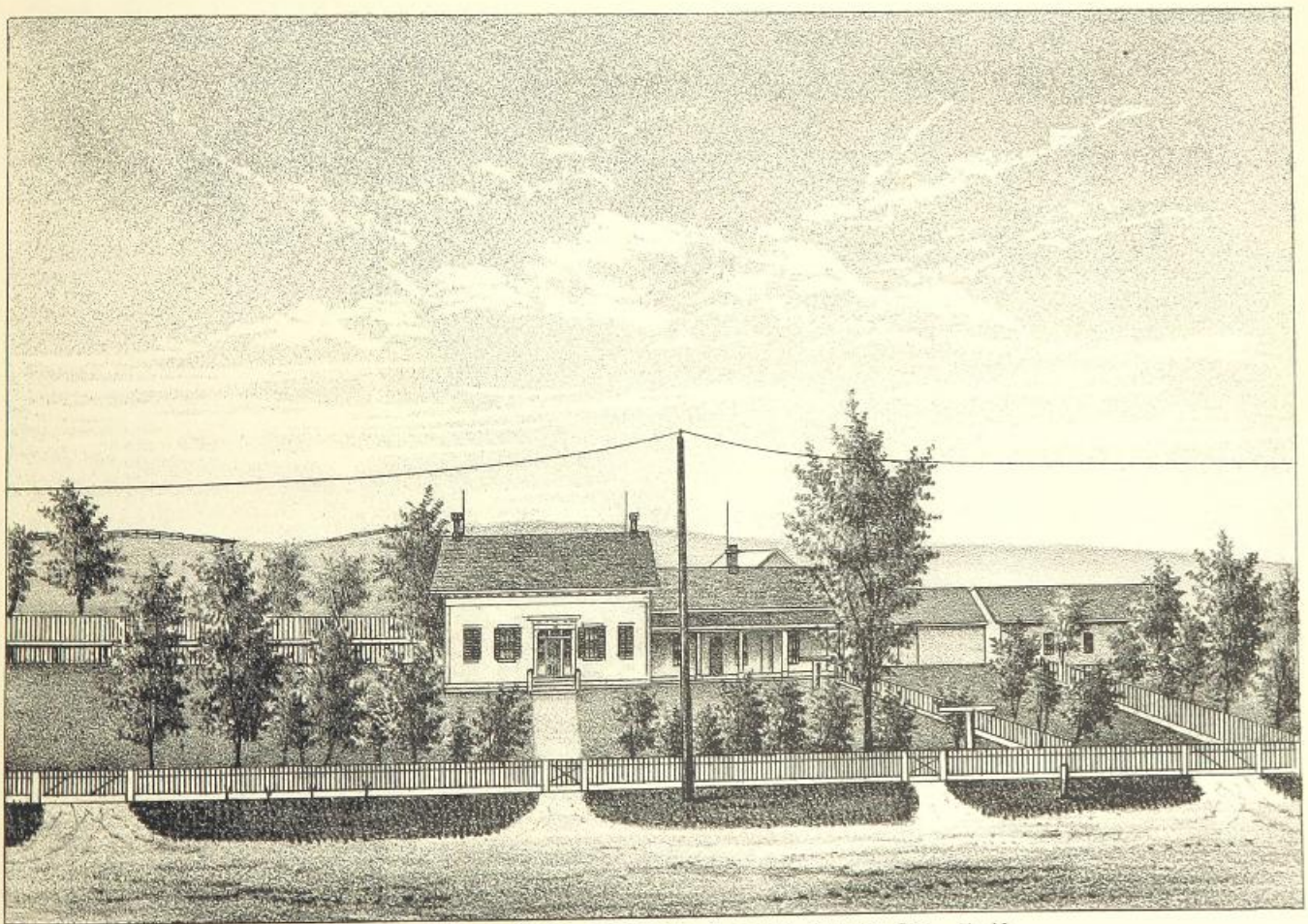
The following interesting history is taken from the *Plattsburgh Republican*:

"At the same session of the Legislature which created the town of Saranac, a move was made towards the construction of a canal through this new town, connecting the waters of Lake Champlain at the mouth of the Saranac River with the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburgh. On the 19th of March the Canal Committee in the Assembly, on the memorial for surveying a canal from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain, made a report in which the fact was enlarged upon that the British Parliament had, about 1821, passed an act imposing discriminating duties upon articles of export, by which the St. Lawrence River was virtually closed as an avenue of commercial intercourse with this country. The advantages were also duly set forth of an opening of canal navigation between Lake Champlain and a point on the St. Lawrence above that where Canada held possession of both banks. The route recommended by this report was 'from Plattsburgh along the Saranac to the level of its still water, which, from authentic information, ascertained to be seven hundred and ten feet above the level of Lake Champlain, thence pursuing that river to the junction of its branches, then follow the north branch to its source.' The committee state that 'in the last-mentioned distance the Saranac has but one single fall of thirty feet, and that the said north branch is a sluggish stream throughout its whole course, which is about twenty miles to the lake from which it flows,' through a flat alder meadow. 'This will make the source of the north branch of the Saranac seven hundred and forty feet above the level of Lake Champlain, and this is stated to the committee to be the highest land to be passed on the proposed route from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburgh;' and furthermore, 'that the east branch of the St. Regis flows from a lake only about one-eighth of a mile from that which gives rise to the north branch of the Saranac,' and that there was plenty of water all along the route to feed the canal. The whole distance from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburgh by this proposed canal route is stated by the committee to be only about one hundred miles, and the level of the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburgh one hundred and forty feet above the level of Lake Champlain at Plattsburgh.

"Through this proposed canal it was calculated that a vast amount of commerce would certainly flow, and the friends



JOHN HUSE.

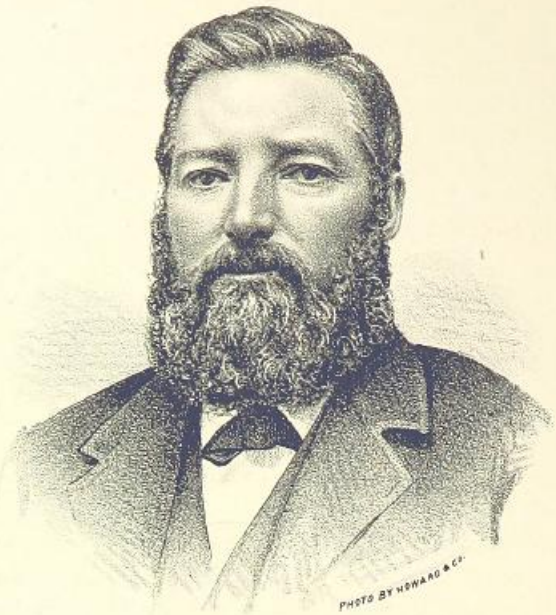


RESIDENCE OF JOHN HUSE, REDFORD, SARANAC, CLINTON CO., N. Y.

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THOMAS WARD.

The ancestors of Thomas Ward were English; his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the British army in Canada.

The records do not show when he came to Clinton County; but the father of Thomas, whose name was John, and who died Sept. 10, 1859, was born in the town of Peru.

John Ward was reared a farmer, which occupation he followed through life. He was married to Mehitable Doty, second daughter of Peter Doty, of Peru. Their children were Lucy, Thomas, Phebe, Sarah, Mary Ann, John, William, and Almeda.

Thomas Ward was born Aug. 16, 1835, in Peru. When very young his father removed to the town of Saranac, and settled on land now owned by Thomas, to which the latter has made large additions by purchase.

December 31, 1863, he was married to Fanny Haynes, fourth daughter of Samuel Haynes, of Saranac. Their children are Lester W., William E., Mary Ann, Nellie L., Bertha May, and Ruth E.

Thomas Ward's opportunities for an education were limited to those afforded by the district school, and even these he was not permitted to enjoy to the fullest extent, being often required to remain at home to help his father on the farm.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Saranac, to the support of which he liberally contributes.

of the Caughnawaga ship-canal will do well to heed these sage conclusions of our law-makers of over half a century ago, who were in dead earnest, as is indicated by the fact that at the same session a bill passed both branches of the Legislature, appropriating $1500 to the survey of the proposed route.

"The effect of the agitation of this important measure upon the minds of the inhabitants of the new town of Saranac, by which it was hoped to bring the vast products of the great northwest up the St. Regis, across the summit past Paul Smith's, and down the Saranac Valley, may be imagined. Doubtless high hopes were entertained of the advantages of a great highway running through a section so rich in undeveloped resources in the way of mines, lumber, and water-powers. The old dream of a canal is past and nearly forgotten, but a far better prospect, already partly realized, now appears in the not distant future, of railway communication with the outside world, which will not be obstructed with fetters of ice during five-twelfths of the time, but will remain open all the year round."

LYON MOUNTAIN.

On an old map the name of the highest elevation of land in Clinton County is put down as "Lyon Mountain." Whether this designation is owing to a certain mental confusion on the part of the author of that map, caused by a blending of the sound of the name with a fancied resemblance of the outline of the mountain, especially when viewed from the eastward, to the form of a couchant lion,—not a very difficult resemblance to trace, by the way,—is perhaps a secret which will never be revealed. But whatever the reason may have been, the name on that map is incorrectly spelled, for Lyon Mountain was so called after one of the first settlers in the town of Saranac, whose name was Nathaniel Lyon (mentioned on a previous page), an uncle, it is said, of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, one of the bravest of American soldiers, who served through the Florida and Mexican wars, and was finally shot dead at the head of a regiment whose colonel had fallen, in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., in August, 1861.

INCIDENTS, ETC.

To fully realize what the earlier settlers had to contend with we have only to consider the many and varied difficulties they had to surmount.

There were the usual dangers from wild beasts that prowled nightly around the sheep-folds, and even boldly making their various raids by the light of day. An aged gentleman related in our presence the following incident a few years since: "A teamster had been to mill with a yoke of oxen. After passing Wood's Mills, on his return, he head a long and doleful howl from the adjacent forest; soon came another from the opposite thicket; the two joined in concert until joined by a third. The man had no weapon of defense but a whip. He further armed himself with a club and awaited events with some anxiety, walking behind his load occasionally to keep warm. The oxen could not be hurried, and it was fast growing dark. The wolves came boldly on, but being somewhat intimidated by the courageous teamster, who hallooed, swinging his whip and club, threatening them so valiantly that they shrank back. Still they followed on, calling on their absent comrades to assist them. These three skulking, starving brutes kept him close company as far as Buck's Corners, where they became discouraged and left him, to his great relief."

Often a catamount was seen, and occasionally brought down by the hunters. More often bears made havoc with pigs, calves, gardens, and cornfields. Deer came down and destroyed whole fields of grain. Various smaller depredations kept the chicken-coop and hen-roost in constant alarm. *But still the march of progress went on.* The brave settlers did not become discouraged. They knew that the perils, the privations, and dangers they were daily experiencing were only a part and parcel of pioneer life, and they willingly met the emergencies to get for themselves homes.

Samuel Collins relates that for a succession of years he lost cow after cow, which he earned by the sweat of his brow, till he had lost nine cows; supposed to have been killed and devoured by the wild beasts of the forest. On one occasion, during the great freshet above adverted to, getting short of provisions, he shouldered his empty bag to go to Plattsburgh for meal. On arriving at Mr. Huntley's, on Beckwith Street, Mr. Huntley let him have two bushels of corn, which, directly after appeasing his own hunger, he shouldered and started for home, and did not stop till having passed over two miles; but on thinking of his family at home re-shouldered his bag and did not stop again till he entered his own door, having carried his load five miles, stopping but a few moments to rest but once.

At another time, a woman left alone with her little children, in the evening hearing a slight scratch or noise at the window, looked around, and to her terror saw a large bear looking steadily at them as they sat by the fire.

Children looking up stray cattle often came upon bears, and heard the frightful howling of wolves. Not many years since a lynx was met in pretty close quarters by one of Mr. True's sons, who was out in search of missing sheep.

As a change, we are reminded of a story of a deacon of the earlier days, who one Sunday morning was shaving near a window by a glass, when his attention was attracted by a large buck entering his garden, but the worthy deacon kept on shaving; when his wife entering the room, and seeing the deer, asked her husband if he was not going to bring him down, as he was sent of the Lord at an opportune moment for them. The deacon (on this temptation) took down his musket and fired, but the buck threw up his flag and bid them good-by. "There," exclaimed the worthy deacon, "I knew that it was only the temptation of the devil."

THE IRON INTERESTS.

The development, progress, and prosperity of Clinton County has depended principally on its iron and lumber interests, and has been commensurate with the protection which has been extended to the two branches of industry by our general government.

The tariff acts of 1824 and 1828 gave considerable impetus to the iron business, and the high protective tariff of 1842 was followed by the springing into existence of a multitude of iron manufactories through Essex and Clinton

Counties. We are of the opinion that fully half of the forges that have been operated in these two counties date their birth between 1842 and 1846. But the low tariff of 1846, and the policy of free trade which succeeded, had its ruinous effects, and inaugurated that era of gradual business depression which culminated in the crash of 1857, carrying down a host of our most promising business men. The little forges which dotted our streams were mostly silenced, and many have fallen into decay. But the remains of old dams and bulkheads do not tell the saddest story. The history of many a forge which has survived the wreck, and remains a monument of former enterprise, would unfold a painful record of business failures, assignments and bankruptcy. All honor to the men, who, with iron nerve and indomitable will, have acted as pioneers in the iron business.

But the events of 1860 and 1861 put an entirely new phase on this branch of manufacture. The policy of protection which then prevailed, and the demand for increased duties for revenue purposes, doubled up the price of iron. And the heavy duties which we must impose for revenue for years to come, coupled with the scarcity of coal in England, give the iron prospects a degree of permanency which they never before enjoyed.

Saranac Hollow.—The first forge in the town of Saranac was built in 1826, at Saranac Hollow, then known as "The Devil's Half-Acre." Judging from its probable appearance at that time, there may have been some appropriateness in the name; for it must have seemed surprising that any *human* being should think of locating a forge there. It was in the midst of a vast wilderness. Above it there was only a foot-path, below it, where the plank-road now runs, was an untraversed swamp. The road from Cadyville followed the ridge of hills a mile or two west of the river, and terminated at the top of a high bluff overlooking the settlement at the Hollow. Here the goods, wares, merchandise, liquors, etc., "broke bulk," and were transferred to a "bunk," made of the crotch of a tree in the form of a drag, and drawn down the hill by oxen. Enterprising men from the Hollow then predicted that the time would come when there would be a regular wagon-road right up the river through the swamps; and like Fulton, the inventor of steam navigation, these enthusiasts were laughed to scorn. No iron ore was then known to exist in the town of Saranac. The nearest deposit known was the Arnold ore-bed. From this bed, over Burnt Hill, a distance of fourteen miles, and a horrid road at that, the ore was drawn. The iron was mostly carried to Keeseville, eighteen miles distant.

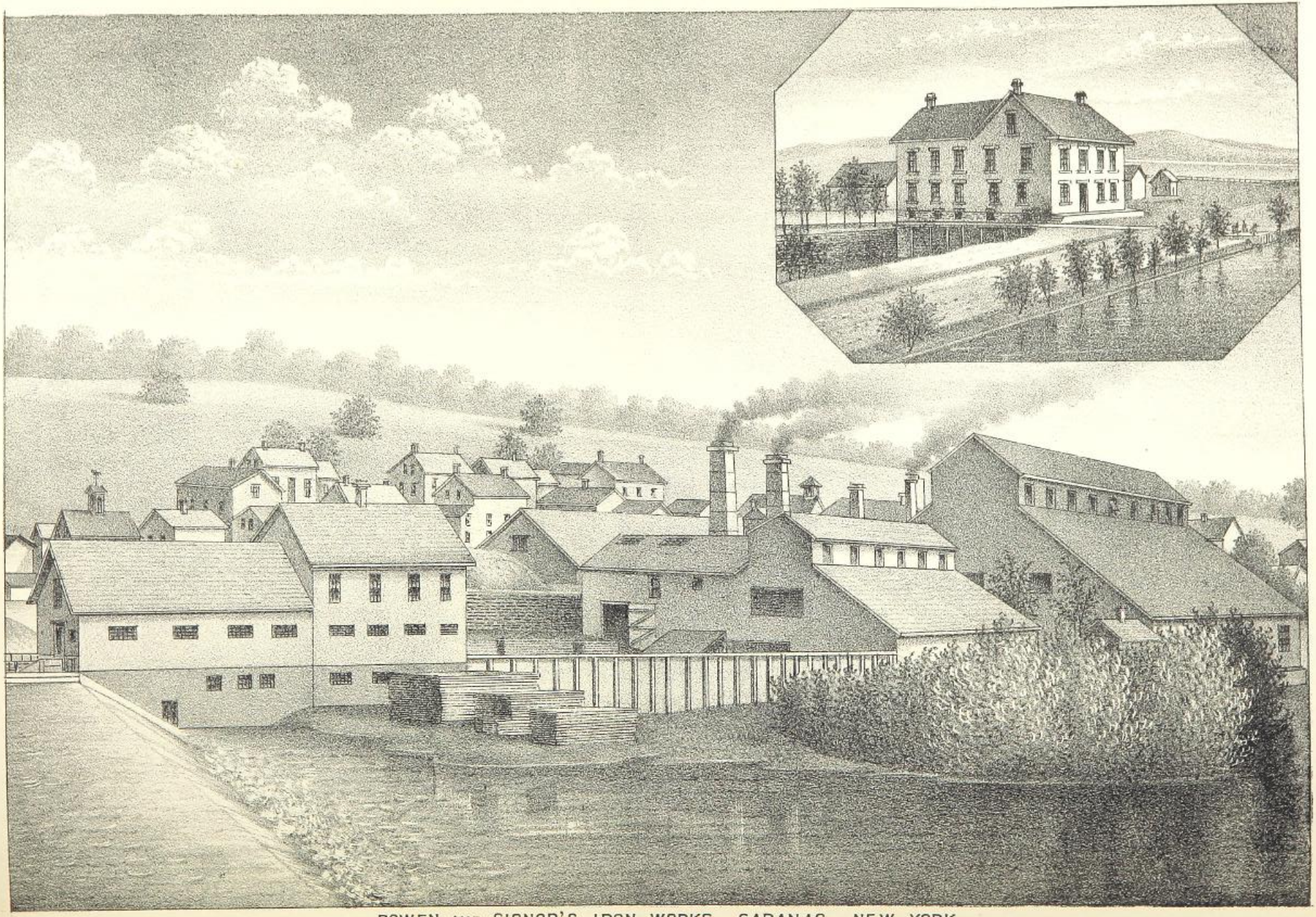
The gentlemen who embarked in this hazardous undertaking were Messrs. Hull, Hopper & Baker. Samuel Hull was a brother of the lamented Andrew Hull, who died in Saranac. He owned a store in Plattsburgh. The appearance of this rude forge whose hammer broke the solemn stillness of the wilderness, and the magnificent structure now located on nearly the same spot and owned by Messrs. Bowen & Signor, fitly illustrates the rise and progress of the iron interests of our country.

But a history of many reverses and hard contested struggles in the iron business intervene these points. In 1830 the forge was swept away by the great freshet. After the freshet it was rebuilt by J. Bradshaw, and it was subsequently in the hands of Mr. Whallon, of Keeseville, superintended by Mr. Bullen, of Black Brook. About 1836 it went into the control of Forbes & Davis, succeeded by Z. Baker. For a number of years previous to 1845, under the discouraging condition of the iron business, it got badly run down, and we believe laid idle considerable of the time. In 1845 it came into possession of P. W. Signor, of Plattsburgh, and a Mr. Hunt, and under the firm-name of Signor & Hunt they built a new forge and made other improvements. In 1847 the establishment was purchased by M. K. Platt. In 1849, D. C. Boynton, of Plattsburgh, became a partner of Mr. Platt, removed to Saranac, and for nine succeeding years superintended the business. In 1858, S. F. Vilas bought the works. He leased it to Hull & Jackson for a year; then it laid idle to 1863. It was hired by Bowen & Williams from 1863 to 1867, then by Bowen & Signor to 1873, when it was purchased by them.

The dissolution of copartnership between Bowen & Williams at that date seems to been a signal for a grand tearing down, overhauling, and rebuilding, and a systematizing of their business.

The copartnership between S. P. Bowen and James H. Signor, son of P. W. Signor, of Plattsburgh, was formed in 1871, and embraces a forge at Saranac Hollow and at Russia, and the Tremblay ore-bed. Their business centre is at Saranac Hollow, where they do an extensive trade in addition to their iron business. The new building for a store and office was built by Bowen & Williams in 1868. It is a fine brick structure, 40 by 55 feet, and three stories high. They leased the old forge until the spring of 1874, when they purchased it, and at once proceeded to tear down and rebuild. In the short space of five weeks, as complete, convenient, substantial, and handsome a forge was erected as can be found in the world. Forges are not noted for their beauty; but this is certainly good-looking. It is well proportioned, being high and airy. Its superior ventilation renders it very comfortable. It is painted brown, fire-proof, and the roof is of sheet-iron, and covered with a preparation known as paraffine varnish, which prevents the iron from corroding. Of course the forge has all the modern improvements, including one of Hartwell & Myers' 11,000-pound cast-iron hammers. It is provided with six fires (with room for two more), and turns out the remarkably large yield of 35 tons per week. The best quality of slab iron, used principally for boiler-flues, water- and gas-pipes, and steam-boilers, on account of its toughness, is manufactured at this forge, and brings the highest price in the market for slab-iron. The Tremblay ore is used. They have a large blacksmith-shop of four fires, and make all their own forge tools, tweers, etc., and do a large custom-work.

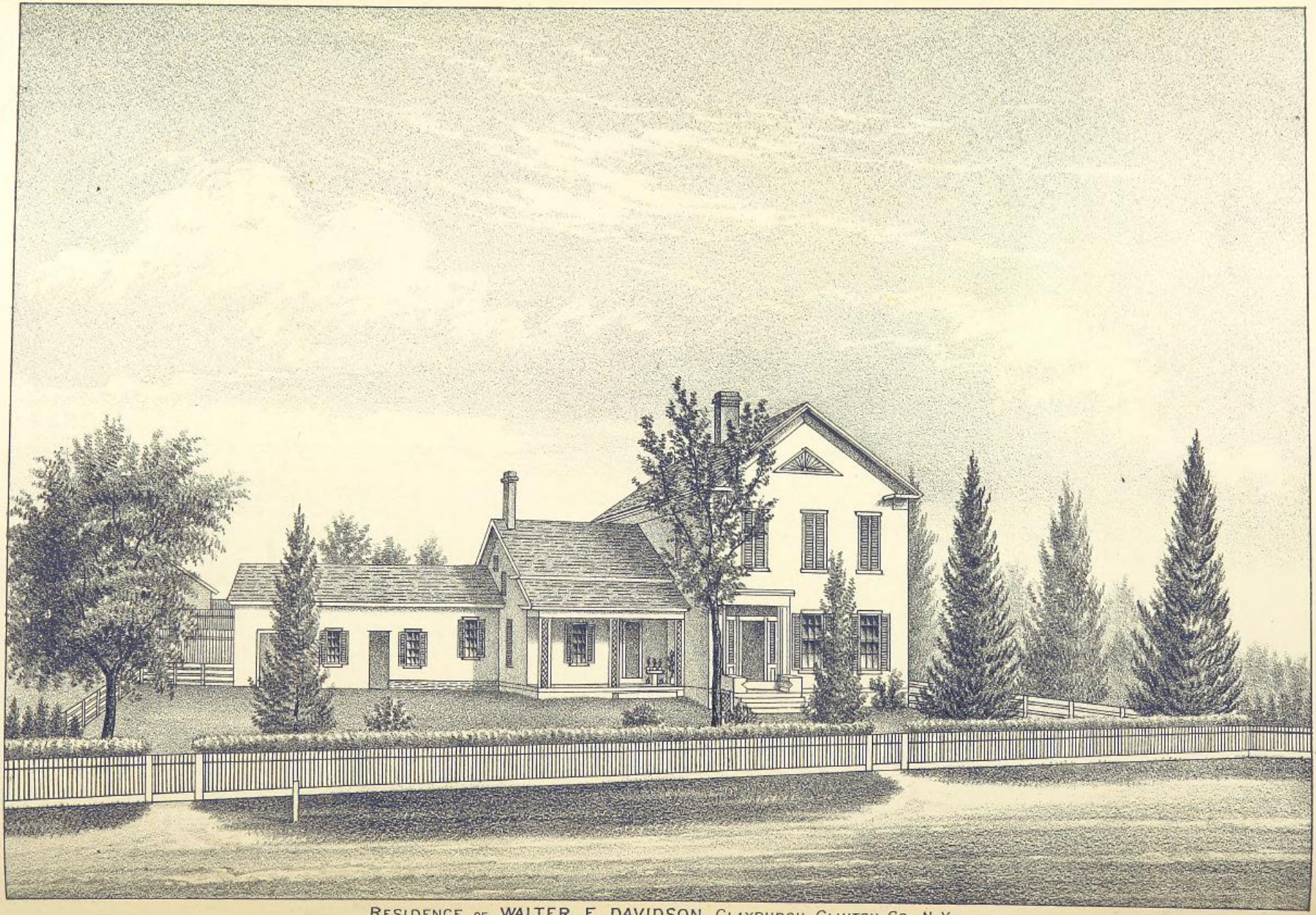
The rolling-mill owned by Bowen & Signor was erected in 1878, and is a model of perfection and convenience. The building is one hundred and fifty feet long, eighty-five feet wide, and fifty-seven feet high. The mill has two trams, which are capable of doing a great variety of work. The large or bloom tram consists of a set of three rolls, 16 inches in diameter, and will reduce 6-inch blooms to 1-inch. They are provided with grooves for flattening iron into



BOWEN AND SIGNOR'S IRON WORKS, SARANAC, NEW YORK.

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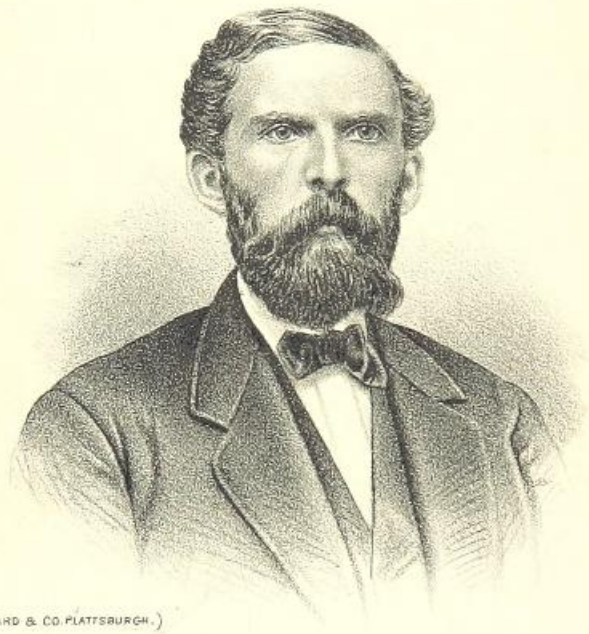
RESIDENCE OF WALTER F. DAVIDSON, CLAYBURGH, CLINTON CO., N.Y.

In the year 1825, John Davidson emigrated from South Shields, England, to Boston, Mass., bringing with him his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, namely, Franklin, John, Andrew, William, James H., Mary, Sarah, and Jane. The father and all his sons, except one, were glass-makers; the exception being James H., who was an engraver. The family remained at Boston and at Providence, R. I., until 1832, when they removed to Redford, Clinton Co., N. Y., where crown glass was then being extensively manufactured.

Andrew Davidson, the third son of John, and the father of the gentleman to whom this biographical sketch has special reference, married Ellen, daughter of John Quigley. He died April 21, 1856, leaving a widow and two children, viz.: Walter F. and Louisa, now the wife of Cornelius T. Gunn.



MRS. W. F. DAVIDSON.



(PHOTOS. BY HOWARD & CO. PLATTSBURGH.)

W. F. DAVIDSON.

John Quigley, father of Mrs. Davidson, emigrated from Dundalk, County Louth, Ireland, in 1833, with his wife and four children,—Ellen, Ann, Bridget, and John,—and settled in Redford, where he labored many years in one branch of glass manufacture.

Walter F. Davidson, son of Andrew and Ellen (Quigley) Davidson, was born in Redford, Clinton Co., N. Y., March 23, 1843. He attended the common school in Redford until the death of his father, which occurred when he was thirteen years of age. Then he commenced working out to assist in the support of the family, but attended school during the two following winters. In the spring of 1860 he commenced learning the wheelwright trade, at which he worked until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, 91st New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as private and non-commissioned officer for three years, being much of the time on detached duty. He was clerk at Gen. Emory's headquarters, at New Orleans, and issuing clerk at the commissary depot, at Brashear City, La. He also served as company and regimental clerk in his regiment. He served under Gen. Banks in the Teche, and Red River campaigns, and with the land forces in the forty-five days' siege of Port Hudson until its surrender. He honorably served out his three years' term with the regiment, but poor health prevented his re-enlistment, and he was mustered out Sept. 18, 1864. A slight wound received in a charge at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, was the only injury he received during his three years' honorable service.

In the spring of 1865 he resumed work as a wheelwright in Redford; but in the following September entered the employ of Hon. Andrew Williams and Hon. S. P. Bowen, at Clayburgh, as clerk. In July, 1867, he removed to Williamsburgh, in the employ of the same gentlemen as book-keeper, and agent in charge of their store at that place. He remained there until May, 1871, when he returned to Clayburgh, and took full charge of the extensive iron business of Messrs. Bowen and Williams at that place. About that time Mr. Williams became sole proprietor, and Mr. Davidson became general superintendent of the Clayburgh Iron Works, and is now in the ninth year of his service in that capacity.

Mr. Davidson was married, April 13, 1870, to Alice A. Morrison. Of this union there have been born two children, viz.: Alice L., born Aug. 2, 1871; and Victor A. B., born Jan. 11, 1877. Mrs. Alice A. Davidson, daughter of Briggs R. and Philura A. Morrison, was born at Schuyler Falls, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1849. She received her education in the Redford common school and at the Plattsburgh Academy. She also received musical instruction from Prof. Flory, of Plattsburgh, and was for several years organist in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Redford, of which she has been a member since she was twelve years of age. She has been a teacher in the common school at Redford, and also teacher of a select school. She has always taken great interest in the Sabbath-school at Redford, of which she was a member until her removal to Clayburgh. She has been a life member of the Troy Conference Missionary Society since May, 1867. By those who know her best, Mrs. Davidson is regarded as a lady of the highest worth and intelligence. Her father, Briggs R. Morrison, born in Plattsburgh in 1824, was for many years a merchant and manufacturer of lumber at Redford, and died April 10, 1879, leaving a widow and two children,—Mrs. Davidson, and Mrs. E. A. Bromley. Mrs. Philura A. Morrison was born in Brattleboro', Vt., Oct. 20, 1823, and has been a resident of Redford for more than forty years. Her parents, Peter B. and Betsey Smith, removed from Vermont to Redford in 1833.

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plates 3½ by 4 inches. The small tram includes four sets of rolls, and is capable of manufacturing a great variety of rolled iron. The mill is driven by three journal turbine-wheels. The erection of this mill was the consummation of plans long entertained by Mr. Bowen that the products of this section should be worked up on the spot. This is the only rolling-mill in Clinton County, and reflects great credit upon its enterprising proprietors. In addition to the works mentioned above Bowen & Signor have recently erected a neat and substantial brick flouring-mill, containing five run of stone, furnished with all the modern improvements.

RUSSIA.

The first forge at Russia was established by Spalding & Parsons in 1844–45. It was operated about two years by this firm, when George H. Parsons disposed of his interest and built a forge on forge-lot No. 2.

In 1845 a third forge at this place was built by Jackson & Stearns, on the upper end of forge-lot No. 2. William H. Morgan, of Plattsburgh, subsequently became associated with the firm, and the forge was operated by this company until about 1856, when the property went into the hands of Lee, Sherman & Witherby, of Port Henry. It subsequently passed into the possession of George & George H. Parsons, and the forges consolidated. The business was continued by them until the death of George H. Parsons, which occurred in August, 1858. The firm then became George & D. H. Parsons, and was carried on by this firm until April, 1864, when it changed to George Parsons & Co., consisting of George and D. H. Parsons and Benj. F. Davis. Mr. Davis died in 1865, and the firm again became G. & D. H. Parsons, who continued it until the latter part of the same year, when Richard Morgan became associated with them. William C. Price was admitted as a partner about April, 1866. In 1867, Mr. George Parsons, the senior member of the firm, father of George H. and D. H., retired from the firm. In the following year Mr. Price retired, and Charles H., son of D. H. Parsons, became a member of the firm, and the business was continued by them until March, 1872, when they were succeeded by Andrew Williams and C. F. Norton. Mr. Norton soon after disposed of his interest to Mr. Williams, and John H. Moffitt became a partner under the firm-name of Williams & Moffitt. In 1878, Mr. Moffitt retired from the firm, and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Williams. This is a forge of five fires, with a capacity of 7½ gross tons per day.

Two other large forge-fires were built about 1844, one by Hull & Justin and the other by Parsons & Spalding, and, after passing through several hands, came into the possession of S. P. Bowen, Esq., in 1862. From 1863 to 1871 they were run by the firm of Bowen & Williams, when the property again came under Mr. Bowen's exclusive control, and was included in the copartnership business of Bowen & Signor.

In 1872, Messrs. Bowen & Signor demolished their old forge at Russia, and erected a six-fire forge, similar to the one subsequently built at the Hollow, with the same pattern of cast-iron hammer, a powerful pair of bellows, and capable of running 8 fires. This forge turns out 50 tons of iron per week, mostly in billets, used principally for cast steel. The Tremblay ore is used. These two model forges—one at the Hollow and the other at Russia—were built under the supervision of Orson P. Buck, of Saranac, a superior mechanic and builder.

The facilities of this firm for manufacturing are very complete. Their supply of ore is abundant and easy of access. Mr. Bowen owns about 8000 acres of timber-land within an average distance of not more than five miles from the forges, lying in the direction of Lyon Mountain, on which 22 coal-kilns have been erected at a cost of $30,000. They are doing a very brisk business, consuming about 1,200,000 bushels of coal per year (about one-quarter of which is pit coal, bought of citizens), manufacturing about 4000 tons of iron per year, and furnishing employment, directly and indirectly, for from 600 to 800 men. It is a model establishment, everything being orderly, systematic, neat, and convenient.

IRONDALE—THE IRONDALE MINE, ETC.

Irondale, formerly known as Petersburgh, is situated on the north branch of the Saranac, about one mile above the forks and about six above Russia. A forge and separator were built here in 1864 by Peter Tremblay, using the ore from the old Tremblay mine. In 1867 he discovered and opened a rich vein of ore about one and three-fourths of a mile northwest of the forge, from which this forge has since drawn its supply. The ore is rich, appears to be abundant, and is of excellent quality. For the manufacture of cast steel it has no superior in the world. In the fall of 1872, Mr. Tremblay sold out the entire interest to A. Williams, Esq., and the copartnership of A. Williams & Co. was formed soon thereafter, consisting of Mr. Williams, H. A. Wood, and A. T. Barkley. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Tremblay, who now operates it. It is a four-fire forge.

CLAYBURGH—THE CALDWELL MINE.

Here is the location of the first mine opened in the Saranac Valley. Clayburgh is but one-half a mile above the forks, on the south branch. The Caldwell mine was opened in 1841 by Royal Cashman, and was then owned by Caldwell & Barnard. A separator was erected, and the ore was sold at first mostly at the "Hollow." The ore is excellent, and makes very tough iron. It is used particularly for making wire.

In 1844 the premises were in the possession of Caldwell & Myers, and they built a forge of 4 fires. In 1855 it became the exclusive property of Mr. Myers (Deacon Lawrence Myers, of Plattsburgh), and it was run by him till 1863, under the superintendence of his son, John Henry Myers. It was then sold to Bowen & Williams. In the dissolution of partnership in 1871, Mr. Williams became the exclusive owner. The forge was rebuilt in 1871. It has 5 fires.

WILLIAMSBURGH AND THE TREMBLAY ORE-BED.

One mile south of Redford, on the opposite or south side of the river Saranac, is the quiet little settlement of Williamsburgh, the location of the celebrated Tremblay ore-

bed. From its location and surroundings a casual observer would not suspect it of being a great mining centre. It is on a common level with the adjacent country, and is surrounded with pasturage and cultivated fields. The vein is about 30 feet wide. Six shafts have been sunk to the depth of from 100 to 150 feet, and the supply appears to be inexhaustible. The ore yields about 50 per cent., which, we believe, is considered quite rich, and the quality is probably equal to any in the world. This bed was discovered by Peter Tremblay, and opened by him in 1854 and worked by him till 1867, when it was sold to Bowen & Williams. When the firm was dissolved, in 1871, this property came into the exclusive possession of Mr. Bowen. It is located five miles from the forge of Bowen & Signor, at Saranac Hollow, and four miles from the forge at Russia.

There are certain remarks which apply to all of the firms to which we have referred. The systematic arrangement, the air of neatness and quiet, the general indications of intelligence, contentment, and prosperity among the laborers are manifest. In the winter there are flourishing schools. The several establishments are connected with a telegraphic chain, there being an office at the Hollow, Russia, Redford, Clayburgh, and Irondale.

THE REDFORD CROWN-GLASS WORKS.

A little less than half a century ago the crown-glass works located at Redford was the leading enterprise in the town, and for a time bade fair to become prominent among similar institutions in this county.

In 1830, Charles Corning and Gershom Cook, residents of Troy, purchased of Philip Kearney, of New York, a tract of land one mile square, where the present village of Redford is located, and in March, 1831, began the erection of the glass-works. A saw-mill was first built, and subsequently a grist-mill, work at the glass-works in the mean time being carried forward. During the spring and summer of 1831, this section presented a busy scene. Hundreds of laborers, and almost a multitude of teams, were at work, and every branch of industry in this section of the county was stimulated by this enterprise. During the entire summer, work on the works was pushed forward with the greatest vigor, and in October the first lot of crown glass was turned out. The works were erected at a cost of about $50,000. The material used in the manufacture of the glass was white Potsdam sandstone. The melting-pots were imported, and were made mostly from Stonebridge clay.

Messrs. Corning & Cook continued the business until 1836, when Mathew Lane became a partner, and it was continued under the firm-name of Cook, Lane & Corning. In 1837, Mr. Suydam also became a member of the firm.

In 1843 the works were stopped, and remained idle until 1846, when they were started by Mr. Lane, with N. H. Lund as superintendent, a position which he had held from the beginning. Mr. Lane continued the business until 1851, when the works were abandoned.

The actors in this once busy scene have nearly all passed away. Mr. Cook lies buried in the graveyard near by. Mr. Lund died next, and was followed by Mr. Lane. Among the original workmen were the following: John and William Rowland, James Darby, James Travis, John Bird, Jonathan Richmond, John Richmond, Jr., Luke Rupert, John Kline. In 1836 the glassmakers were as follows, together with some of those mentioned above: James Raybold, Franklin Davidson, Wm. Raybold, Wm. H. and Thos. Grieves, Thos. Hopkins, John Davidson, Sr., John Davidson Jr., Wm. and Andrew Davidson, Jonathan Roberts, John Pappa, and Joseph Hovey.

Saranac Hollow is a pleasant village with a population of 600, and contains a church, an academy, four stores, besides the forges, rolling-mill, and grist-mill mentioned on a previous page. The merchants are Parsons, Morgan & Co., Bowen & Signor, Allen Phillips, and E. J. Pickett. Dr. S. Haynes is the resident physician.

Starch-Factory, Parson & Justin, proprietors.—This industry, located near Saranac, was commenced in 1870 by the present proprietors, and has a capacity of using 60,000 bushels of potatoes. Employ six persons. This firm also operates a large saw-mill on True Brook. It is a gang and slabber, and has a capacity of cutting about 100,000 pieces annually.

MOFFITSVILLE, or RUSSIA, is a hamlet located about one mile above Saranac Hollow, and, besides the forges of Bowen & Signor, located here, is a saw-mill owned by D. H. Parsons, and a starch-factory, the property of a Boston firm—Lyon & Vose.

REDFORD.—This village at one time was the largest in the town. Here were located the celebrated crown-glass works and other industries. It has three churches,—Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic,—a tannery, saw-mill, and three stores. The tannery is carried on by A. Moore & Co., and is one of the largest establishments of its kind in New York. The merchants are Patrick Hanlon, who owns the saw-mill, S. P. Martin, and Daniel Dustin.

IRONDALE, now known as PETERSBURGH, is a small hamlet located on the north branch of the Saranac, about a mile above the forks. It is the seat of the Tremblay fire, mentioned above.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SARANAC.

The Methodist Church located at Saranac Hollow was organized Dec. 19, 1831. At the meeting which was held for the purpose of organization Jared Spaulding was chairman and Wm. N. Frazer secretary. The first board of trustees consisted of George Parsons, P. Thorn, and Stewart Frazer.

The first church edifice was commenced in 1832. It was erected by contributions of money and labor, and was occupied a number of years in an unfinished state.

Among the early members were A. B. Vaughn, Jared Spauldding, Lambert Hopper, George Parsons, Platt Thorn, James L. Bean, Thos. Hoyt, Stewart Frazer, Andrew Hull, Zebulon Burke, Joshua and Nathan Arnold, Samuel and Z. S. Haynes, Samuel Weaver, Henry Parsons, John Satford, Alfred Fling, and E. B. Griswold.

The first church edifice is now used as an academy. An effort was made to rebuild the church on the old site, and also to remove it to the "Hollow." The controversy was



PHOTO'S BY HOWARD & CO.



E. J. PICKETT.

RICHARD PICKETT.

Richard Pickett was born in Ireland June 15, 1817, and came to this country in 1837. He went immediately to Ulster Co., N. Y., where he had relatives, remaining five years, engaged in stone quarrying.

He was married, May 8, 1842, to his cousin, Miss Pendergast, of Ulster County, and in the following spring removed to Clinton Co., N. Y., where he has ever since resided. The children that have been born to them have been six in number: Ann, Edmund J., Mary, Ellen, John, Frederick A., the last a physician, a graduate of the University of New York, now practicing in Redford, Clinton Co., N. Y.

On his arrival in Saranac, Mr. Pickett purchased, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, J. Canning, a small farm, to which, from time to time, they added other tracts, until they found themselves owners of more than two hundred acres, which they worked together. This partnership lasted fifteen years, with the most perfect understanding and friendly feeling to the end. In politics Mr. Pickett has always been Democratic, and as such has held various town offices. He was for nine years assessor, and in this capacity gave perfect satisfaction; for twenty-four years school trustee, fifteen years consecutively. During a long and active life Mr. Pickett has never figured as principal in a law-suit, having never sued nor been sued, a fact of which he is justly proud.

In 1841 he joined the Father Mathew Temperance Society, and has continued to this day a consistent member.

Edmund J. Pickett is the eldest son of Richard Pickett, and was born June 7, 1844, in the town of Saranac, Clinton Co., N. Y. His early life was spent in attending school and assisting his father on the farm, later, in log-driving and lumbering. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the 16th Regiment New York Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. Returning to Saranac, he resumed his old business of lumbering. He was married in October, 1866, to Katie Nash, eldest daughter of Patrick Nash, of Saranac. In the fall of 1867 he engaged in the mercantile business in his native town, and in 1872, in connection with his brother-in-law, Mr. Grogan, bought the Pratt property, and engaged in the wheelwright business, and since that time has probably built fully fifty per cent. of all the wagons bought in the town of Saranac.

In politics Mr. Pickett is Democratic, and has been collector of his town. He was also originator and organizer of the band of Saranac, now consisting of seventeen pieces, and one of the best bands in the county.

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finally ended by a compromise, and the present site was selected, and lands procured of S. P. Bowen and George Parsons. The building was commenced in 1860, and dedicated in March, 1862. The building committee consisted of S. P. Bowen, H. A. McIntyre, and D. H. Parsons. It was erected at a cost of about $3500. The present trustees of the church are D. H. Parsons, J. H. Signor, and T. D. Boorn.

The pastors of this church have been as follows: Jeremiah Hall, John M. Weaver, John Thompson, Edwin Lyon, N. B. Wood, B. Cox, D. H. Loveland, William Bedell, —— White, Charten Lyon, John Chase, A. Campbell, B. S. Bernham, Tho. Dadsons, D. Osgood, John Kernan, C. C. Gilbert, E. S. Gold, H. N. Munger, E. C. Simmons, S. W. Brown, 1863–64; J. B. Sylvester, 1865–66; Myron White, 1867–68; H. M. Munsee, 1869–71; Horatio Graves, 1872; John Vrooman, 1873–75; L. A. Dibble, 1876–77; C. H. Richmond, 1878–79.

REDFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early history of this church is not very perfectly preserved. Most that we have is from the pen of one N. H. Lund, who for many years held the office of class-leader, and also that of steward, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He "died Jan. 10, 1872," after having been a "member of the church about thirty-four years." This indicated that he joined the church near 1838. But his records reach back to an earlier period. He says that he came to Redford in March, 1831; that Rev. A. Lyon, of Peru, preached here occasionally in 1831 and 1832; Rev. Marshall, of Peru, preached here occasionally in 1833; Rev. John Haslam, of Peru, preached here occasionally in 1833 and 1834: he died in Vermont in 1863; Rev. John W. Belknap, of Peru, preached here occasionally in 1834 and 1835; Rev. Burns M. Hall was the first Methodist preacher stationed at Redford, in 1835 and 1836; Rev. James Henry, stationed here in 1837: he has since died in Vermont; Rev. Richard Brown, stationed here in 1838 and 1839; Rev. John Thompson, stationed here in 1840 and 1841, changed alternate Sabbaths with Rev. Edwin Lyon, of Saranac, the first year, and Rev. U. B. Wood the second year; Rev. John White was stationed here in 1842; Rev. D. H. Loveland stationed here in 1843, preached here in the forenoon, and in Saranac in the afternoon; Rev. Chester Lyon was stationed here in 1844: he died at North Hudson, Essex Co., Oct. 19, 1850; Rev. John Chase, stationed here in 1845 and 1846, changed the last year with Rev. A. Campbel, of Saranac; Rev. A. G. Shears was stationed here in 1847: he afterwards joined the Episcopalians; Rev. Thomas Dodgson was stationed here in 1848: he died a few years after in Vermont; Rev. Reuben Wescott was stationed here in 1849 and 1850; Rev. Aaron Hall (brother of B. M. Hall) was stationed here in 1851; Rev. D. Osgood, of Saranac, preached here Sabbath afternoons in 1852; Rev. John Kernan, of Saranac, preached here Sabbath afternoons in 1853 and 1854; Rev. C. C. Gilbert continued the same arrangement in 1855 and 1856; Rev. G. S. Gold, of Saranac, held an appointment here Sabbath afternoons in 1857 and 1858; Rev. H. N. Munger, of Saranac, preached here Sabbath afternoons in 1859 and 1860; Rev. John W. Quinlan was stationed at Redford, but changed half the time with G. C. Simmons, of Saranac, in 1861: said Simmons also preached here half the time in 1862; and Rev. Rev. S. W. Brow, of Saranac, preached here half the time in 1863; Rev. Joel Hall was stationed here in 1864 and 1865. From that time afternoon appointments have been maintained by the resident pastor at the Forks, three miles up the Saranac River. Other pastors served here, as follows: Rev. John Vrooman, 1866–67; Rev. John G. Gooding, 1868–70; Rev. William H. Tiffany, 1871; Rev. D. C. Hall, 1872–73; Rev. Oscar Mott, 1874–75; Rev. Henry C. Baskervill, 1876–77; Rev. A. V. Marshall, M.D., 1878–79.

Rev. Mr. Marshall says, "I find no records of the organization of this church, nor list of its first members. I find mention made of one Christian Myers, who was both convicted and converted under the preaching of Rev. James Coughey, but when this minister was here records do not show. Old citizens say it was near 1833. He died Dec. 28, 1862, aged seventy. Three of his sons and a daughter are still members of the church.

"Leander Cadwell died Sept. 4, 1864, aged sixty-three. He still lives in the memory of the poor. He had much to do in erecting the church edifice here. His noble wife continued to help the church much every way until her death last winter.

"Honorable mention is made of James W. Danforth, Mary Dyre, Rufus Quarters and his wife Mary Ann, and many others."

The church has had its times of rejoicing and times of discipline. During the pastorate of Rev. C. C. Gilbert, in 1856, the church edifice was built; was dedicated in February, 1857, by Rev. William Griffin, then presiding elder of Plattsburgh district. The church cost $2000, and is 34 by 40 feet; is in good repair at the present time, as is also the parsonage, which was built under the direction of Rev. John Vrooman in 1866–67.

In former years this society held its meetings in the village school-house until 1840, or when the Presbyterians built a house of worship, which was used part of the time by the Methodists.

The present officers are as follows: Charles E. Beach, Recording Steward and Trustee; William C. Wilson, District Steward and Trustee and Class-Leader; James Fortune, Franklin Davidson, John J. McCasland, Thomas Tedford, H. Ganes, George M. Myers, Trustees.

The present membership is 47.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF REDFORD.

Previously to 1834 there were only about 10 Catholics within the present limits of the town of Redford, and their spiritual needs were attended to by Rev. Father Cahill, a missionary priest, who made occasional visits at long intervals for this purpose. About the year 1835, Rev. Father Drummond came here, holding services in the private houses of Thomas Leonard and Patrick Meaghan, and about 1837 the little Catholic society which had been established, being refused by the trustees of the school district the privilege of holding divine service in the school-house, resolved to build a small chapel for themselves.

The following are the names of the subscribers to the fund which was raised for this purpose: Felix O'Neil, James Madden, Peter Struck (German), Thomas Leonard, Patrick Moore, John Quickly (Irish), Charles Graves, Louis Pepin, John Pepin, John Vient (French). The amounts subscribed by these persons varied from $5 to $50. A lot three rods square was then bought from Peter Struck, and a frame building 32 by 24 feet erected thereon, the work being done by A. Fortier. This original building has since been moved three times, and is now used as the sacristy of the present church.

Some time in 1838, Father Rooney came to Redford, where he remained until 1853, holding services, until the completion of the chapel,—probably early in 1838,—in the private dwelling-houses of Thomas Leonard, Patrick Meaghan, Peter Smith, and Patrick Moon.

In 1853, the Rev. Oblate Fathers, from Plattsburgh, took charge of the Redford mission, and immediately set about the work of erecting a larger church edifice, the membership having outgrown the capacity of the original little chapel. A lot containing a quarter of an acre, adjoining the chapel lot, was accordingly purchased of Norman Foster, through the agency of Peter Tremblay, and on the 1st of May, 1859, Rev. Fathers Sallaz and Cauvin broke ground for the new church, and the foundations were laid the same season. The building was of stone, and 70 by 46 feet.

The first trustees were Peter Tremblay, Charles Graves, Peter Smith, Richard Pickett, and James Farrell.

On the 10th of July, 1854, the ceremony of blessing the corner-stone was performed by Rev. Father Bernard, and on the 15th of August, 1855, the benediction of the church by Rev. Father Sallaz, assisted by Rev. Fathers F. Ruiz, R. Neyrow, H. Mauroit. The benediction of the bell was pronounced Oct. 23, 1855, Rev. Fathers Sallaz and E. Kenney, of Plattsburgh, officiating, on which occasion there were about 1500 people present. From that date up to Aug. 14, 1869, the Redford mission, under the superintendence of Rev. Father Sallaz, was successfully attended by Fathers Eng. Cauvin, E. Chevalier, A. Pallur, A. Mourier, J. N. Laverlochirl, A. Medevielle, H. T. Martens, and F. Therin.

On the 14th of August, 1869, Rev. N. Lorraine was sent to Redford by Rt. Rev. J. Conroy, bishop of Albany, to take charge of the mission as its first resident pastor,—a position which he has worthily filled up to the present. At the time he came, the interior of the church was in a very rough and unfinished condition, and in March, 1870, the pastor secured the services of N. Loproson, architect, from Montreal, who drew plans for the sanctuary and finishing the interior.

In May, 1870, the contract was let to Eric Landry, of Plattsburgh, who commenced the work in June, and in December, 1870, the benediction of the completed edifice was pronounced by Rev. E. P. Wadhams, now bishop of Ogdensburgh, and then vicar-general of Albany. The cost of the entire edifice was about $15,000.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

located at Redford was organized with 12 members, and the Rev. Mr. Stone was the pastor at the time the church was dedicated. He subsequently entered the army, where he lost his life. This church has had other pastors, but we are unable to secure their names. For many years past no organization has been kept up.

SARANAC ACADEMY.

Saranac Academy Association was organized, and purchased the old church edifice April 19, 1863. The principal shareholders were Stephen P. Bowen, David H. Parsons, Hosea A. McIntyre, Samuel Haynes, John W. Signor, Allen Phillips, Samuel Haynes, M.D., Eleazer Davis, James Davis, Ebenezer Kimball, Richard Pigott, John Sullivan, Amos Bowen, and others.

An addition, 26 by 30, was at once erected, the grounds inclosed by a fence covering that part of the premises purchased of the Methodist Episcopal society, and a portion of the land purchased of Samuel Haynes for a play-ground, all of which was paid for in full, and a thriving school opened under the supervision of Andrew W. Morhous, and continued for several terms by said Morhous, his wife, and Miss Amelia Green, and succeeded by Miss McFadden, George Dunning, Mrs. Weeks, Mr. Hagar, Miss Kirby, Miss Stetson, Mr. Baskerville, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Marshall, and Mr. L. H. Buxton. A very fine bell was purchased by Hon. George Parsons of Messrs. Jones & Co., of Troy, N. Y., at a cost of $100, and presented to the association, said bell bearing an inscription of date and presentation as above.

The present board of officers is as follows: D. H. Parsons, President; Jas. H. Signor, Secretary; John W. Signor, Treasurer.

The academy is very pleasantly located in the Saranac River Valley, and is in every respect susceptible of becoming not far in the future one of the most flourishing schools of the kind in the State.

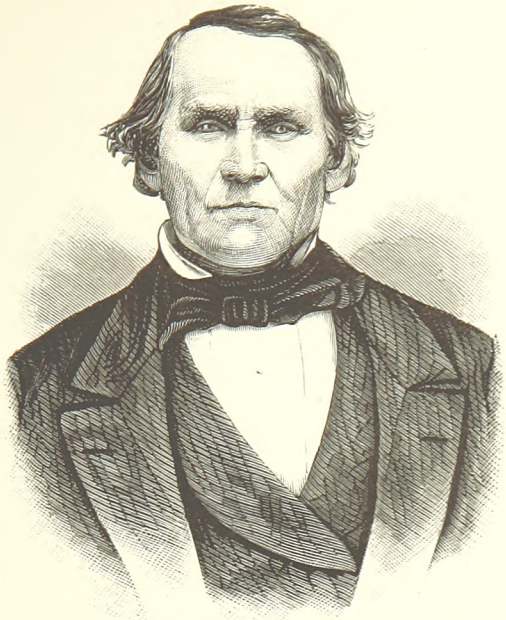
CHAPTER LXIV.

SARANAC—(Continued).

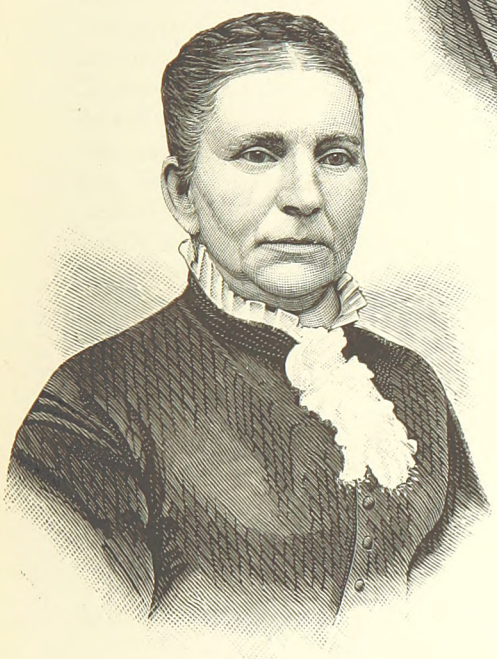
Civil History—Military.

THE town of Saranac was set off from Plattsburgh, March 29, 1824, and the first entry in the old town book is as follows:

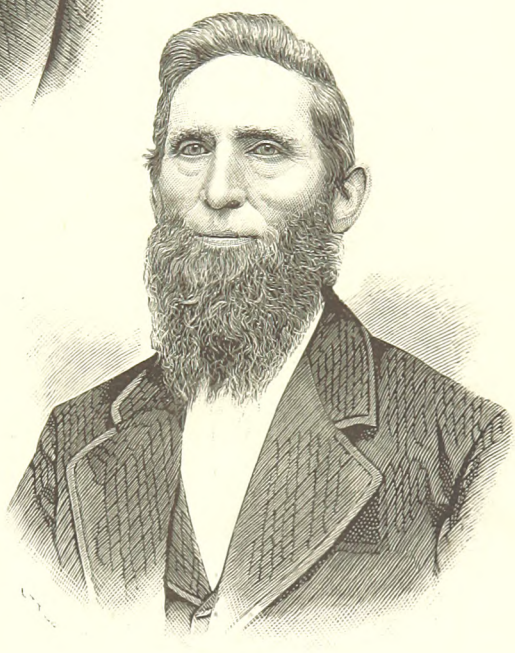
"An act to divide the town of Plattsburgh, in the county of Clinton, passed 29th March, 1824. Be it enacted and that from and after the 1st day of May next all that part of the town of Plattsburgh lying west of Platt's Six Thousand Six Hundred Acre Location shall be a separate town by the name of Saranac, and the first town-meeting in said town shall be held at the house of Daniel B. Vaughan, on the first Tuesday in May next, and the annual town-meetings in said town shall thereafter be held on the first Tuesday in May next; the supervisors and overseers of the poor of the towns of Plattsburgh and Saranac shall meet and divide and apportion the money on poor which shall belong to the said town of Plattsburgh on the Last day of April, according To the last Tax-List, and each of Said Towns Shall Thereafter maintain and support its Own Poor."



JOHN STANTON.



MRS. E. R. STANTON.



E. R. STANTON.

Photos. by Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

E. R. STANTON.

E. R. Stanton's grandparents were among the earliest settlers of Clinton County. Their children were James, Daniel, Jesse, John, Lewis, Edwin, Edson, Waighty, and Polly.

John Stanton was born June 11, 1803. He was one of the first settlers of Saranac, coming into the town, and building for himself a log house on the land now forming a part of the farm of Hiram Robinson, near Hopper's Corners. Here he lived for nearly thirty years, respected by all, a good citizen, and, to some extent, a public man, holding the office of town superintendent of schools besides filling other positions.

At the age of nineteen he was married to Martha Reed, eldest daughter of Elijah Reed, of Saranac, and was the father of eight children, viz.: George P., Susan R., Philip M., Martha S., Elijah R., Minerva R., William B., and John W.

Elijah R. Stanton was born July 29, 1831, in the town of Saranac, Clinton Co., N. Y. April 28, 1858, he was married to Amanda C. Haynes, of Saranac, second daughter of Samuel and Mary A. (Weaver) Haynes. The issue of this marriage has been nine children,—Charles W. (deceased), Elmer E., Alice M., Jessie (deceased), John Frank W., Amanda Lillian, Edwin M., Elijah Ernest, and Weaver Haynes.

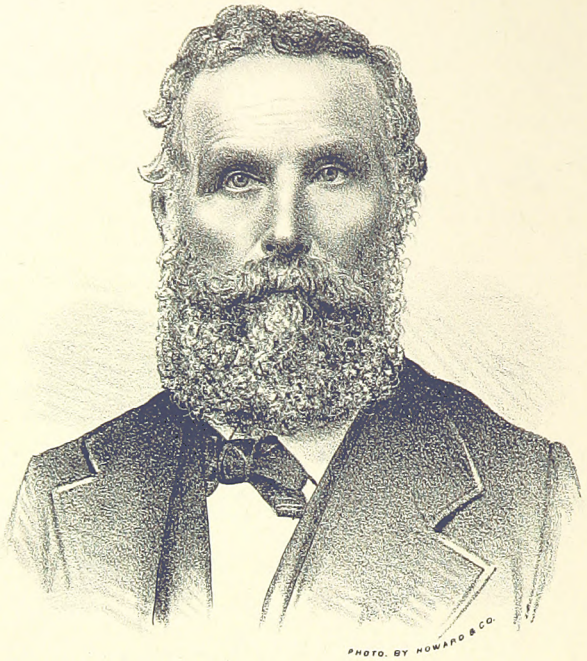
Mr. Stanton is a farmer by occupation, as was his father before him; he has been, however, an officer in Clinton prison for three years. In politics a Republican. He has never sought office, but has been content to give expression simply to his sentiments by voting with his party. He is, and has for a long time been, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Saranac.

Mrs. E. R. Stanton's mother was a daughter of Rev. Samuel and Zillah (Clark) Weaver. Rev. Mr. Weaver was one of the old circuit Methodist preachers, having a circuit extending into Canada, and which required a month's time to go around. He was one of Saranac's first preachers and settlers, and is buried in the Saranac Cemetery. As a man and minister he was thorough-going in matters of business and religion, of robust health, and fine presence, and his jovial face was ever welcome at the homes of his parishioners. He was untiring in the duties of his profession, and sought out the poor to administer comfort of both a spiritual and material character. He died at the age of more than seventy years, creating a void in the community which was long felt.

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JAMES LITTLEJOHN.

is descended from English ancestry, was born in Devonshire, England, Aug. 24, 1824, and came to America with his grandfather, James Littlejohn, in 1832, landing at Quebec. They proceeded almost immediately to Union Falls, where they remained until a house could be built on some land James Littlejohn had purchased in Franklin County, situated one and three-quarters miles west of Union Falls. He remained with his grandfather, assisting him in working and clearing his farm, for some ten years, when he hired by the month to one Mr. Bagley, remaining with him about six years.

While living with Mr. Bagley he learned the iron business, and at the expiration of the time above mentioned engaged in that business exclusively, as hammersman.

Jan. 1, 1851, he was married to Eunice Ramsdell, eldest daughter of John and Polly (Roice) Ramsdell, of Dickinson, Franklin Co. Their children have been five in number, three of whom are still living,—Frank W., Nelson, and Carrie L.

James Littlejohn has been interested in the iron business in some capacity for about twenty-five years. At present, and for many years past, he has had charge of manufacturing all the coal used by Bowen & Signor in their forges and rolling-mill in Saranac, making from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand bushels of coal per annum. He erected the first coal-kilns built by Bowen & Signor in Saranac, which was in 1864.

While yet quite a young man, Mr. Littlejohn met with a serious accident while at work, for a short time, in a sawmill, severely cutting both hands, rendering them useless for life for many purposes. Notwithstanding this great misfortune he has been very successful in business, and has probably made more coal than any man in his locality.

Mr. Littlejohn's home is nestled at the foot of Lyon Mountain, commanding an extensive and most picturesque view of the Saranac Valley and Adirondack Mountains, while the hazy outline of the Green Mountains are seen in the distance. His farm comprises a part, if not the whole, of the original farm of Mr. Lyon, for whom Lyon Mountain was named.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Daniel B. Vaughan, on the first Tuesday in May, 1824, when the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Daniel B. Vaughan; Town Clerk, Wright Spalding; Assessors, John M. Hopper, James Johnson, Ira Vaughan; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel B. Vaughan, Lyman Manley; Commissioners of Highways, John M. Hopper, Lyman Manley, Daniel B. Vaughan; Collector and Constable, John T. Allen; Commissioners of Common Schools, Daniel B. Vaughan, James Johnson, Wright Spalding; Inspectors of Common Schools, H. Graves, Andrew Otis, E. Coalburn; Constables, William Harrison, John T. Allen, Adnah Huntley; Overseers of Highways, Lyman Manley, Levi Curtis, Daniel B. Vaughan; Fence-Viewers, E. Coalburn, David Bradley, William Coughan: Poundmasters, Wright Spalding, Nathaniel Lyon, E. Coalburn.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1880:

SUPERVISORS.

1824–26, Daniel B. Vaughan; 1827, John Otis; 1828, Lyman Manley; 1829–35, George Parsons; 1836–37, G. Cook; 1838, Mathew Lane; 1839, Andrew Hull; 1840, George Parsons; 1841–43, A. B. Vaughan; 1844–45, L. Cadwell; 1846, Philip W. Signor; 1847–48, Robert Berkley; 1849, Alfred Case; 1850, Robert Hull; 1851, Andrew Hull; 1852, George Parsons; 1853, D. C. Boynton; 1854, Andrew Hull; 1855–58, Shepard P. Bowen; 1859, David H. Parsons; 1860, Cyrus G. Hull; 1861, S. P. Bowen; 1862, E. Pinkman; 1863–64, David H. Parsons; 1865–68, S. P. Bowen; 1869–71, Wales Parsons; 1872–76, James H. Signor; 1877, John H. Moffit; 1878–79, Wales Parsons.

TOWN CLERKS.

1824, Wright Spalding; 1825, George Parsons; 1826, John M. Hopper; 1827, Wright Spalding; 1828–29, John M. Hopper; 1830, Daniel G. Baldwin; 1831–35, William Frazer; 1836, Samuel Haynes; 1837–38, Andrew Hull; 1839, Royal Spalding; 1840, Daniel Dustin; 1841, E. Kimball; 1842, Henry Parsons; 1843, E. Kimball; 1844, Royal Spalding; 1845, Henry Parsons; 1846, Franklin Weaver; 1847–48, Henry Parsons; 1849, E. Kimball; 1850–55, E. Broadwell; 1856, Platt Harris; 1857, C. G. Hull; 1858, W. F. Colburn; 1859–60, Platt Harris; 1861–65, E. Kimball; 1866, George D. Dunham; 1867–68, James H. Signor; 1869–70, E. Kimball; 1871, James H. Signor; 1872, N. W. Morhous; 1873–74, Allen Phillips; 1875–78, H. J. Bull; 1879, Signor P. Morgan.

The present town officers (1879) are as follows: Supervisor, Wales Parsons; Town Clerk, Signor P. Morgan; Justice of the Peace, Mark E. Roberts; Commissioner of Highways, Simeon Wasburn; Assessor, Lewis Savage, Sr.; Overseers of the Poor, Seth W. Parsons, Lewis Arno; Collector, Henry Duncan; Auditors, Franklin J. Ayres, Franklin Davidson, D. H. Parsons; Inspectors of Election, John W. Signor, William W. Wilson, Dennis McQuillan, Franklin Davidson, Richard Pickett; Constables, Rodney S. Vaughan, George W. Bull, John T. Davidson, Robert Nay, Daniel B. Shaw; Commissioner of Excise, George M. Myers.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

At the first town-meeting, it was "Voted, that, if the inhabitants can have privilege of paying it in labor on the roads and bridges in said town, that they will raise $250, for the purpose of repairing roads and building bridges in said town; but if it cannot be paid in labor, they will not raise anything for roads and bridges in said town."

It was also voted that all orderly cattle should be free commoners.

In 1826 it was voted to raise $100 for the support of the poor, and in 1827 $200 was voted for the same purpose.

In 1827 it was voted, "that John M. Hopper's sheep-yard shall be a pound, and John M. Hopper poundmaster."

In 1827 it was voted, "that the town raise $100 for the purpose of purchasing a suitable piece of land for a 'burying-yard,' and it was also voted at the same meeting that Ephraim Colbourn, Platt Thorn, Ira Vaughan, Andrew Otis, and Wright Spalding be a committee for the purpose of making choice of a site for the burying-yard, and prepare the same as they shall think proper."

In 1821 it was voted, that the barn-yards of Lyman Manley, George Parsons, S. Barnes, and Zebulon Baker should be pounds, and the owners of the same poundmasters. It was also voted that all stone, board, log, or rail fences should be four feet and a half high.

In 1833 it was voted, "that the commissioners of common schools and inspectors shall have 8*s.* per day for inspecting schools, and 4*s.* for inspecting teachers."

EAR-MARKS.

The following are specimens of the ear-marks for cattle used in the early days:

Wright Spalding was a square crop off both ears; Jared Spalding's was a swallow-tail on the left ear; William S King's was a crop and half-penny on the right ear, and half-penny on the under part of the left ear; George Parson's was two slits in end of the right ear; Benjamin Vaughan's was both ears cropped, and both ears slit.

MILITARY RECORD.

Silas Wright Cochran, private, 16th N. Y. Regt., Co. C; enl. April 19, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville.

Elijah Palmer Manley, private, 118th N. Y. Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.

Lyman Manly, private, 118th N. Y. Regt., Co. B; enl. Dec. 29, 1862; killed in battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

Patrick Gregory, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; detached as teamster.

John Gregory, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, June, 1864.

Truman D. Bowen, com. sergt., 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to com. sergt., Dec. 24, 1864.

Jerry Nichol Bowen, corp., 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. July 28, 1862; died of disease at Fort Ethan Allen, December, 1862.

Leonard Curtis Bullis, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. in the 16th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 5, 1864.

Geo. Martin Herson, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; wounded.

Allen Case, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; disch. on account of wound, Feb. 4, 1865.

Walter Case, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 11, 1863.

James White, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Hampton Hospital, August, 1864.

Joseph Brezett, 6th corp., 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to 6th corp., December, 1864.

Alonzo William Smith, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. May 14, 1861; wounded; disch. Jan. 3, 1863, on account of wound; re-enl. Aug. 13, 1864, 64th Regt., N. Y., Co. G.

George Washington Perry, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 8, 1863; sent to general hospital sick, May 2, 1864; detached for hospital duty, May 29, 1864.

Henry Biffield, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

Joseph Tromblee, private, 6th N. Y. Art., Co. F; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out June 17, 1865.

Azro Winslow, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 22, 1861; died in hospital, June 10, 1862.

Esto Winslow, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 22, 1861.

Wesley Samuel Hull, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; wounded before Richmond; taken prisoner; supposed to have died in Libby prison, August, 1862.

Ira Dobbs, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 13, 1864.

Chas. Parsons Buck, 5th corp., 69th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.

Andrew Deesstine Buck, private, 192d Regt., Co. H; enl. March, 1865; now in service.

Ira Alonzo Cochran, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 27, 1861.

Austin Theodore Danniels, private, 1st N. Y. Eng., Co. I; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. March 11, 1864.

Andrew Jackson Danniels, 1st N. Y. Eng., Co. I; enl. Nov. 16, 1861; died Jan. 1, 1863.

Geo. Washington Seavy, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. Sept. 1, 1864, in 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. C.

John Amos Thompson, private, 16th N. Y. Inf.; enl. October, 1861; wounded June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Mills; supposed to have died on the field.

Asher Collins, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; taken prisoner at Salem Church; paroled.

Lorenzo Downey, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at second battle of Fredericksburg.

John Springsteen, private, 1st N. Y. Eng., Co. I; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; died of disease.

Owen Wynn, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Aug. 12, 1864; died in Washington, date unknown.

Henry Walter Ford, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; taken prisoner, Oct. 29, 1864, at battle of Fair Oaks; died in Salisbury prison, Dec. 18, 1864, of starvation.

Charles Ford, private, 118th Regt., Co. B; enl. Dec. 9, 1863; trans. to 96th N. Y. Inf., June, 1864.

Geo. Henry Evans, private, 17th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864; now in service.

John Walker McKay, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. November, 1863; wounded at Drury's Bluff.

Wm. S. Tripp, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 12, 1864.

Surrion Chase, private, Co. 4; enl. in Frontier Cav. to guard the lines.

Allen Baker, private, 1st N. Y. Eng., Co. I; enl. Nov. 26, 1861; disch. for disability, May 5, 1862; re-enl. in 16th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 1, 1864.

Samuel Sherman, private, 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. E; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.

John Dobbs, private, 65th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. June 17, 1864.

Silas Emerson Down, private, 118th N. Y. Inf.; Co. B; enl. Nov. 31, 1863; wounded at Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, 1864; taken prisoner; died in Salisbury prison, from starvation and want of care, Dec. 24, 1864.

William Kirk, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C, enl. Aug. 12, 1864.

Frederick Minnie, private, 22d Regt., Co. C; enl. June 16, 1861; wounded at Antietam; re-enl. in 16th N. Y. Cav.; disch. May 31, 1865.

James Brown, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Aug. 13, 1864.

Edmond Pigott, private, 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.

William Evans, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. September, 1862; died in New Orleans, November, 1863.

James Evans, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. September, 1864.

George Brice, private, 96th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. July, 1861; died in Libby prison, 1864.

Andrew Jackson Brice, private, 96th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 25, 1864; killed at Fredericksburg.

Amziah Brice, private, 16th Regt., Co. E; enl. 1862; died in Libby prison, 1864.

Sidney Allen, private, 59th Mass. Inf., Co. G; enl. March 1, 1863; both legs broken in battle before Petersburg; legs amputated; died at Annapolis, June 27, 1864.

Ira Flanders, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. 1862.

Simeon Washburn, private, 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. C; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.

Lyman Thomas Nay, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 19, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills, June 25, 1862.

Homer Berry Nay, private, 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. E; enl. March 20, 1865.

Stephen Cochran Bull, 5th sergt., 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; taken prisoner, Oct. 27; died in Salisbury prison, Dec. 8, 1864, of starvation.

Sherman Larner, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; died August, 1862, of chronic diarrhœa, in New York City.

Marshall Felton, private, 192d N. Y. Inf., Co. F; enl. Feb. 28, 1865; now in service.

Thomas Ledwith, private, 18th N. Y. Art.; enl. December, 1863.

James Connor, Jr., private, 18th N. Y. Art.; enl. December, 1863.

George King, Jr., private, 1st N. Y. Art., Bat. B; enl. Dec. 14, 1862.

James Samuel Muzzy, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. April, 1861; died Oct. 26, 1862.

Samuel Muzzy, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. K, enl. Nov. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, May 25, 1862.

Artemas Howard Muzzy, private, 192d N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. Feb. 24, 1865.

Peter Ferris Burdick, 1st sergt., 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. April 23, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., May 17, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, in 1st N. Y. Eng., Co. L.

William Wait Burdick, private, 16th Inf., Co. K; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864, 96th N. Y. Regt., Co. I; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, Oct. 17, 1864; supposed to have died at Salisbury prison, N. C.

Anselum Vaughn Paisons, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks; paroled Feb. 28, 1865.

Silas Pukins Wilson, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; died of typhoid fever, Sept. 24, 1864, at Fort McHenry, Md.

Samuel Weaver Haynes, private, 118th Inf., Co. H; enl. July 21, 1862; died at hospital, near the Relay House, Md., of typhoid fever, Oct. 23, 1862.

Jacob Bedell, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. April 25, 1862.

Rensselaer Dean, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. April 25, 1861; died at Camp Franklin, Va., October, 1861.

William Brown, private, Harris Light Cav., Co. M; enl. 1861.

Albert Rhodee, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

G. E. Willard Collins, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; re-enl. in 16th N. Y. Cav., September, 1864.

Robus Allen Chase, private, 60th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 21, 1863.

Geo. Washington Chase, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; served full time.

Edmore Mamiy, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died of chronic diarrhœa, Aug. 23, 1863.

Rascelus Winslow Phillips, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Josephus Marcellus Tenney, 1st lieut., 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., Sept. 2, 1863; disch. Jan. 13, 1864.

Seth Wales Paisons, 1st sergt., 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to 2d sergt., Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt., Jan. 19, 1864; taken prisoner; paroled Feb. 28, 1865.

Daniel Chas. Brown, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 1, 1864.

Bernice Washburn, sergt., 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. April 25, 1861; pro. to sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; must. out June 22, 1863; re-enl. as substitute, July 7, 1863, in 83d N. Y. Vols., Co. E; wounded; trans. to three different regiments, 97th N. Y. Regt., 94th N. Y. Regt., 3d Pa. Cav.

Wm. Lewis Herweith, capt., 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. C, Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to capt., Co. F, 91st N. Y. Regt., July 6, 1864; wounded June 14, 1863.

Alexander McCausland, private, 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.

William McCausland, private, 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.

Alfred Davidson, private, 22d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 6, 1861.

Frederick Walter Terry, private, 91st Inf., Co. F; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.

Rulford Manley Dustin, 1st sergt., 121st Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt., Oct. 19, 1864.

Daniel Bernice Vaughan, 7th corp., 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to 7th corp., November, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 9, 1863.

Lewis Matoon, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Wilderness.

Wm. Henry Graves, corp., 2d N. Y. Cav., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; taken prisoner and wounded at Weaversville, March 3, 1864.

Louis Trombly, private, 118th Inf., Co. I; enl. Dec. 18, 1863.

Mark Edwin Roberts, private, 21st Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. June 22, 1865.

Charles Labelle, private, 10th N. Y. Vet. Vols., Co. C; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.

Wallace Goram, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died of disease at Hampton, Va., July 12, 1864.

James Harvey Danforth, 1st lieut., 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., Co. C, Dec. 15, 1861; re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 1, 1864; must. as 1st lieut., Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Five Forks, Va.

Barnaba Gokey, Jr., private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.

Stellman Gale Lunn, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, March, 1862.

Walter Franklin Davidson, 1st corp., 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to 8th corp., Dec. 16, 1861, and to 1st corp., April 18, 1864.

Foster Oscar Berkley, 5th corp., 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Jan. 6, 1862; pro. to 5th corp., March 26, 1865; wounded June 14, 1863.

John Abare, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. July 1, 1864.

Joshua Abare, private, 96th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; now in service.

Edward Abare, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. July 1, 1864.

Austin Daniels, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. for disability, June 6, 1863.

George Tankard, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; trans. November, 1864, to 31st Col. Regt.

Adolphus Lagoy, private, 1st N. Y. L. Art., Co. B; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. by order.

William Monroe Peck, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. May 4, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 27, 1864, in 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. A; now in service.

John Williams, private, 118th Regt., Co. E; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; taken prisoner; paroled Aug. 12, 1864.

David McKee, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.

Orison Baker, corp., 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. by order.

Edgar William Robinson, private, 9th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. June 21, 1862; taken prisoner and paroled.

Hiram Robinson, Jr., 1st corp., 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. A; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; now in service; pro. to 1st corp., January, 1865.

Frederick Tallmage Robinson, private, 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. A; enl. Feb. 26, 1864; now in service.

Saml. Fletcher Brown, private, 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. E; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.

James Raymond Crary, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.

John Ordanus Crary, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.

Oliver Lamora, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.

Wallis Josephus Wilcox, private, 16th Regt.; enl. April 16, 1861; re-enl. Sept. 19, 1864, in 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; still serving.



CAPT. JOHN S. STONE

was the youngest son of Daniel and Catherine (Hurlburt) Stone, of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. His educational advantages were the best the place afforded.

When a young man he studied, with a view to entering the ministry, with the Rev. B. B. Parsons, Congregational minister at Madrid, N. Y., and afterwards with the Rev. David Dobie of the First Presbyterian Church, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

His first charge was the Presbyterian Church at Redford, Clinton Co., N. Y., where he remained five years, when he accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Ausable Forks in 1857. Here he remained till the breaking out of the Rebellion.

In 1862, inspired by a high and holy patriotism, he surrendered his charge, and left for the seat of war as a private in the 118th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. In a few days after his enlistment he received his commission as captain, while they were yet at the rendezvous at Plattsburgh.

His regiment was quartered in and around Washington until the winter of 1863–64, when Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, and every man's service was needed.

His regiment participated in the skirmishes which preceded the battle of Drury's Bluff, in which battle Capt. Stone was killed, the 16th of May, 1864; a musket-ball entering at the temple, passing entirely through the head, killing him instantly.

As a minister, Capt. Stone was an earnest expounder of the Scriptures, and as a pastor, he was ever on the alert to care for and administer to the wants of the needy of his flock.

In all the walks of life he was kind and considerate, and by his gentleness and forgetfulness of self endeared himself to all. The same spirit which moved him to save souls in civil life he carried with him to the camp-fire, often calling the soldiers around him for a season of prayer. These seasons were a source of great comfort to the captain, as the many letters to his wife at this time fully attest.

Capt. Stone was twice married. His first wife was Miss E. A. Williams, of Bellville, Canada; by this union there was one child, a daughter, who died at the age of thirteen.

Oct. 5, 1852, he was married to Miss E. E. Barnes, eldest daughter of Deacon Henry Barnes, of Beekmantown, Clinton Co., N. Y. By this union there were three daughters: Addie E., married to George Parsons, of Saranac; Mamie A., wife of Fred. C. Wilson, of Redford; and Clara E.

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MUSEUM

Dennis Lacount, private, 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Joseph L. Terry, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 18, 1863; wounded at Fair Oaks; taken prisoner; paroled Feb. 5, 1865.
Rhodney Sidney Vaughn, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. March 27, 1862; re-enl. in 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. A, Aug. 19, 1864.
William Harriss, corp., 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. to enl. in 2d Vet. Art.; died at Saranac, N. Y., July 17, 1865.
Jos. L. Paro, private, 3d Mass. Art., Co. L; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; now in service.
John Paro, private, 1st U. S. Inf., Co. B; enl. August, 1864; now in service.
Francis Lacount, Jr., private, 10th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Geo. Washington Harris, 1st lieut., 96th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. March 5, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 7, 1865, same regt.; pro. to 1st lieut., Aug. 26, 1865; now in service.
Geo. Scutt, private, 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; taken prisoner, Oct. 18, 1864; paroled Jan. 26, 1865.
William Lane, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. April 24, 1861.
Alexander Plankey, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. E; enl. Aug. 12, 1864.
John Plankey, Jr., private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 12, 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run.
Lewis Gongia, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 12, 1864; supposed to have been killed in battle.
Antoine Gongia, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
William Gongia, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
Simon Laport, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, July 10, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 18, 1864, in 91st N. Y. Vols., Co. C.
Gabriael Lafountain, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Sept. 20, 1864; supposed to have been killed in battle.
Lewis Lafountain, private, 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
Peter Strack, private, 1st N. Y. L. Art., Bat. D; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
Jarac Brice, private, 96th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 25, 1864; died at Hart's Island, Nov. 21, 1864.
Anselm Strack, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
Christopher Searls, private, 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. 1861; disch. for disability, June, 1862.
Anderson Leggett, private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. March, 1862.
Tuffield Russett, Jr., private, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Octab Russett, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Marshall Russett, private, 91st N. Y. Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 18, 1864.
Eli Russett, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 18, 1864; died at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, May 21, 1865, of disease.
Peter Dubra, private, 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
William Dubra, private, 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
Charles Dubra, private, 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
Henry Tactor, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 18, 1862.
Orvil Washburn, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 26, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills, June 28; taken prisoner; got back to our lines July 27, 1862.
Abram Tactor, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. C.
Charles Rivers, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C.
Joseph Rivers, private, 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 91st N. Y. Art., Co. C.
Julius Superna, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Andrew Burdon, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Gravelly Run, March 31, 1865.
James Leggett, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. H, 2d U. S. Art., June 11, 1862.
Joseph Leggett, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, same regiment and company.
John McDermott, capt., 91st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded.
Michael Lynch, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. K, 2d U. S. Art., June 14, 1862; now in service.
Joseph Bushey, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded June 14, 1863.
Joseph Blanchard, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded June 14, 1863; died from wounds, June 21, 1863.
Peter Cayenn, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 26, 1863.
Edward Gill, sergt., 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; wounded; re-enl. in same regiment and company, Jan. 1, 1864.
Levi Holt, corp., 1st N. Y. Eng., Co. I; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. for disability, May 8, 1862.
William Rodu, private, 1st N. Y. Eng., Co. I; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; died at Folly Island, S. C., of typhoid fever, July 20, 1863.
Martin Arnold, private, 69th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 25, 1864; taken prisoner Oct. 30, 1864; paroled March 31.
Charles Mylesdoff, private, Co. H; enl. June 11, 1864; substitute.
David Collins, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. I; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. May 29, 1865.
James Baker, 3d sergt., 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, same regiment and company.
Napoleon Newton, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died of disease, July 20, 1864.
Liberty Newton, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, same regiment and company.
Henry Wynch, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 21, 1863.
Frank Basto, private, 16th Inf.; enl. May, 1861; died.
Ichabod Hamlin, private, 118th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. from Hamilton Hospital, June 4, 1865.
Nelson Robert Foster, private, 93d N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Feb. 3, 1864; disch. by special order, June 29, 1865.
Zebulon Allen, private, 91st Regt., Co. F; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. for disability, June 13, 1865.
Daniel Poulding, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, same regiment and company.
John Lafountain, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
George Page, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died Nov. 28, 1862.
Merrill Pickle, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861.
William Quinn, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. for disability, May 1, 1862.
Henry Ellsworth, hosp. steward, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to hosp. steward, Feb. 1, 1864; died of disease, March 2, 1865.
Thomas Wilcox, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Bat. L, 1st U. S. Art., June 14, 1862.
Hugh Collins, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
John Besaw, private, 91st Regt., Co. F; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
Geo. Monroe Wilcox, 4th sergt., 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to 4th sergt. Feb. 26, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Charles Straslow, private, 7th U. S. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; now in service.
Nelson Breah, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
John James Clark, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. April 23, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862; disch. on account of wound.
Charles Dobbs, private, 22d Inf., Co. C; enl. May, 1861; disch. for disability, May 22, 1862.
Moses Gilmore, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. September, 1864.
James Keyser, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
Edward Howley, private, 2d Regt. F. Cav., Co. 4; enl. Jan. 14, 1865; must. out July 6, 1865.
John Redmond, Jr., private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; taken prisoner; paroled May 1, 1863.
Thomas Hooly, 7th corp., 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
Henry Wilcox, private, 2d N. Y. Harris Light Cav., Co. L; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; taken prisoner, Oct. 9, 1863; died of starvation, Dec. 1, 1863.
Octavus Robinson, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
James Anderson, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; taken prisoner at Gravelly Run, March 31, 1865; paroled April 4, 1865.
Edward McCarty, private, 16th Regt., Co. C; enl. May, 1861; wounded.
Joseph Bordwa, private, 7th U. S. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; now in service.
James Parker, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. May 4, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills, July 27, 1862; died of wounds.
John Dobbs, private, 1st N. Y. Eng., Co. I; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. for disability, June, 1862; died of disease.
Lewis Sharran, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; disch. for disability, May 6, 1863.
Chas. Sidney Sharran, sergt., 96th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; pro. to sergt., Oct. 14, 1862; re-enl. in same regiment and company, Jan. 14, 1864; now in service.
Geo. Dilse Thornton, private, 91st Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
Joseph Rasco, 97th Inf., Co. G; drafted 1862.
Francis King, private, 16th N. Y. Cav., Co. L; enl. March 3, 1865; now in service.
John Rathbone Tunnercliff, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 9, 1863; disch. for disability, March 22, 1865.
Benjamin Lapore, private, 16th Regt., Co. E; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, March, 1864.
Madore Sweeney, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; taken prisoner, May, 1864; died in Libby prison, of starvation.
David Laroe, private, 3d Vet. Cav., Co. L; enl. May 18, 1863; drowned Dec. 20, 1864.
Elisher Phillips, private, 16th Inf., Co. E; enl. April 2, 1861; re-enl. June, 1863, as substitute, in 67th N. Y. Inf.; disch. July, 1865.
Layfatt Madrid, private, 117th Inf., Co. K; enl. Sept. 15, 1863; wounded at Drury's Bluff.
John Henry Tretton, private, 16th Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 22, 1861.
Alexander Derushia, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 9, 1863.
Sanford G. Babcock, private, 1st N. Y. Eng., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Amab Lapan, private, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died of disease, July 6 1864.
Wm. Saml. Burke, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 8, 1864; wounded at Drury's Bluff, supposed to have died on the field.
Thomas Burke, private, 118th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
John Hunter, private, 1st Eng., Co. L; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
Lewis Trombly, Jr., private, 16th Cav., Co. A; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
Peter Cershon, private, 2d F. Regt., Co. 4; enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
Geo. Edward Deesett, private, 118th Regt., Co. B; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; died Nov. 12, 1864.
John Lapan, private, 16th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 11, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills; disch. on account of wound, Jan. 12, 1863.

Orra Boiaa, private, 1st Eng., Co. I; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
Ephraim Page True, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 31, 1864.
Felton Johnson, private, 1st Eng., Co. I; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
Horace Hinds, private, 16th Regt., Co. K; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; disch. for disability, 1862.
Josiah Bradley, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
James Edward Lawrence, private, 16th Cav., Co. E; enl. March 20, 1865; still in service.
John O'Connell, 5th corp., 60th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863, same regiment and company.
Samuel Long, sergt., 60th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863, same regiment and company.
Hiram Clark Haskins, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. November, 1863; still in service.
Joseph Trombly, private, 6th H. Art., Co. F; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
William Spinks, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 5, 1861.
Abram Snay, private, 16th Cav., Co. A; enl. April, 1864; still in service.
Charles Wesley Ormsbee, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, March 29, 1863.
William Lewis Starky, private, 16th Inf., Co. K; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862.
Willis Luther Starky, private, 16th Inf., Co. K; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; wounded at South Mountain; disch. February, 1863.
William Cromie, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Alexander Mercury, private, 96th Inf., Co. B; enl. October, 1861; died of smallpox, Feb. 26, 1862.
Philetus Alonzo Phillip, private, 121st Inf., Co. B; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
John Calvin, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
Gusteen Coyea, private, 16th Cav., Co. A; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
John Farrah, private, 16th Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
Henry Jurtin, private, 16th Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Henry Collins, private, 118th Inf., Co. H; enl. July 22, 1861; died of typhoid fever, April 19, 1863.
Grovener Whittemore Curtis, private, 16th Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; died of lung fever, Dec. 5, 1861.
Benjamin Newell Curtis, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 25, 1864; still in service.
Luther Rugg Curtis, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
Seymour Lyon, 3d sergt., 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to 3d sergt., Jan. 19, 1864; died of disease, Feb. 17, 1864.
John Kennelty, private, 16th Cav., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
James Covel, private, 2d Cav.; enl. September, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 28, 1862.
Frank Laroe, private, 16th Inf., Co. G; enl. May 13, 1861; re-enl. Aug. 25, 1864, in 16th Cav.
Joseph Laroe, private, 16th Inf., Co. E; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 121st N. Y. Regt.
James Cuen, private, 1st Eng., Co. I; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
Chester Newcomb Manley, private, 16th Cav., Co. A; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
Silas Nathaniel Fyfield, private, 16th H. Art., Co. E; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Daniel Muzzy, private, 69th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; substitute; taken prisoner about Oct. 17, 1864; paroled March 4, 1865.
James Hammond White, private, 61st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 2, 1864; must. out by General Order No. 200, July 14, 1865.
Rufus Wright, private, 16th Inf., Co. E; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. for disability; re-enl. Sept. 15, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Nov. 6, 1862.
Chas. Melvin Wright, private, 16th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to 1st Mass. Regt., Bat. A, May, 1863; trans. to 121st Inf., March, 1864; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
Elijah Vogan, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. May 3, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., September, 1862.
Stephen Leslie Hammond, private, 16th Inf., Co. K; enl. Nov. 5, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 14, 1863, in 2d Vet. Cav., Co. H; wounded; still in service.
Abiel Hathaway, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
Lewis Savage, private, 16th Cav., Co. C; enl. February, 1863; still in service.
William Wallace Christian, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. April 30, 1861; taken prisoner at Fredericksburg; released in twelve days from Libby prison.
James Christian, Jr., private, 16th Inf., Co. L; enl. April 30, 1861.
Edward Kenelty, private, 16th Cav., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Wm. Henry Canning, private, 16th Cav., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
James Coungon, private, Co. K; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
Charles Sweeney, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. May, 1861; taken prisoner and paroled.
Henry Sweeney, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. May, 1861; wounded at St. Mary's Heights, May 3, 1863.
George Stackpole, Jr., private, 69th Inf., Co. H; enl. August, 1864; substitute; killed at Gravelly Run, March 31, 1865.
Melvin Tucker, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. April 23, 1861.
Adolphus Patton, private, 96th Inf., Co. K; enl. April 7, 1864; still in service.
Frank Patton, private, 96th Inf., Co. K; enl. April 7, 1864; still in service.
John Henry Turner, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to 121st N. Y. Regt., Co. A.
Thomas Lebare, private, 96th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 24, 1861; died of smallpox, Feb. 1, 1862.
Mitchell Lebare, private, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L; enl. Nov. 18, 1863; died of disease, June 20, 1864.
Louis Deott, private, 2d Cav., Co. L; enl. Nov. 18, 1863; still in service.
William Harvey, private, 2d Cav., Co. L; enl. Nov. 23, 1863; wounded at Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864.
Leander Laduke, Jr., private, 2d Cav., Co. L; enl. Nov. 18, 1863; died of disease, Nov. 1, 1864.
Amos Laduke, private, 2d Cav., Co. L; enl. Nov. 20, 1863; still in service.
William Robbins, private, 2d Cav., Co. L; enl. Nov. 18, 1863; still in service.
George Wood, private, 22d Inf., Co. C; enl. May, 1861; wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.
Robert Tedford, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
Nelson Horatio Malburn, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
Godfrey Malburn, private, 118th Inf., Co. H; enl. July 25, 1862; taken prisoner at Fort Harrison, 1864; paroled February, 1865; died of disease, March 31, 1865.
Edward Powers, private, 60th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 91st N. Y. Regt., Co. C; pro. to corp., March 2, 1865.
Anderson Arby Guynnop, private, 16th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 9, 1862.
Andie Winthrop Guynnop, private, 16th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 9, 1862.
Adam Gustavus Guynnop, private, 2d F. Cav., Co. 4; enl. Jan. 19, 1865; must. out July 6, 1865.
Nelson Cayea, private, 118th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
Edward Dukett, private, 60th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Antietam; disch. for disability, March 16, 1863.
Philip Godfrey Hoyt, private, 16th Cav., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Martin Kelly, private, 16th Cav., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Alfred Parrott, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
Patrick Robbins, private, 118th Inf., Co. I; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 29, 1864.
Louis Crass, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. for disability, May 4, 1863; re-enl. in 22d Regt., Vet. Res. Corps, Co. E, Sept. 24, 1864; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
Amos Collins, private, 118th Inf., Co. A; enl. Nov. 31, 1863; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; died May 17, 1864.
Heman Robison, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; must. May 15, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Rufus Robison, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; must. May 15, 1861; disch. by expiration of time, May 23, 1863; re-enl. March 18, 1865, in 192d N. Y. Regt., Co. I; still in service.
John Barrey, private, 118th Inf., Co. H; enl. July 20, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1865.
Patrick Barrey, private, 16th Cav., Co. G; enl. July 4, 1863; still in service.
Samuel Calton Emery, 4th sergt., 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to 4th sergt., May, 1864; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, 1864; paroled Feb. 28, 1865.
Carlos D. Lane, private, 1st Eng., Co. I; must. Oct. 15, 1861.
Thomas Arnold, private, 16th Cav., Co. C; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
Peter Perry, private, 16th Cav., Co. C; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
James Kennely, private, 16th Cav., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Alexander Colomb, private, 64th Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 13, 1864; substitute.
Edward Lapare, private, 96th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 19, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863, same regiment and company; still in service.
Nathan Thew, private, 83d Inf.; drafted in 1863.
Joseph Smart, private, 22d Inf., Co. K; enl. April, 1861; disch. by expiration of time, June 19, 1863.
Nelson Smart, private, 2d E. Cav.; enl. 1863; supposed to be in service.
Patrick Kelly, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to 1st Mass. Bat.; trans. to 121st N. Y. Regt., Co. B.
Josephus Bullis, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
Morris Camung, private, 16th Cav., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Dyer White, private, 1st Eng., Co. I; enl. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. for disability, 1865.
Thomas Ward, private, 16th Cav., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Wolfred Nelson Marsh, private, 112th Inf., Co. D; enl. Feb. 3, 1865; disch. for disability, July 9, 1865.
Joseph Suruth, private, 16th Cav., Co. L; enl. Feb. 26, 1864; still in service.
Alexander Lampkins, private, 16th Cav., Co. H; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
Howland Ricketson Davis, corp., 118th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, 1864; paroled Feb. 22, 1865; died Feb. 25, 1865, near Richmond.
Andrew Powers, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. September, 1861.
Chauncy Crary, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
Charles Newcomb Lampkins, private, 16th Cav., Co. E; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
David Wetherby, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. April 26, 1861; re-enl. July, 1863, Vet. Cav., Co. H.
Maxim Good, private, 1st Eng., Co. B; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
Norman Blanchard, private, 118th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Joseph Rule, sergt., 50th Eng., Co. B; enl. Aug. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt., Dec. 15, 1863, same regiment and company; disch. by Special Order No. 142, June 13, 1865.
Frank Rule, private, 96th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; detached to Bat. H, 1st Art., July 1, 1863; wounded.
John Rule, private, 11th Vt. H. Art.; enl. July, 1864; taken prisoner at Winchester and escaped.
John Nash, private, 96th Inf., Co. C; enl. 1861; now said to be in 2d Vet. Cav., and acting q. m., in Texas.



Photo. by Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

F. AMOS BOWRN.

F. Amos Bowrn was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1806. He is descended from Scottish ancestors, who came to this country in the year 1630, with Governor Winthrop, and settled at Muddy River, now Roxbury. Jared Bowrn is the first of the name of whom we have any account in this country. Of the third generation was Nathaniel Bowrn, who settled in Manchester, Vt., and who was the grandfather of F. Amos. Nathaniel married, March 2, 1748, Freelove Haile.

Francis Bowrn, son of Nathaniel and Freelove (Haile) Bowrn, was born Nov. 28, 1764, in a place called Oblong, in the State of New York.

Francis Bowrn was married, Oct. 31, 1784, to Sarah Beckwith, of Manchester, Vt. Their children, eleven in number, were Content, Sarah Ruth, Freelove, Roxa, Mercy, Lucinda, Lucy, Francis, Huldah, F. Amos, and Nathaniel.

Mr. Bowrn's father was a cabinet-maker, and plied his trade in Plattsburgh during a long life. F. Amos was reared to the same business, making it his calling through life.

He married, Nov. 12, 1826, Lydia W. Cromack, second daughter of James and Lydia Cromack, of Coleraine, Mass. There issued from this union children named Francis, Sarah, Truman, J. Chapman, Marquis, D. Brainard, Proctor P., Jeremiah N., Terzia K., and Lydia A. Of these but three are now living,—Truman D., Brainard, and Lydia A.

F. Amos Bowrn removed to Saranac in 1849, where he has since lived, carrying on the business of cabinet-making, and tilling his farm. His life has been an uneventful one. He has contented himself with the rearing of his large family,—the most of whom he survives,—and in filling the position of a good neighbor, genial friend, and an honest, upright man; and now, at the age of seventy-three, he looks back upon a well-spent and busy life, with but few regrets for the past and no fears for the future.

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Engd by A.H. Ritchie N.A.

Geo Parsons

Zebulon Cayea, private, 96th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. for disability, November, 1862.
Stephen Tucker, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. April 25, 1861; must. out at end of term, May, 1863.
Brainard Bowen, private, 16th Inf., Co. C; enl. April 23, 1861.
Peter Everest Senney, private, 16th Cav., Co. L; enl. March 1, 1864; still in service.
Michael Senney, private, 176th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 1, 1863; still in service.
Joseph Lagoy, private, 192d Inf., Co. F; enl. Feb. 11, 1863; still in service.
Charles Henry Lezotte, private, 16th Inf., Co. E; enl. May, 1861; must. out at end of term, May 25, 1863.
George Lawyer, private, 30th Col. Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 25, 1864; still in service.
Francis Lagoy, private, 118th Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; died of starvation in Andersonville prison, Aug. 29, 1864.
William W. Wilson, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. September, 1864.
Arthur Z. Wilson, private, 1st Eng., Co. F; enl. September, 1864.
Milo Evens, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
Platt Evens, private, 118th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died of lung disease at regimental hospital, Va., Feb. 20, 1863.
Charles Bostick, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; died of chronic diarrhœa, Nov. 7, 1863.
Abraham Allen Davis, 6th corp., 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. August, 1862.
Lucius Davis, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. for disability, May 31, 1865.
John Narrow, private, 4th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 4, 1864; substitute.
Thomas Kirk, private, 176th Inf., Co. A; drafted July 1, 1863; still in service.
Nahum Henry Ayres, private, 34th Mass. Inf., Co. D; enl. July 4, 1862; wounded at Piedmont, June 5, 1864.
Franklin Joseph Ayres, private, 16th Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
William Kane, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. September, 1864.
Patrick McRandell, private, 91st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died of disease contracted in the army, at West Troy Barracks, near Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1865.
Eugene Colomb, private, 16th Cav., Co. L; enl. March 3, 1865; still in service.
David Snell, private, 14th N. H., Co. F; enl. August, 1864.
Leonard Snell, private, 1st Harris Light Cav., Co. E; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; died of typhoid fever and disease of heart at Queen's Hospital, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 1, 1862.
John King, private, 1st Art., Co. B; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
Francis Lacount, Jr., private, 10th Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
James Karn, private, 60th Inf., Co. H, enl. September, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
James Rogers Smith, private, 121st Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. May 17, 1865.
Peter Supernaw, private, 1st Lincoln Cav., Co. M; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
Ira Johnson, private, 16th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at the battle of Salem Church, May 4, 1863.
Frederick Fersha (substitute), private, 60th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; reported to be killed on picket.
Robert Tacy, private, 2d Cav., Co. L; enl. November, 1863; died July 26, 1864.
Nicholas Lapere, private, 96th Inf., Co. B; enl. November, 1861; died of consumption at Fortress Monroe, Va., in 1862 or 1863.
Andrew Young, private; enl. May, 1864.
Franklin McDanniels, private, 16th Cav., Co. C.
Joseph Annis, private, 1st Art., Co. B.
John A. Dawson, private, 16th Cav., Co. C.
Jacob Strack, private, 91st Inf., Co. C.
Geo. W. Clark, private, 9th Vet. Res. Corps, Co. K.
John Hallar, private, 91st Inf., Co. F.
James Gero, private, 118th Inf., Co. H.
Mitchell Tury, private, 118th Inf., Co. A.
Timothy Leary, private, 118th Inf., Co. H.
John Terry, private, 118th Inf., Co. A.
Xevia Maggy, private, 192d Inf.; enl. March 17, 1864; dead.
Israel Garrow, private, 59th Mass.; enl. Feb. 4, 1864.
Joseph Tacy, private, 2d Vet Cav., enl. Dec. 22, 1863; discharged.
Wallace Slater, private, 16th Cav; enl. February, 1863.
Lafitte Myers, private, 95th Inf; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
Louis White, private, 2d Vet. Cav.; enl. April 4, 1864.
Henry Blood, private, 118th Inf., Co. B; enl. July 11, 1862.
Mitchell Willett, private, 16th Inf.; enl. May 15, 1861; wounded and taken prisoner at Fair Oaks.
Seymour Bailey, private, 91st Inf.; enl. August, 1864.
John Shannon, private, 118th Inf.; enl. Aug. 3, 1862.
Richard Rawlins, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
Hugh Dougherty, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
Martin Shay, private, 13th Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
William Cross, private, 1st U. S. Cav.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
John V. Havens, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
Daniel A. Witherwax, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
Charles Pasco, private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
Joseph Cune, private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Ira Labounty, private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
H. D. N. C. Hill, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
John Hoovey, private, 92d Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
Lizem English, private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
Samuel Franklin Welch, private, 118th Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
Phillip Brand, private, 25th Cav.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
John Carroll, private, 25th Cav.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
Thomas Turner, private, 25th Cav.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
Thomas Hayes, private, 25th Cav.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
Edward Hayrus, private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1864.
James Clarkson, private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1864.
James Farrell, private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1864.
Theodore Bury, private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1864.
Andrew G. Dunlap, private, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Stephen Normanda, private, 17th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Jas. F. Gilbert, private, 17th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Levi Rock, private, 17th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
John Bull (substitute), private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1864.
Joseph Roche (substitute), private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1864.
Joseph Frennier (substitute), private, 91st Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.
Michael Looney, Daniel Vincent, John S. McCann, Geo. S. Harris, Clark Collins, Louis King.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE PARSONS,

son of Seth and Rachel Parsons, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 3, 1793. His father, being one of the pioneers of Hampshire Co., Mass., married Rachel Wales Oct. 25, 1787, and reared a family of ten children, the eldest, Anselm Parsons, born July 25, 1789; Eunice Parsons, born Jan. 20, 1791; George Parsons, born May 3, 1793; Seth Parsons, born Jan. 10, 1796; Jonathan Wales, born Oct. 16, 1797; Nathaniel Horace, born April 19, 1801; Henry, born April 16, 1803; Rachel, born April 13, 1806; Frances, born Aug. 17, 1809; Daniel Lewis, born Feb. 5, 1812, and the only one living of his father's family.

George Parsons married Sarah Strong, at Northampton, Mass., March 15, 1815. Said Sarah was the mother of the following-named children: Sally Maria, born at Northampton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1815; George Henry, born Aug. 4, 1817; a son, born April 21, 1819; William Strong, born July 11, 1820; Aaron Wales, born Jan. 16, 1822; David Hunt, born Dec. 20, 1823; Eliza Strong, born at Saranac, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1826. During the period from his marriage to his removal to Saranac, N. Y., he was engaged in various industrial pursuits in Hampshire Co., Mass., quite prominent among others was the purchase of horses for the Boston market. His brother, Anselm Parsons, having located in Plattsburgh, N. Y., engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, and a change of climate considered necessary for the wife of said George, he came to Plattsburgh and Saranac in 1823, returning in the latter part of the year; and in June, 1824, brought his family to Saranac, N. Y., locating near the Saranac River, his transit being by team to Burlington, Vt., thence by boat to Plattsburgh, and team to Cadyville, and up the Saranac River seven miles by a row-boat to his new wilderness home, where he engaged in clearing land, making potash, and putting logs into the river to be manufactured into lumber at Cadyville. His wife for a time seemed to be benefited by the change, but after the excitement and the enjoyment of wilderness scenery had subsided, she went into a decline, and on the 17th of October, 1830, fell a victim to pulmonary consumption, and had one of the early graves of the Saranac Cemetery; her surviving children, save one, and her husband have the same resting-place.

June 16, 1831, George Parsons married Mary Emerson Hoyt, a native of Tuftonborough, N. H., then resident of Saranac, who was mother of the following-named children: Frances Eliza, born April 12, 1832; Susan Harriet, born March 18, 1834; Rachel Wales, born April 1, 1836; Sarah Maria, born March 15, 1838; Janet Eunice, born Aug. 9, 1840. Frances Eliza died in Fremont, Wis., leaving three children, two, a twin son and daughter, now living. Susan H. died at Saranac, N. Y., one daughter now living. Rachel Wales died at Saranac, N. Y., one daughter now living. Said George's second wife died of pulmonary consumption, Feb. 2, 1841.

Sept. 7, 1842, George Parsons married Adeline H. Tunnicliff, who was mother of the following-named children: Sarah H., born Nov. 12, 1844; Wales, born Dec. 11, 1846, both living. Said George's third wife died June 6, 1872. From 1836 to 1867 George was engaged in farming, lumbering, and mercantile pursuits, and in 1844 became identified with the iron interest upon the Saranac River, and continued the same until November, 1867, when he retired from active business, and was succeeded by the only surviving son of his first wife, D. H. Parsons, who had been associated with his father, directly and indirectly, since 1846, during the various depressions that were experienced by the iron-manufacturers of this section. The subject of this narrative kept steadily at work, with firm hand and steady purpose, always exhibiting, with tender emotion, a heart of sympathy and anxiety for the best good of his employees, many of whom delight in recalling acts of kindness received at his hand.

He occupied various public positions of trust; was an earnest, active partisan, acting with the Democracy of his county from 1837 to the close of his life. His associations as a business man gave him an extensive acquaintance, and one remarkable trait of character possessed by him at advanced years, was a strong attachment to the younger class of his associates. His later years, on the shady side of seventy, were marked with that cheerfulness and youthlike turn of mind that is seldom exhibited in declining years.

On the 29th day of December, 1874, accompanied by his son Wales, he left his home for a short tour at the Saranac lakes, in his usual health, arriving at Blood's Hotel, where he retired apparently well, and ere the morning dawned he passed the river of death unheeded and alone, in the eighty-second year of his age.

JOHN HUSE,

eldest son of Joseph and Amanda Huse, of Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., was born in Vermont, April 28, 1835. He was married, Oct. 4, 1863, to Hannah J. Smith, stepdaughter of L. Cadwell, of Redford, Clinton Co., N. Y.

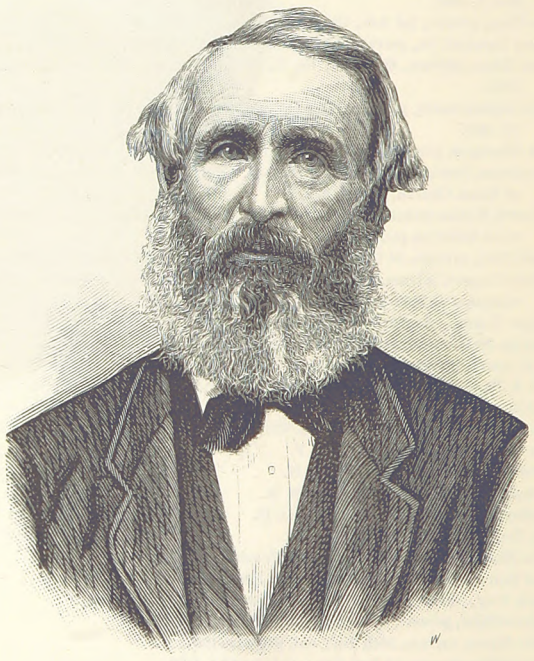
Their children have been Orville Terry and Lottie Amanda, the latter dying in infancy.

In many respects Mr. Cadwell, the step-father of Mrs. Huse, was a remarkable man. We quote from an article in the Plattsburgh *Sentinel* of March 7, 1879, entitled "Sketches of Old Settlers and Pioneers:" . . . "At the age of sixteen, Mr. Cadwell commenced life as a teamster, barefooted and scantily clad, in the lumber-woods on Black Mountain, working for one George Reynolds. At the age of twenty-eight he married Almeda Newton, a lady of real worth and rare personal attractions, and with the savings of a few hundred dollars came to Northern New York and purchased, with Alfred Case, a tract of timber-land in the town of Saranac, arriving on the 4th of December, 1836. Subsequently, in company with Col. John Harris, of Ticonderoga, they bought what is known as the Barnard Mills, on the Saranac River, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. At the expiration of five years, during a series of unpropitious events, he lost his property, but with an indomitable perseverance soon regained what he had lost, and added several mills and large tracts of timber-land to his now increasing business. The decline of his wife's health and death after twenty-seven years of married life was the cause of great grief to him. After the lapse of one year he was married to Mrs. Smith, widow of Allen B. Smith."

Mr. Cadwell died Sept. 3, 1864.

LEWIS LYON

was born Sept. 18, 1814, in Royalton, Vt., and is the son of Nathaniel Lyon, who settled in Saranac, Clinton Co., in 1803 or 1804. Nathaniel Lyon, after whom the mountain



LEWIS LYON.

bearing his name was called, was one of the first settlers of that part of the county, and was a relative of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., in August, 1861. There were but two or three families living in Saranac when Mr. Lyon came. The first female child born in the town was Fanny Lyon, now Widow Curtis, in 1804. Mr. Lyon lived a few years on the place where he first settled, and then moved back some four miles, well up towards the base of Lyon Mountain, where he cleared a farm. Miss Hattie Lyon, grand-

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RESIDENCE OF JUNIUS B. WEAVER, SCHUYLER FALLS, N.Y.

daughter of Nathaniel, was the first lady to ascend to the summit of Lyon Mountain, Aug. 11, 1876. During the war of 1812, Mr. Lyon, apprehensive of danger from marauding bands of Indians infesting the country, abandoned his farm and returned to Royalton, Vt., returning to his farm at the close of the war. It was during this sojourn in Vermont that Lewis Lyon, subject of our sketch, was born. Lewis Lyon, at the age of twenty-two, was married to Joanna Ryon. Their children have been: Seymour, member of 118th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, died in the army and buried at Yorktown; Ransom, Harriet N., Emma E., Nelson N., and Elmore L.

IRA B. VAUGHAN

is descended from German ancestors, who came to this country and settled in Washington Co., N. Y., at a very early date.

His grandfather, Benjamin Vaughan, was one of the first ministers that preached in Plattsburgh. Benjamin was married three times, and was the father of twenty-one children, all of whom reached adult age.

Ira Vaughan, father of Ira B., was the second son of Benjamin. His business was various in kind, but principally that of lumbering and surveying. He built what is known as Wood's dam, on the Saranac River, more than sixty years ago, which is still in perfect repair. Ira Vaughan was married in 1806 to Sarah Bourn, of Plattsburgh.

Ira B. Vaughan is the second son of Ira and Sarah (Bourn) Vaughan, and was born Oct. 31, 1810, in the town of Plattsburgh, on what is known as Beckwith Street. At the age of fourteen he removed with his father into what afterwards became the town of Saranac. Here his father engaged in the lumber business, running a blacksmith-shop in conjunction therewith. In this shop Ira learned the trade of blacksmith, following it ten years. Finding this trade uncongenial to his tastes, he, in 1834, abandoned it. Having been elected constable and collector at one and the same election, previously to his removal to Redford in 1836, he devoted himself to the duties of these offices and to the study of law. March 4, 1855, he was elected justice of the peace to fill a vacancy and for a full term,—five years in all. The interim between 1840 and 1855 he spent in the practice of the law.

In 1867 he was again elected to the office of justice, and has held that office ever since with the exception of two years.

March 25, 1833, he was married to Martha Manley, eldest daughter of Col. Manley, of Saranac. Their children have been four,—Charlotte M., Rodney S., Florinda T., one dying in infancy.

Mr. Vaughan's life has, as he expresses it, been a checkered one; without advantages of early education, by perseverance and self-instruction he has won his way to the position of an able lawyer.

CHAPTER LXV.

SCHUYLER FALLS.

Geographical—Topographical—The Pioneers—Their Locations—Incidents of Pioneer Life—Initial Events—Civil History—Organization of Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from Organization of Town to 1880—Present Officers—Ecclesiastical History—Military Record.

THIS town is located near the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by the Saranac River, which separates it from Plattsburgh, on the east by the Saranac River and Plattsburgh, on the south by Peru, and on the west by Saranac. It is an interior town, lying a little southeast of the centre of the county.

The surface of this town is rolling in the east and hilly in the west, with a general inclination towards the east. The soil is a light sandy loam.

To Ezra Turner is inscribed the honor of having been the first settler within the boundaries of this town. He was one of the original thirteen settlers in the town of Plattsburgh, where he remained until 1794, when he came here and made the first settlement in the town. He married, about 1794, Amy Beman, daughter of Nathan Beman,* she being at the time only sixteen years of age.

They immediately moved into the woods seven miles from the little settlement on the lake, and here in the dense uninviting wilderness erected a rude cabin, and christened it with the endearing title of HOME.

"Our forest life was rough and rude,
And dangers clothed us round;
But here, amid the green old trees,
A home we sought and found.
Oft through our dwelling wintry blasts
Would rush with shriek and moan:
We cared not,—though they were but frail,
We felt they were our own!"

Their stock of household goods was meagre, and here they remained one year without neighbors.

Their dwelling stood on the south side of the river, a short distance south from the point where the bridge crosses the Salmon River at the McKinney place, now owned by Mr. Thompson.

The next pioneers who threaded their way into the wilderness were Daniel and Roswell Jones and John Roberts. The Joneses settled farther down the river, and Roberts above.

Soon after a Mr. Bulliss effected a settlement on the river adjoining the premises of Mr. Turner.

A Mr. Wickham settled a short distance up the river, who remained only about two years, and was succeeded on the location by Mr. Brand. Mr. Roberts, mentioned above, who came into the town at the same time with the Joneses, remained but a short time. He removed South, and the place was soon after occupied by David Hart, whose son now lives near the old homestead.

About this time a settlement was made farther up the

* This Nathan Beman was the lad who piloted Ethan Allen to Ticonderoga when on that May morning in 1775 he politely requested the British general to surrender in the name of the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" Beman was then about sixteen years of age.

river by an old man named Gorman Bullin, who had a family of six sons and four daughters.

A Mr. Begle, or Bedell, as the name is now called, was the pioneer on the high hill at the west end of the Irish Settlement road. He located here in 1805. It is stated that in an early day this locality abounded in beech-trees, and it was the prevailing custom of the settlers in the fall to drive their hogs here to feed on the beech-nuts; hence the name of "Hog Hill," by which the locality has since been known.

The pioneers on Mason Street were Wait Hammond, Ezra Smith, Heman Smith, one of the Broadwells, a Mr. Winchell, Benjamin Bromley, Rev. John Moxley (Methodist Episcopal Church), James Brond, Henry Lobdell, —— Soper, Benjamin Bedell, Seneka Bedell, Stukely Arnold, Elekum Mason, Maj. Powers, J. Stickle, Armon Spaulding, Joseph Mason, Charles Barnard, Esq., Neamiah White, Eli Bates, Phinies Wheelock, Rev. Edward Gould, Elija Weston, Philander Reed, Elija Hammond, David Broadwell, James Terry, Jarod Broadwell.

On Lobdell Street: Daniel and Albert Show, T. Ayer, Stephen Rice, Jarod Bigalow, Lewis Lobdell, John Farnsworth, Daniel Lobdell, Harry Goodell, Beley P. Lennard, John Merchant, Albert Norris.

On Soper Street: Fredus Ayer, Rev. John Stoddard, Jacob Soper, Allen Smith, Joseph Soper, James Davis, Charles Reed, James Haley.

From Morrisonville to Wood's Mills: Almond Canfield, Caleb Dustin.

Howe District, west part of the town: John Dale, Palmer White, —— Everest, Ira Howe, Nicholas Tobins, William Emery, Sr.

Irish Settlement, east part of the town: Christopher Sherlock, William McWilliams, Laura Fitzpatrick, John Horney, Nathaniel Treadwell (surveyor), Henry Bullis, Peter Robberts, Erastus Holms, Levi Jones.

The Beckwith Street pioneers were Weaver, Hawkins, Ayer, Doty, Canfield, Collison, Hemon Smith, Cornelius Halsey, Myron Reed, Zeruth Parish, William Broadwell, —— Wait, Wm. Taylor, Henry Long, David Blanchard, Proctor Pierce, Israel H. Canfield, Mason Moore, John Bulles, Daniel Crosson, Jacob and Grant Beckwith, Isaac Morrison, Henry & Vanostim (tanners and curriers, and shoe-manufacturing), Abram Show, Benire Huntly, —— Story (Baptist minister), Jacob Allen, Charles Hunter, N. P. Gregory, Wm. Bates, Josiah Willcox (Methodist Episcopal minister), Peter Weaver, Uriah Ayers, George Hawkins, Charles Hazen, Joshua Moore, Isaac Johnson, Edward Stickle, John and Jacob Stickle, Dr. Isaac Patchen, Abel Turner, and John Cross.

Of the first settlers of the town but one survives,—Peter Weaver, aged ninety-seven years.

The first saw-mill was built by Ezra Turner in 1801, on the river near where he resided. Although not a pretentious structure, it was indeed a great convenience to the early settlers. The first lumber cut at this mill was used by the settlers and others in the vicinity, but he soon after commenced sawing lumber for the Quebec market. "For twenty-two years," says his daughter, the venerable Mary Turner, "he continued to take his lumber to Quebec, and only missed one year in the time, but he made this up by going twice one year. He used to bring back his pay in silver, and had a heavy trunk full, but when his men were all paid he had but little left."

The first grist-mill was built by Daniel Rodee in 1810, located a short distance above the village. A saw-mill and forge were subsequently built at the same place by John Merchant. The old forge still remains. In 1823 the grist-mill was burned, and two years later Rodee rebuilt the mill on the site now occupied by the Norris Starch-factory. A Mr. McIntire built a saw-mill a few rods above where the road crosses the river. It was sold to Barlow and Loren Sherman, and subsequently passed into the hands of Jacob Rodee. It was carried away by a freshet in 1827, and rebuilt by John Merchant, and was again swept away by a freshet.

The first mill at Morrisonville was built by Hagar just above the lower bridge. The first mill at the upper dam, where the road crosses, was built by Joseph Mason and Edward Stickle. The mill on the Hilliard Brook, near where Mr. Tobin now lives, was built by John Merchant. Mr. Cartwright erected a mill farther up the stream, near the premises now occupied by John Wall.

The first forge was built by Ezra Turner and his oldest son, Eliphalet. It was located near the saw-mill.

The first school was taught in a barn which was built by Ezra Turner in 1802. The first school-house was erected in 1804, near where the James Brand house now stands, and the pioneer teacher was John Singlehurst, a deserter from the British army during the Revolution. He was familiarly known as "old Master Singlehurst."

This old school-teacher built the first house where now stands the village of Schuyler Falls.

The original projector of the land and water-power at Schuyler Falls was Zephaniah Platt, who sold it to Peter Schuyler, from whom the village and town derived its name. The first mills in the village were built by Calvin Earnest.

The first marriage was that of Roswell Jones and Lorane Washburne.

Among the first settlers at Schuyler Falls village were Henry Purdy, Calvin Everest, James Everest, Eli Bromley, Jacob Rodee, and a Mrs. Hilliard.

East of the village were Daniel Jones, Daniel Hillson, David Hair, Henry Bullis, Jerome Bullis, Roswell Jones, Jonathan Wickham, John Roberts, Benjamin Brand, Hiram Bigalow.

CIVIL HISTORY.

This town was set off from Plattsburgh, April 4, 1848.

The first town-meeting was held at the inn of H. Bullis, May 2, 1848, at which the following officers were chosen, viz.: Town Clerk, Lyman Spalding; Justices of the Peace, Mason Moore, Aaron Sebly, Myron Reed, Almon Canfield; Assessors, Almon Canfield and S. Bromley; Commissioners of Highways, James Terry, A. Morris; Poormaster, Charles Hunton; Superintendent of Schools, L. Reed; Constables, E. Terry, D. S. Lobdell, O. D. Hillard, D. B. Shaw; Town Sealer, John J. Stickle.

The following were the first postmasters: James Terry, Sherman Bromley, H. Ketchum, D. Johnson, Jacob Allen,

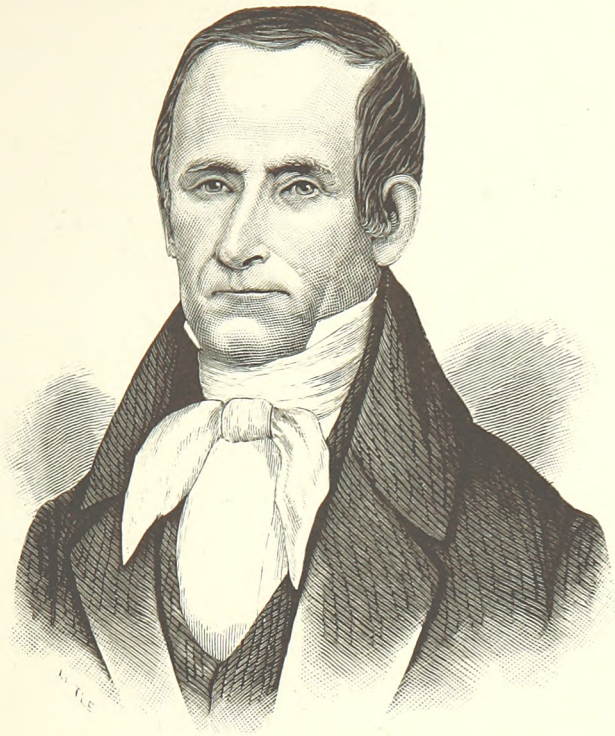


Photo. by Howard & Co., Plattsburgh.

PETER WEAVER.

About the year 1700, there came to this country, from England, three brothers by the name of Weaver, of the Friends persuasion, who settled in Swanzey, Mass., where they married. One of the brothers, Peter, was three times married. His first wife was a Miss Baker, and to them were born four children. Jonathan, the eldest, becoming captain of a whaling vessel, was lost at sea with ship and crew. Hannah married a Mr. Trot, Mary, a Mr. Cartwright, and Phebe, Mr. Terry.

Peter's second marriage was to Miss Davis. By this union there were five children, namely, Joseph, Thomas, Benjamin, Elsie, and Anna.

The parents of Peter Weaver were Thomas, born April 2, 1756, and Hannah (Law) Weaver, born March 20, 1759. Thomas died June, 1832, and Hannah died Aug. 30, 1831, in the town of Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., and lie buried in the Friends' burying-ground of that place. By this union there were eight children, viz.: Hannah, Peter, Samuel, Patience, Lydia, Anna, Benjamin, and Thomas.

Peter Weaver, the subject of this sketch, was born in Somerset, Mass., Dec. 20, 1782, where he lived till the spring of 1798, when he removed with his parents to Clarendon, Vt. They remained there but two years, when they again moved, this time to Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., where they arrived March 2, 1800. His father engaged in farming, and Peter's early life was spent on a farm. His educational advantages were of the most meagre kind,—only such as the newness of the country afforded,—usually of one or two months of the year.

At the age of twenty-five, Peter was married to Sally Ketchum, daughter of Capt. Ketchum, on Nov. 22, 1807. By this union there was one child, Stephen K., born Sept. 22, 1808. His wife dying, Peter was married a second time, marrying Ruth Baker. His third and present wife was Susan Butler, of North Hero, Vt., whom he married Feb. 2, 1820, and by her had nine children, viz.: Frances, Sarah K., Junius B., Lorin B., Mariette B., William B., Nathan R., Leroy S., and Susan A.

In 1808 Peter Weaver began housekeeping in the town of Plattsburgh,—since set off as town of Schuyler Falls,—on some land previously purchased by him for five dollars per acre. This land was situated two miles from the Salmon River, in the midst of a deep wood, with no road but a bridle-path leading thereto. Here he built him a log house of some pretensions for those times, which served as a residence for his family, and as a resting-place for other pioneer families while their own houses were building. This building, much modified and improved, having been entirely enclosed by brick walls, is known as the Weaver homestead, and is now occupied and owned by his son, Junius Weaver.

In politics Mr. Weaver has been an advocate of freedom and of the principles inculcated by Gerrit Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, and others, and has always taken an active interest in the politics of the country and of his own town, and has filled with credit the positions to which his townsmen have elected him.

For the past fifty years he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Schuyler Falls, and has contributed liberally to its support. He stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

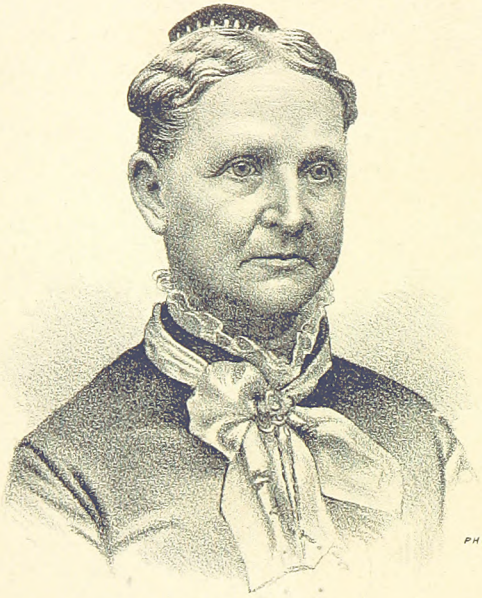
Mr. Weaver is still living, at the ripe age of ninety-six; has been blind for the past few years, and is slightly deaf. With these exceptions, his faculties are unimpaired, and his physical health almost perfect.

The portrait given above is from a portrait by Prowers painted thirty-five years ago.

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MUSEUM



PHOTOS BY HOWARD & CO.

MRS. JARED M. TAYLOR.



JARED M. TAYLOR.

JARED M. TAYLOR traces his descent from John Taylor, great-grandfather of Jared, and one of the earliest settlers of Rhode Island.

William Taylor, grandfather of Jared, was born in Rhode Island Feb. 27, 1773; removing with his parents to Warren, Conn., in 1775, thence, when thirteen years of age, to Petersburgh, N. Y. He was married Dec. 15, 1793, to Elizabeth Maxon. They became the parents of eight children. In 1797 he removed to Peru (now Ausable), Clinton Co., where he lived until his death, Feb. 26, 1844.

Humphrey Taylor was born in Petersburgh; came to Peru with his parents; was a farmer by occupation; was a soldier in the war of 1812–15, and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh.

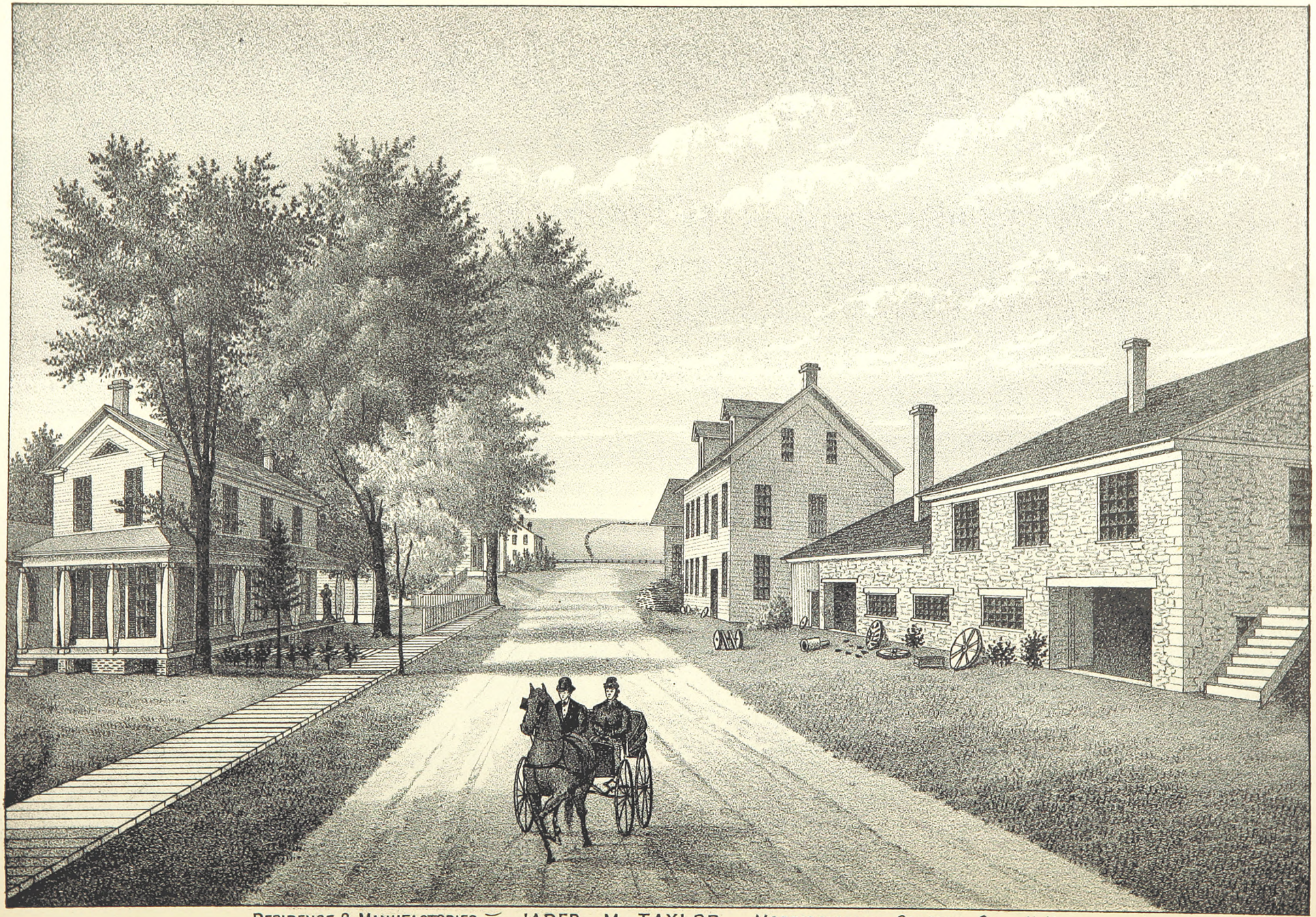
Jared M. Taylor, son of Humphrey and Lettice (Clark) Taylor, was born Oct. 29, 1823, in the town of Ausable, Clinton Co., N. Y. At the age of nineteen he learned the trade of a moulder.

At the age of twenty-five he was married to Emily Stickles, of Schuyler Falls. Their children have been Mary Lettie and Albert H.

In 1849, Mr. Taylor moved to a little hamlet in the town of Schuyler Falls, which he called Morrissonville, a name it has ever since retained.

Here he built a foundry for the manufacture of plows and machinery, which he still conducts. Besides his foundry business, he is largely engaged in the manufacture of starch, carrying on a large factory for that purpose, consuming annually from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand bushels of potatoes. He also owns and keeps in operation a woolen-mill in Morrissonville, where are made full-cloths, flannels, and cassimeres.

Mr. Taylor affiliates with the Republican party, and by it has been elected to town offices. In religion he is a Baptist, joining the church of that denomination in Keeseville at the age of twenty. He is esteemed by all who know him as an honorable, upright, Christian gentleman.



RESIDENCE & MANUFACTORIES OF JARED M. TAYLOR, MORRISONVILLE, CLINTON CO., N.Y.

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MUSEUM

R. Reed, Jas. Brand, Eli Jones, Thomas Janidieu, Eli Bromley, Titus Ayers, D. S. Ludell, C. Dustin, H. H. Bowdish, E. Barlow, John Watson, A. Nevis, W. Burt, Patrick Delaney.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1880:

SUPERVISORS.

1849, Sherman Bromley; 1850–51, I. H. Patchin; 1852, James Henry; 1853–54, Abel Turner; 1855, no choice, tie; 1856–57, H. H. Farnsworth; 1858–59, L. B. Weaver; 1860–61, Darius Ayers; 1862–63, Albert Turner; 1864, L. B. Weaver; 1865–68, Albert Turner; 1869–75, Chauncey Turner; 1876–78, Darius Ayer; 1879, J. H. Lobdell.

TOWN CLERKS.

1849–52, L. Spaulding; 1853, J. I. Glues; 1854–58, L. Spaulding; 1859, H. C. Ellsworth; 1860, L. Spaulding; 1861, L. B. Weaver; 1862–63, Silas Goodrich, Jr.; 1864, Francis Good; 1865, Mitchell Good; 1866–67, B. F. Everest; 1868, W. W. Everest; 1869, Francis Good; 1870–72, L. Spaulding; 1873–74, J. W. Spaulding; 1875, Fred E. Pierce; 1876, Francis Good; 1877–78, N. S. Parsons; 1879, R. Hayes.

The town officers elected in 1879 were as follows; Supervisor, J. H. Lobdell; Town Clerk, R. Hayes; Justice, S. W. Allen; Collector, A. Lewis; Assessor, B. Terry; Commissioner of Highways, W. V. Hammond; Overseers of Poor, James Harvey, C. Eells; Inspectors of Election, A. W. Riley, S. Bromley, E. Horr; Auditors, C. Hunter, C. Turner, S. S. Taylor; Excise Commissioner, John Fitzpatrick; Constables, B. F. Hare, N. Lobdell, L. Case, C. Broadwell, L. Bedell.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MORRISONVILLE.*

During the year 1835 the first Methodist Episcopal church was built in what is now called the town of Schuyler Falls, then West Plattsburgh, on Beckwith Street, about middle way between the villages of Schuyler Falls and Morrisonville, on land purchased of George Hawkins, at a cost of $1500, which was named the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of the town of Plattsburgh.

On the 12th day of October, 1835, a meeting of the members of this church and congregation was held in the newly-erected church building, and Peter Weaver, now alive and nearly one hundred years old, was called to preside over the meeting, and Peter J. Roberts elected secretary. At said meeting the following-named persons were elected to serve as trustees of the estate and property belonging thereunto, viz.: Dr. Isaac H. Patchin, Heman Smith, Peter Weaver, first class; Joseph Soper, Jr., Jacob Soper, Thomas Rossman, second class; Orrin C. Spalding, Charles Hazen, Fredus Ayer, third class.

The name of the minister in charge at the time of the organization of the society and the building of the church, during the year 1835, was Rev. Caughey, preacher in charge, and A. T. Wade, Jr., preacher.

The following are among the names of the first members of the church: Peter Weaver, Susan Weaver, John Crosset, Jacob Soper, Saphronia Soper, Thomas Rossman, Mrs. Thomas Rossman, Joseph Soper, A. Soper, Fredus Ayer, P. Ayer, Rev. T. M. Emory, Hannah B. Emery, Abigail Patchin, Mrs. M. Hilliard, Mrs. Hannah Bowdish, Sally Ayer, Josiah Wilcox, William Bates, Mrs. John Bullis, James Henry, Sr., Mrs. James Henry, Sr., Stukely Arnold, Mrs. Stukely Arnold, Orrin C. Spalding, Mrs. Orrin C. Spalding, Henry Purdy, Mrs. Henry Purdy, Harry Purdy, Nelson Purdy, John Green, Mrs. John Green, Charlotte Gould, Palmer White, Mrs. Palmer White, James Henry, Sr., Mrs. James Henry, Mrs. John Farnsworth, Uriah Ayer, George Hawkins, Mrs. George Hawkins, Joseph Ayer, Seba Ayer, Charles Hazen, Polly Hazen, Armon Spalding, Mrs. Armon Spalding, Heman Smith, Mrs. Heman Smith, James Skinner, Mrs. James Skinner, John Currier, Mrs. John Currier, Henry Green, Jehial Hatheway, Mrs. Jehial Hatheway, John Merchant, Mrs. John Merchant, Anson Wescott, Cindarilla Wescott, Daniel Wescott, Mrs. Daniel Wescott, Charles Burt, Mrs. Howland Rickitson, Seth Rickitson, Mrs. Seth Rickitson, Daniel Shaw, Mrs. Daniel Shaw, Milla Stickle, Rev. Joseph Wescott, L. O., Aaron Burt, Mrs. Aaron Burt, Ephraim Putnam, Mrs. Ephram Putnam, Mr. Ormsby, William Burt, Caleb Dustin, Mrs. Caleb Dustin, J. T. Everest, Mrs. J. T. Everest, James Everest, Mrs. James Everest.

The names of the ministers who succeeded Revs. Caughey and Wade, and the date of their entrance upon the charge, were as follows, viz.: In 1836, Andrew Witherspoon and Henry; 1837, Andrew Witherspoon and Lennard; 1838, Graves and Chamberlain; 1839, Stiles and Chamberlain; 1840, Stiles and Lyon; 1841, Suthard and Brown; 1842, Richard Brown and Friend W. Smith; 1843, Richard Brown; 1844, Newton B. Wood; 1845, —— Williams; 1846, John M. Wever; 1847, John M. Wever; 1848, Peter H. Smith; 1849, Sanford Halbert; 1850, Sanford Halbert; 1851, John D. White; 1852, John D. White; 1853, John Graves.

During the year 1853, quite a large society having sprung up at either end of the town, it was mutually agreed to divide the old church, and those living southerly unite with the church at Schuyler Falls, which was organized in 1846, and the northerly members establish a society at Morrisonville, at the north end of the town, in the village of Morrisonville, on land donated by James E. Terry, which was during the labors of John Graves, in the year 1853, facilitated by the execution of preliminary measures, and during the year 1854, under the pastorate of John M. Wever, who succeeded Graves, carried into effect.

On the 21st day of June, 1854, the first meeting for the election of trustees to fill the vacancy of three whose term of office had expired was held at Morrisonville after the removal and rebuilding of the church, and said vacancy was filled by the election of Rev. T. M. Emery, L. O., J. T. Finer, and Charles Hazen to serve in the second class; the first and third class, viz., C. Dustin, Orrin C. Spalding, Fredus Ayer, O. Sutherland, William Bates, and James Henry, were continued in office as trustees, they having been elected before the removal of the church.

On the 7th of August following another meeting was called, and James Henry, Sr., was chosen President of the Board of Trustees, and Orrin C. Spalding, Clerk.

On the 9th of August, 1854, the house was dedicated,

* Contributed by R. H. Emery.

the consecration services being held by D. W. Dayton, at that time presiding elder of Burlington District, James Henry, Sr., presenting the house in honor of the present pastor, John M. Wever, as the "Wever Chapel." Its size is 40 by 50 feet, a wood building painted white, with belfry built in modern style. The cost of its erection was estimated at $2000.

Owing to the division of the society the membership was reduced to about 50. The society now numbers 60 members.

The names of the ministers succeeding John M. Wever were, 1855–56, —— Foster; 1857, Abel Foul; 1858–59, John M. Wever; 1860, D. B. McKenzie; 1861–62, G. S. Gold; 1863–64, C. C. Bedell; 1865–66, S. M. Brown; 1867–68, D. W. Gould; 1869–70, Myron Whits; 1871, Ira La Barron, who continued the second year until the last quarter, when Charles L. Hager was employed to fill the vacancy until Conference convened; 1873–74, Andrew Witherspoon; 1875–76, D. C. Ayer; 1877–78, S. D. Elkins; 1879, M. M. Curry.

The names of the present stewards are William B. Weaver, R. H. Emery, E. J. Vaughan, L. Adcock, James Riley; R. H. Emery, Recording Steward.

The names of the present trustees are R. L. Main, L. Adcock, E. J. Vaughan, O. Sutherland, R. H. Emery, A. Collins, Jacob Broadwell, Edward Carroll, William B. Weaver; O. Sutherland, President Board Trustees; R. H. Emery, Secretary of the Board Trustees.

An incident in the course of the construction of the building evinced the energy and perseverance of the few who bore the burden and carried the responsibility of the work to its completion, active and foremost among whom was Orrin C. Spalding, a champion against the opposition of those who sought to thwart the enterprise, and against the elements which almost ruined a good begun work. In the month of April, after having raised and partially covered the frame-work, a severe storm arose accompanied with a high wind and blew it down, breaking and crashing the timbers, rendering it necessary to make new almost the entire frame-work. But nothing daunted, the invincible few set to work clearing away the ruins, and within one week they had re-erected the frame and had the work prosperously under way.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SCHUYLER FALLS.*

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Schuyler Falls was organized at Schuyler Falls by the inhabitants attending divine service, on the 14th of July, 1846, by the Rev. John M. Wever, who was the first minister. The first trustees were Josiah T. Everest, Benjamin I. Wever, Geo. A. Miller, Jacob R. Crosset, and Jehial B. Hathaway. The first class-leaders were O. C. Spalding and Charles Hazen. The first stewards were Josiah T. Everest, James Henry, Stephen K. Wever, John Arnold, and Benjamin I. Wever. The first members, as far as obtainable in the absence of records, as those were destroyed with the parsonage by fire at Schuyler Falls on the evening of the 3d of May, 1870, were as follows: Peter Wever, Susan Wever, Stephen K. Wever, Mary Wever, Benjamin I. Wever, Sarah Wever, James Everest, Prudy Everest, Josiah T. Everest, Sally Everest, Josiah Everest, W. W. Everest, Charles Hazen, Polly Hazen, Cynthia Hazen, Uriah Ayers, Sally Ayers, O. C. Spalding, Mrs. O. C. Spalding, Orrin Sutherland, Mrs. O. Sutherland, Betsey Brand, Rev. John Moxley, Edward Stickle, John Merchant, Betsey Merchant, Betsey Hilliard, Axey Hilliard, Mary Felton, Sarah Felton, Anna Felton, Lucy Wood, Sally Maning, Mary Spalding, Louisa Rossman, Angelica Bates, Mrs. John Eells, John Arnold, Thursey Arnold, David A. Everet, Mary Ann Everet, Solomon Clark, Mrs. S. Clark, Polly Clark, Eliza Clark, Joel Clark, Mrs. J. Clark, Martha Bromley, John Bowdish, Lillis Eells, Rebecca Moor, Mrs. Luther Everest, Olive Taylor, Pauline Sibley, Griffin Lewis, Mrs. Jacob Phillips, Joseph H. Ayers, Mrs. J. Ayers.

The church edifice was built in 1845–46 at a cost of $2700; size, 56 by 37 feet, of brick, with basement and audience-room. Services, previous to its erection, were held in the Second Methodist Episcopal church, West Plattsburgh. The church was dedicated in the winter of 1847, by Dr. Rossen, of Keeseville. Joel Buck and Charles Calkins are the present class-leaders; Richman Read, Charles Mason, George Keet, Josiah Lobdell, Charles Stickles, present trustees; Richman Read, Charles Mason, Enoch B. Keet, Stephen K. Weaver, David A. Everet, present stewards; Rev. Michael M. Curry is the present minister. The present membership is 101.

The loss sustained in the destruction by fire of the First Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage of Schuyler Falls in 1870, as above stated, was in that and the succeeding year repaired by the erection of a brick structure costing $3200. It is now occupied by the present pastor.

ST. ALEXANDER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholics met in Emery's Hall, Sept. 27, 1874, and organized a church society, electing as trustees of church property Charles Light and Joseph Rubado, and at that meeting adopted measures for building a church on land donated by R. H. Emery. During the winter of 1874–75 they held mass in the hall, and in the spring of 1875, commencing work on the church, holding their first mass in the church July 1st, following.

Rev. Alexander Trudeau was pastor, and it was under his administration that the society was organized and their church building erected and dedicated as St. Alexander's Church. The name of the present pastor is Father Medevielle.

MILITARY RECORD.

Herbert Wilson, private, Co. A, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1863.

Antoine Martino, private, Co. A, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 30, 1863; disch. June, 1865.

Stephen Stickle, private, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863; pro. to artificer; disch. July 19, 1865.

Napoleon B. Flanders, private, Co. L, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863; disch. July, 1865.

James Morrow, private, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. July, 1865.

Geo. Lemoy, private, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; disch. July 19, 1865.

Wm. Lemoy, private, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; disch. June 24, 1865.

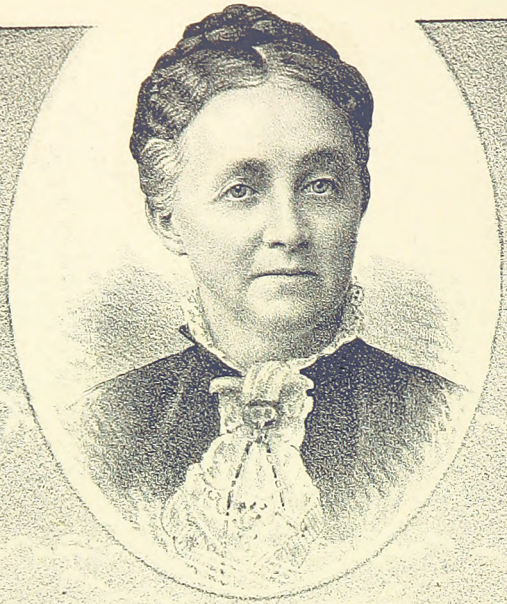
Stephen Hammond, private, Co. H, 2d Vermont Cav.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; disch. Nov. 8, 1865.

James Christian, private, Co. E, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; re-enl. as sergt., Co. H, 2d Vermont Cav., Dec. 17, 1863; disch. Nov. 8, 1865.

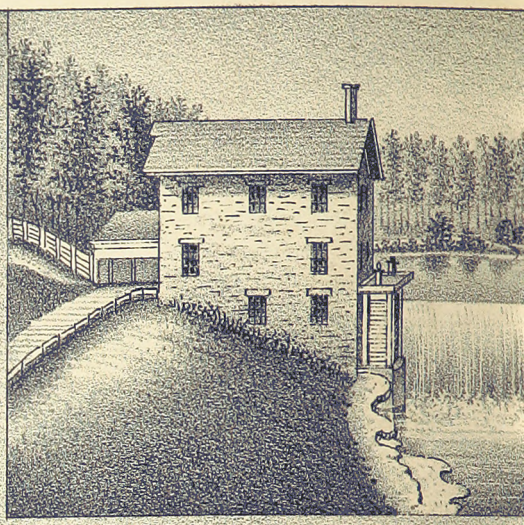
Charles Seymour, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1863.

Joseph Martino, private, Co. A, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 30, 1863.

* Contributed by William Keet.

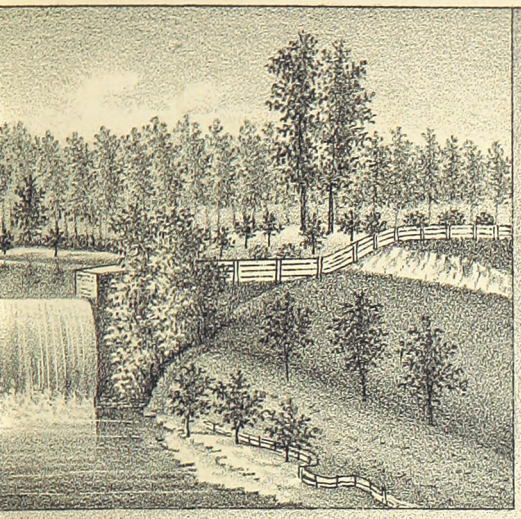


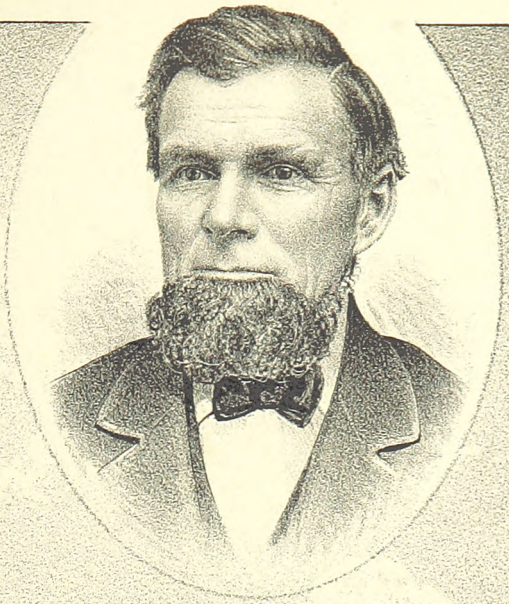
MRS. CHAUNCEY TURNER.



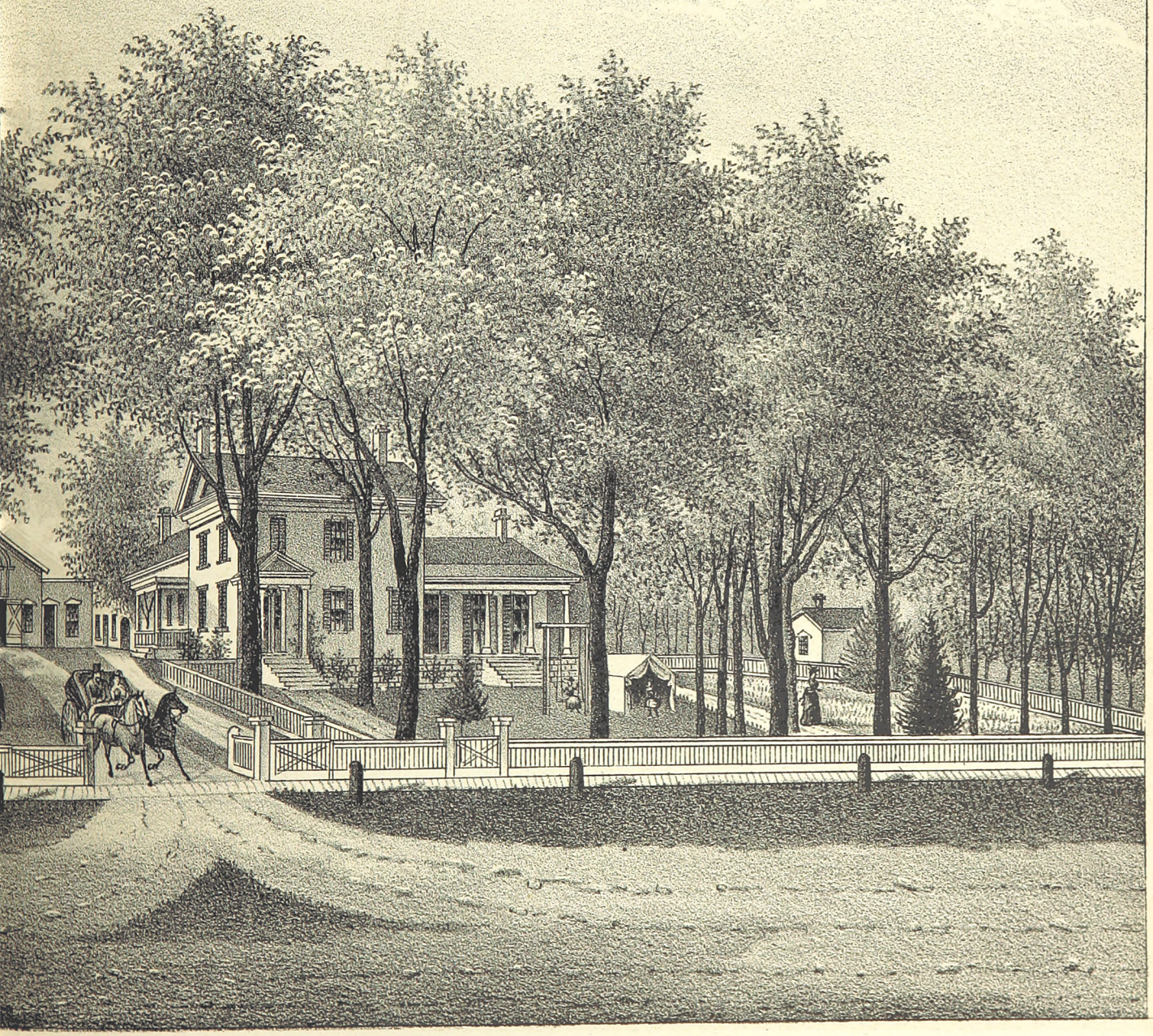


RESIDENCE AND FLOURING MILLS OF CHA





CHAUNCEY TURNER.



NCEY TURNER, SCHUYLER FALLS, N.Y

BRITISH
6 OCT 80
MUSEUM

Orville C. Stickle, artificer, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863; disch. July 19, 1865.

Safford S. Taylor, artificer, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. July 19, 1865.

Charles Good, Jr., private, Co. L, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863; disch. June, 1865.

Nathan Decker, private, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 15, 1861; disch. May 15, 1863; re-enl. as private, 1st Art., Dec. 19, 1863; disch. June 18, 1865.

John Kelly, private, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863; disch. July 13, 1865.

Joseph Rock, Jr., private, Co. L, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; disch. July 14, 1865.

Adolphus Rock, private, Co. L, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. July 14, 1865.

John Terry, Jr., private, Co. A, 118th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. July, 1865.

Henry S. Sommers, private, Co. H, 2d Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. July, 1865.

Joseph Rock, private, Co. L, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.

Lewis M. Sommers, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1861; disch.; re-enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. May, 1865.

Edward Gilmet, private, Co. L, 2d Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. July, 1865.

Nelson Malbone, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Francis La Brick, private, Co. L, 2d Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. Sept. 5, 1865.

Zebulon Allen, private, Co. F, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

William Grant, private, Co. F, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died May 29, 1865.

John Liberty, private, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.

Darius Lobdell, Jr., private, Co. F, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

Dyer Arnold, private, Co. F, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

Truman De Forrest Goodrich, private, Co. F, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 6, 1865.

Silas Goodrich, Jr., private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

Joseph Jabbet, private, Co. A, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; died.

James Hammond White, private, Co. A, 61st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1864; disch. July 17, 1865.

William Johnson, private; enl. Aug. 31, 1863.

Larry Donor, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; disch. July, 1865.

Henry C. Bickford, private, Co. I, 10th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864; died 1864.

Edwin Jones, private, Co. A, 10th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1864; disch. September, 1865.

Edward Garripe, private, 46th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. July, 1865.

Stephen Lock, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 18, 1865; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

Amasa Soper, private, Co. F, 59th N. Y. Regt.; drafted July 7, 1863; disch. July 1, 1865.

George Fordham, private, Co. E, 54th N. Y. Regt.; drafted July 7, 1863.

Richard E. Huggins, private, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; died Aug. 7, 1864.

Hiram Bigelow, private, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. July, 1865.

John Wall, private, Co. B, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. June, 1865.

Joseph Fitzpatrick, private, Co. F, 198th or 192d N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 22, 1865; died 1865.

Francis Soulia, private, Co. K, 46th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. July 28, 1865.

Henry Tessier, private, enl. March 21, 1865.

Amat Banchard, private, enl. March 21, 1865.

John Fitzsimmons, private, enl. March 23, 1865.

Franklin Pelky, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. as corp., same company and regiment, Jan. 1, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.

Charles Pelky, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. 1863.

Henry Pelky, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 24, 1861.

Henry C. Ellsworth, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. as hospital steward same regiment, Jan. 1, 1864; died March 3, 1865.

Fayette Denton, private, Co. F, 1st Eng.; enl. March 27, 1865; disch. May 8, 1865.

Levi Good, musician, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April, 1861; disch. May, 1863.

Alfred Jourdenais, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. September, 1861; disch. May, 1863; re-enl. as private, Co. K, 1st Eng., Sept. 11, 1864; disch. July 11, 1865.

Christopher Manor, private, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. December, 1861; disch. December, 1863; re-enl., same regiment, December, 1863.

Franklin Anson, private, Co. H, 65th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 21, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.

Victor Morrow, private, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. as private, same regiment, Sept. 13, 1864.

Benjamin Morrow, private, Co. L, 1st Eng.; enl. March 21, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.

Harlow Reynolds, corp., Co. H, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. May 31, 1862.

Charles Jones, private, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1863; re-enl. same company and regiment, Jan. 1, 1863.

Andrew Jones, private, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. January, 1863; came home and died.

Thomas Kirby, private, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. November, 1861; disch. January, 1864; re-enl. same company and regiment, Jan. 10, 1864.

David E. Decker, private, Co. B, 1st L. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865.

Martin L. Bromley, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.

Daniel A. Bart, private, Co. K, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 3, 1863.

James Redmond, private, Co. K, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. May 25, 1865.

Nelson Delorm, private, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 9, 1862; died; date not given.

Peter Delorm, private, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 9, 1862; disch. Jan. 21, 1864; re-enl. in same company and regiment, Jan. 24, 1864.

John Delorm, private, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 9, 1862; killed, September, 1864.

Lucius B. Roberts, private, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 2, 1862.

Thomas Cotie, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. as corp. in same company and regiment, Jan. 8, 1864.

John Cotie, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. May 29, 1863.

John H. Calkins, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt; enl. July 10, 1862; pro. to 2d sergt.; to orderly sergt.; to 2d lieut.; disch. July 18, 1865.

Jerome B. Whitman, orderly sergt., Co. K, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

Thomas J. Rossman, private, Co. A, 65th N. Y. Regt.; drafted March 15, 1865; disch. July 27, 1865.

Israel F. Stickle, private, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Nov. 15 or 16, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. Dec. 11, 1864.

Cyrenus R. Stickle, private, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Nov. 15 or 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 14, 1864.

Josiah M. Rice, private, 1st Eng.; enl. Nov. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 10, 1864.

Henry P. Persons, private, Co. M, Harris Light Cav.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. Dec. 11, 1862.

Ambrus Densmore, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.

William Rufus Apps, private, Co. E, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861; disch. May 11, 1863; re-enl. as a private in Co. H, 64th N. Y. Regt., Aug. 11, 1864; disch. Jan. 30, 1865.

Lewis Lobdell, private, Co. F, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 15, 1861; died June 10, 1862, at Harrison's Landing.

Ira Henry, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to sergt.

John Hare, private, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Nov. 22, 1862.

Edwin A. Moore, private, Co. I, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 12, 1861.

Joseph W. Canfield, private, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861; disch. Feb. 26, 1863.

James Siddon, private, Co. G, 121st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 25, 1865.

Vetel Amore, private, Co. E, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863; re-enl. as a private in Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt., Sept. 12, 1864.

George Siddon, private, Co. G, 121st N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 29, 1862; disch. March 29, 1865.

Orin Sutherland, Jr., private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864.

Josephus Canfield, private, Co. H, 2d Vet. Cav.; no date of enlistment.

William P. Lahee, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 12, 1861; re-enl. as a private, Co. K, 22d N. Y. Regt., March 1, 1862; disch. June 19, 1863.

Asa Everleth, private, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 26, 1861.

Sylvester B. Perry, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 10, 1862.

Israel H. Canfield, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 10, 1862.

Joseph B. Soper, private, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. July 19, 1862.

Amasa B. Soper, private, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1862.

George L. Boardman, private, Co. I, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., April 25, 1862.

John H. Finn, private, No. 5, Frontier Cav.; enl. Feb. 8, 1865; disch. July 12, 1865.

Harvey M. Shaw, private, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. May 30, 1862.

Peter Amore, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861; disch. May, 1863.

Israel Amore, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; disch. 1862; re-enl. Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; disch. June 10, 1865.

Franklin S. Ketchum, private, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj.; disch. 1862.

Hiram H. Ketchum, private, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1861; disch. Nov. 12, 1862; re-enl. Co. I, 1st Eng., Sept. 14, 1864; disch. July 26, 1865.

Johnson Baker, private, Co. H, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. May 10, 1862.

Elijah Goodell, private, Co. I, 1st Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862.

Samuel B. Roberts, private, Co. K, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 13, 1865.

Moses Supernaut, private, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. Jan. 20, 1864; re-enl. same company and regiment, Jan. 20, 1864.

Joseph Leggett, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1861; re-enl. same company and regiment, Jan. 1, 1864; disch. July, 1865.

Stephen Hammond, private, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April or May, 1861; disch. May, 1863; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav.

Sidney L. Hare, private, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Crampton Gap, Va., Sept. 14, 1862.

Edward Lyon, private, Co. C, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Jan. 8, 1864; re-enl. same company and regiment, Jan. 18, 1864.

John Howe, private, Co. K, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. February or March, 1862; died at Philadelphia, U. S. hospital, February, 1862.

Edwin A. Bates, private, Co. E, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 27, 1861; pro. to sergt.; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Henry P. McVay, private, enl. 1861.

Cyrus Ward, Jr., private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April, 1861; disch. May, 1863.

Charles H. Fordham, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 12, 1864.

Alexander Pay, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Cav.; enl. February, 1863; disch. 1865.

Peter Henry, Jr., private, 16th Penna., 118th N. Y., and 16th N. Y. Cav.

Gilbert Bushey, private, Co. L, 1st Eng.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865; disch. June 15, 1865.

Charles M. Lare, private, Co. M, Harris Light Cav.; enl. August or September, 1862.

Lewis King, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. August or September, 1862.

Levi Rivers, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. August or September, 1862; disch. 1863.

Lucius L. Taft, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. June 13, 1865.

Lester Cline, corp., Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862; disch. June 13, 1865.

H. H. Cline, corp., Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 29, 1864; re-enl. Co. B, 9th Regt., Vet. Res. Corps.

Edward Hogan, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June or July, 1862; disch. with regt.

William Frenier, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. August, 1862; disch. with regt.

Adolphus or Alfred Stone, private, Co. H, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. August, 1862; disch. with regt.

Samuel Long, private, Co. H, 60th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 14, 1863; re-enl. in same company and regiment, Dec. 14, 1863; pro. to sergt.; disch. July 17, 1865.

Henry Long, private, Co. H, 60th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Dec. 14, 1863; re-enl. same company and regiment, Dec. 14, 1863.

Thomas Fitz Gibbons, private, Co. K, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. Jan. 10, 1863.

Albert J. Eddy, private, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. April 1, 1865; disch. July 19, 1865.

Patrick Ryan, private, Vt. Regt.; discharged; enl. Co. E, U. S. Inf., October, 1864.

Seth M. Thomas, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. August or September, 1862; trans. to 121st Regt. and Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July, 1865.

Rufus S. Dodge, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. May, 1863.

William W. Wolf, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April or May, 1861; disch. May, 1863.

James Carroll (2d), private, Co. C, 123d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 13, 1863.

William Fitzpatrick, corp., Co. B, 2d N. Y. Bat.; enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. May, 1863; re-enl. 7th H. Art., December, 1863.

William Hays, private, 15th N. Y. Ind. Bat.; enl. Nov. 14, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, 1864; re-enl. 1st Regt., Hancock's Corps; disch. May 16, 1866.

Luke Gibney, private, Co. B, 44th N. Y. Regt.; enl. September, 1861; disch. February, 1864; re-enl. same company and regiment; pro. to sergt. and sergt.-maj.; killed at the Wilderness, May, 1864.

Patrick Gibney, private, Co. F, 92d N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 25, 1865; pro. to corp.; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

Bernard Gibney, private, Co. A, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.

Dennis Hays, private, Co. A, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.

Gideon Hewitt, private, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May or April, 1861; disch. 1863.

William Jebo, private, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. September, 1861; disch. February, 1862.

George Jabbot, private, Co. A, 118th N. Y. Regt.; enl. September, 1862; disch. July 10, 1865.

George Moore, private, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861; died at Ft. Monroe, May, 1862.

James Moore, private, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; discharged.

Richard Etheridge, private, Co. F, 48th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 10, 1865; disch. Aug. 15, 1865.

Joseph Coon, Jr., private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

Peter Martino, private, regiment not known; enl. August, 1864.

Zebulon Dissr, artificer, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.

Richmond Ward, private, Co. K, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 10, 1863; disch. July 12, 1865.

Gilbert Seymour, private, Co. K, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863; disch. Sept. 21, 1865.

Thomas Fitz Gibbons, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March 10, 1864; disch. Sept. 15, 1865.

Joseph L. Baker, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

Abner D. Baker, private, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 10, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.

Joseph H. Good, private, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 11, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.

Charles Sarcab, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

James Kelley, private, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.

Charles Kelly, private, Co. A, 3d N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 10, 1865; disch. Sept. 15, 1865.

Amaziah Kelly, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; died in hospital at Philadelphia, April 29, 1865. Enlisted before this in Co. C, 16th N. Y. Regt., in the spring of 1861.

Chiney Beech, private, Co. K, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

Milton A. Hammond, private, No. 4, 1st Reg. Frontier Cav.; enl. May 24, 1865; disch. July 6, 1865.

Alfred E. McCready, private, No. 4, 1st Reg. Frontier Cav.; enl. Jan. 26, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.

Merritt Pierce, artificer, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.

Charles Wm. Finn, private, Co. F, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

Willard A. Moore, private, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; disch. July 11, 1865.

James Carroll (No. 1), private, Co. D, 10th Vermont Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Cyrus W. Garwin, private, Co. K, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

Henry M. Shaw, private, Co. F, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; disch. June 6, 1865.

Peter Amore, private, Co. C, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. September, 1864.

Benjamin F. Everest, private, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 11, 1864; disch. July 11, 1865. Before this enlisted in regular army, 3d U. S. Art., Feb. 22, 1861; disch. Feb. 22, 1864.

Leander Stacy, private, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 13, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.

Henry C. Ellsworth, private in some Vermont regiment; enl. April, 1861.

Peter Rock, private; enl. Dec. 15, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.

Levi J. Jaquet, private, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.

Nelson Bullis, private, Co. G, 125th N. Y. Regt.; enl. August, 1863; killed before Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

Wm. D. Beckwith, artificer, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.

Edgar B. Reed, private, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD HURLBURT EMERY

was born in Swanton, Vt., March 29, 1833, and is descended from Scotch, Irish, and Welsh ancestry, who came to this country about one hundred and fifty years ago, settling in Massachusetts. His father, Rev. Theophilus Mansfield Emery, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was also born in Swanton, March 6, 1808. His mother, Hannah (Bruce) Emery, was born May 20, 1814, in Jay, Essex Co., N. Y. The date of their marriage was May 10, 1832, in Keeseville, N. Y. They commenced housekeeping on a farm in Swanton, Vt., where they remained two years, when they removed to Schuyler Falls, in the west part of which town Mr. Emery had purchased a farm. In their latter years another son was born to them, who lived eight years.

After his wife's death, which occurred Oct. 30, 1872,

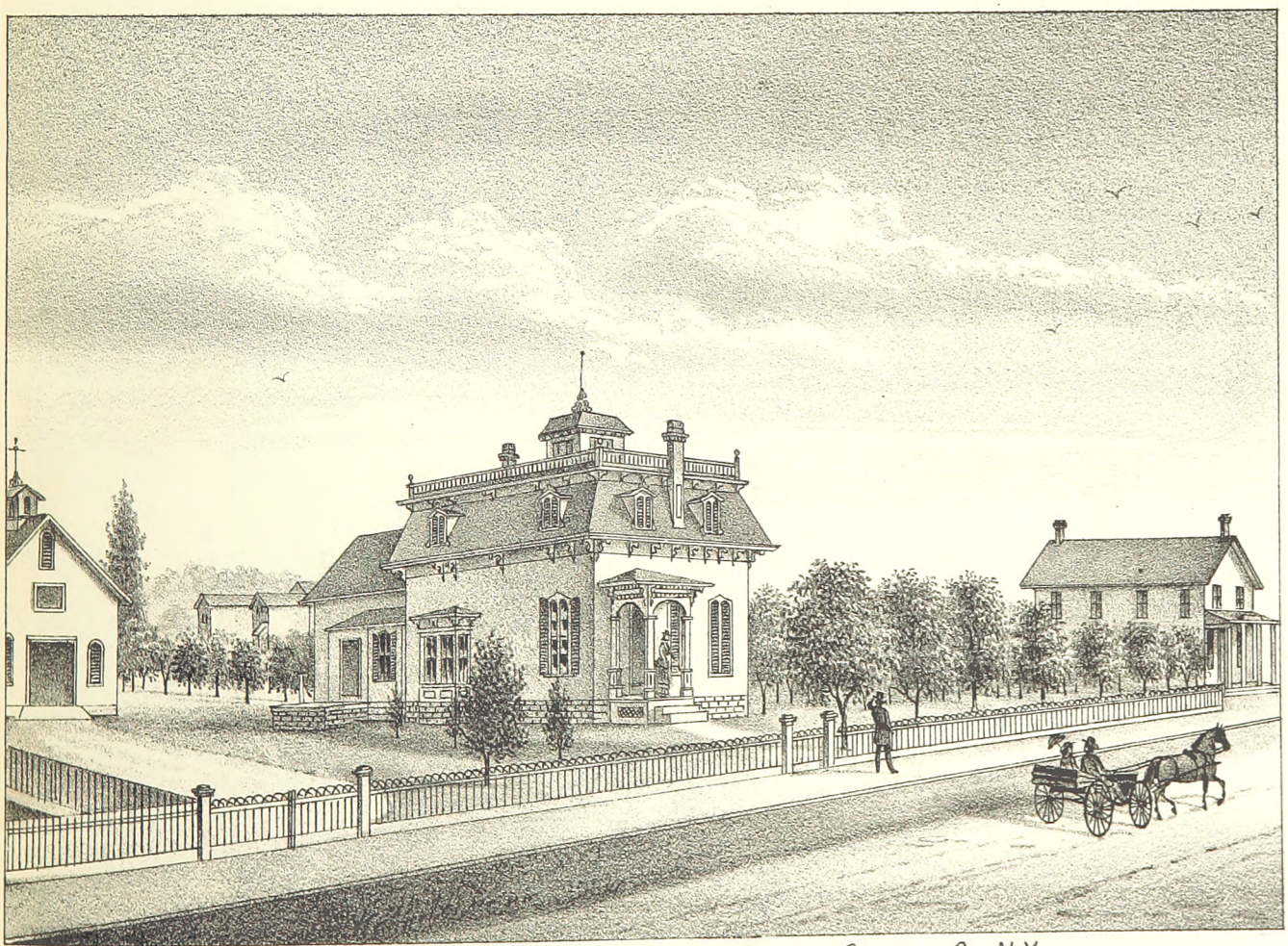


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MRS. R. H. EMERY.

R. H. EMERY.



RESIDENCE OF R. H. EMERY. MORRISONVILLE, CLINTON CO., N.Y.

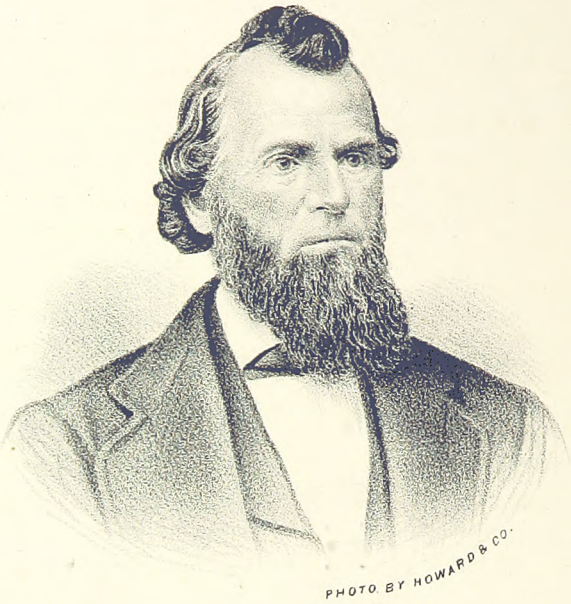
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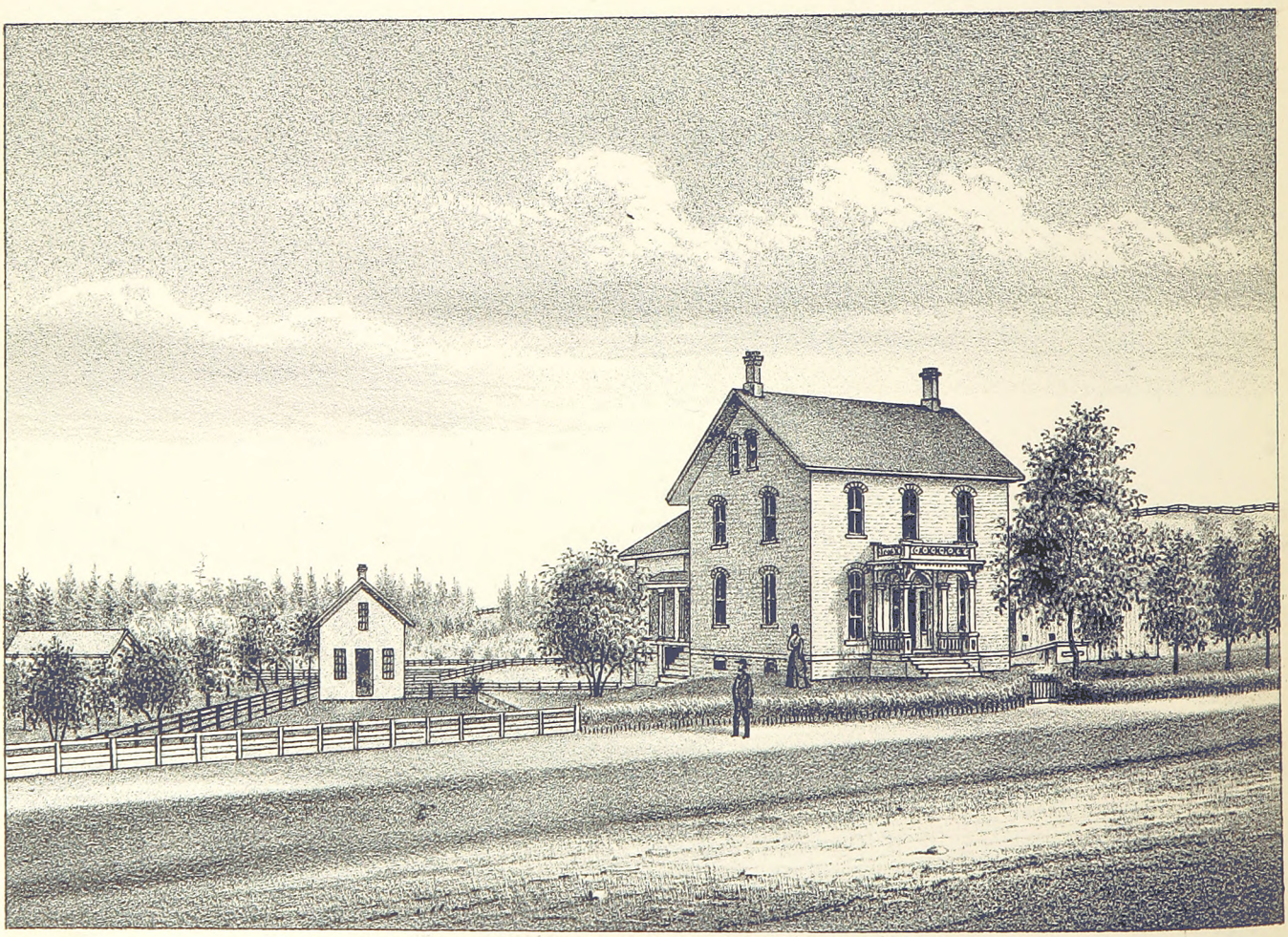
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JACOB BROADWELL.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB BROADWELL, MORRISONVILLE, CLINTON CO., N.Y.

after an illness of seven weeks, he sold his farm, and found a home with his son, Richard, until his second marriage, Nov. 3, 1875, with Mrs. Lusette Weston, widow of Z. N. Weston, of Morrisonville, N. Y., at which place they now reside.

Richard H. Emery's paternal grandfather was William Emery, who met with a violent death, Aug. 8, 1848, at the age of seventy-two, by falling from a wagon, the wheel passing over him. He was the son of Richardson and Jane Emery,—the former of Scotch and the latter of Irish extraction. The name of his maternal grandparents was Coolidge, of Welsh descent.

Richard H. Emery, at an early age, came to New York with his parents, and at a suitable age learned the trade of shoemaking, alternately working at that and farming. April 4, 1855, at the age of twenty-two, he was married to Emeline Lavina Smith, daughter of Allen and Charlotte Smith, of Schuyler Falls, afterwards step-daughter of Leander Cadwell, of Redford. Having previously purchased a farm of one hundred acres, he removed thither after his marriage, and began farming, teaching school in the neighboring districts during the winter seasons.

To Mr. and Mrs. Emery have been born five children, but one of whom, Edith Gracia, born Jan. 1, 1875, survives.

After seventeen years of life on the farm,—engaging to some extent in the produce-broker business,—he removed to Morrisonville, April 20, 1872, and bought the Wm. Bates residence and twelve acres of land from the James Terry estate. On this plot he laid out three new streets, connecting River with Mason Street, the residue into village lots, on which have already been built four houses, a church, and graded school-house. Reserving three acres, known as Emery's Corners, he built and opened a dry-goods and grocery store, finishing the upper story for a public hall.

Early in life, with his wife, he united with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, then at West Plattsburgh, but which has since been removed from its old Beckwith Street site and re-erected in Morrisonville. For many years Mr. Emery was superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with this church.

CHAUNCEY TURNER.

Abel Turner, father of Chauncey, came from Manchester, Vt., with his parents, when he was about fourteen years old, and settled in the town of Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y.

At the age of twenty-one Abel was married to Mary Turner, a distant relative, and went to live with his wife's father in the town of Plattsburgh, since set off as the town of Schuyler Falls. Here two children were born, Salmon and Chauncey.

After the birth of Chauncey his father moved to the present residence of his widow, in the town of Schuyler Falls, where he lived till his death. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he was widely known as a model one. He lived a quiet, industrious life, loved and respected by his neighbors. He was the father of twelve children, ten of whom are now living, Chauncey, the second son, being the subject of this sketch.

Chauncey Turner was born June 10, 1821. His early life was spent in attending school, finishing his education at the academy at Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y.

On leaving school he at once engaged as clerk for Keet & Tucker, in the store which he afterwards purchased and still owns. He remained in their employ but one year, when, in company with H. H. Farnsworth, he entered trade on his own account, in a store just across the river from where he now lives. This partnership lasted until his marriage, Sept. 19, 1850, to Ellen A., fourth daughter of the late Charles and Sarah Barnard, of Plattsburgh. By this union there were five children, namely, Benton, Charles H., Wallace, Laura May, and Herbert.

Mr. Turner about this time purchased a farm on speculation; some of the payments on which coming due before he was prepared to meet them, he found himself obliged to either sell his interest in the store or give up the farm. Of these alternatives he chose the former, and devoted the next five years to farming.

At the end of this time he sold his farm and purchased the store he now owns, together with the entire milling property at Schuyler Falls. Soon after, buying an "iron-forge" in the neighborhood, he carried on the iron business on a large scale till it ceased to be profitable.

In politics Mr. Turner is a Republican. He had been a life-long Democrat up to the nomination of Greeley by that party in 1872. Not approving this action, he joined the Republicans. Mr. Turner has filled almost all of the town offices, and each one with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

In 1849 he was elected town superintendent of schools, a position for which, by his attainments, he was eminently qualified, in which capacity he served six years, and for twelve years justice of the peace. He had been supervisor six years, elected to the latter office three times by the Democratic party and three times by the Republicans respectively. In matters of religion Mr. Turner has always been liberal.

A view of his beautiful home, together with a view of his extensive property, may be seen in another part of this work.

JACOB BROADWELL.

The grandfather of Jacob Broadwell came to this county, in company with his two brothers, somewhere near the middle of the last century, and settled in the town of Plattsburgh, near the Saranac River, now Schuyler Falls. He was married Oct. 28, 1783, to Mary Hand; by this union there were three children, namely, Ebenezer, William, and Baxter.

Nov. 22, 1790, William married for his second wife Sarah Hathaway; by this marriage there were nine children, viz., Polly, Jane, Archibald, Azel, Charles, Jared L., Mary Ann, Phebe, and Joshua H.

Azel Broadwell, father of Jacob, was married to Eunice Soper.

Jacob Broadwell was left an orphan at the age of six,

and soon after was bound by his uncle to Sherman Bromley.

Soon after reaching his majority he engaged with Keese & Tomlinson, of Keeseville, to learn the trade of milling, remaining with them three years. From Keeseville he removed to Jay, Essex Co., going into the employ of J. H. Purmort & Co., in the capacity of miller; for this firm he worked six years.

While living in Jay he was married, Feb. 15, 1855, to Bersheba D. Totman. But one child has been born to them,—Mary Maria,—Feb. 10, 1856, now living and married to L. F. Spaulding, Aug. 2, 1874.

From Jay, Mr. Broadwell returned to Keeseville, and lived there four years, when, in 1864, he purchased the milling property he now owns at Morrisonville of Taylor & Stickles.

Mr. Jacob Broadwell affords a notable example of what industry, prudence, and foresight, with unimpeachable integrity, can accomplish. Left at an early age an orphan with but few friends, by his indomitable will and energy he has surmounted every difficulty, and acquired a competency. To-day Mr. Broadwell is looked up to as one of the first men of the place; an exemplary man, benevolent, intelligent, enterprising, and public-spirited. He is a regular attendant upon and liberal contributor to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In politics Mr. Broadwell is a Democrat.

DAVID BROADWELL,

son of David and Elizabeth (Carrol) Broadwell, was born in Morristown, N. J., July 18, 1795. When David was nine years old his parents removed to this (Clinton) county, and settled in the woods on what has become the Broadwell homestead, a view of which is found on another page, and which is now owned and occupied by his grandson, De Witt C. Broadwell.

David spent his early life helping his father on the farm, attending school when he could, going three miles through the woods in order to do so.

At the age of twenty-five he was married to Susan Parrot, fourth daughter of Adoniram and Sarah (Carrol) Parrot. By this union eight children were born, two of whom are still living, namely: Harriet, born Oct. 24, 1820, and De Witt C., born Nov. 28, 1825.

David Broadwell combined the lumber business with farming, running a saw-mill, and finding a market for his lumber at Whitehall, which he reached by way of Salmon River and Lake Champlain.

In politics he was a Democrat, and as such filled different town offices. He was for fourteen years justice of the peace, and for several terms represented, before its division, the town of Plattsburgh in the board of supervisors, and after Schuyler Falls was set off, he served that town in the same capacity.

By his many good qualities of both head and heart he was eminently fitted for the duties of magistrate; benevolent in spirit, he was found to be a safe adviser, settling many difficulties without litigation, and restoring good feeling between those who would otherwise have become enemies.

At the age of forty-one he was baptized by Rev. Mr. Safford into fellowship of the Baptist Church of Plattsburgh, of which he remained a worthy member for thirty-five years.

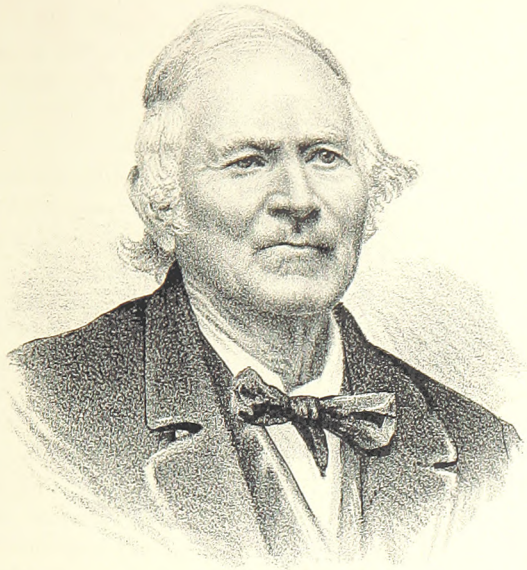
JUNIUS B. WEAVER,

second son of Peter Weaver, was born in Schuyler Falls, Clinton Co., N. Y. He was married July 5, 1855, to Miss Alice A. Hardy, second daughter of John Hardy, of Cavendish, Vt. They have three children living,—Mary S., born Dec. 11, 1858; Victor W., born March 24, 1861, and Sarah L., born April 13, 1866.

Mr. Weaver is a farmer; and is also engaged in the manufacture of starch.

Uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age, he still retains his membership.

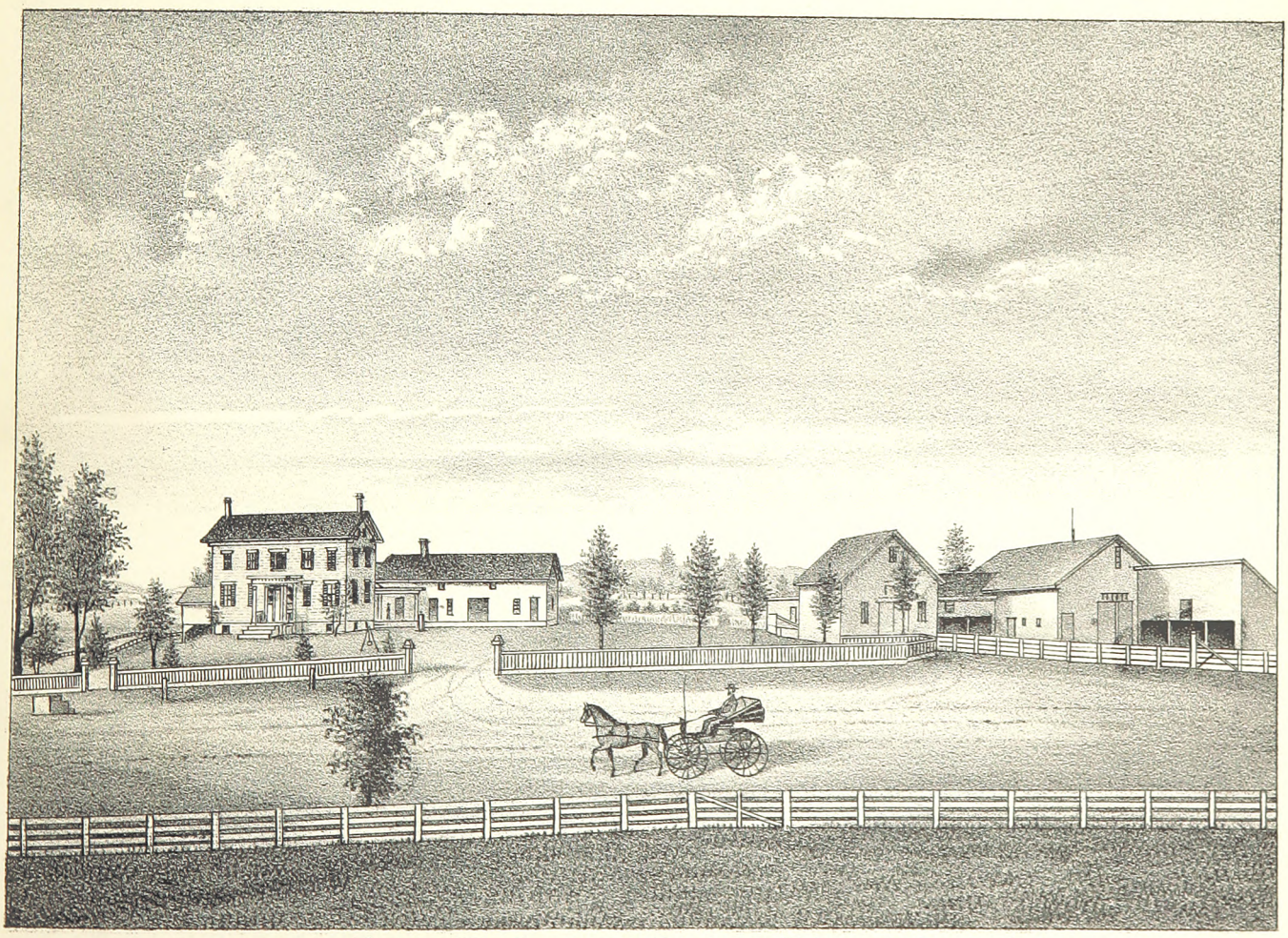
In politics Mr. Weaver is a Republican.



DAVID BROADWELL.



MRS. DAVID BROADWELL.



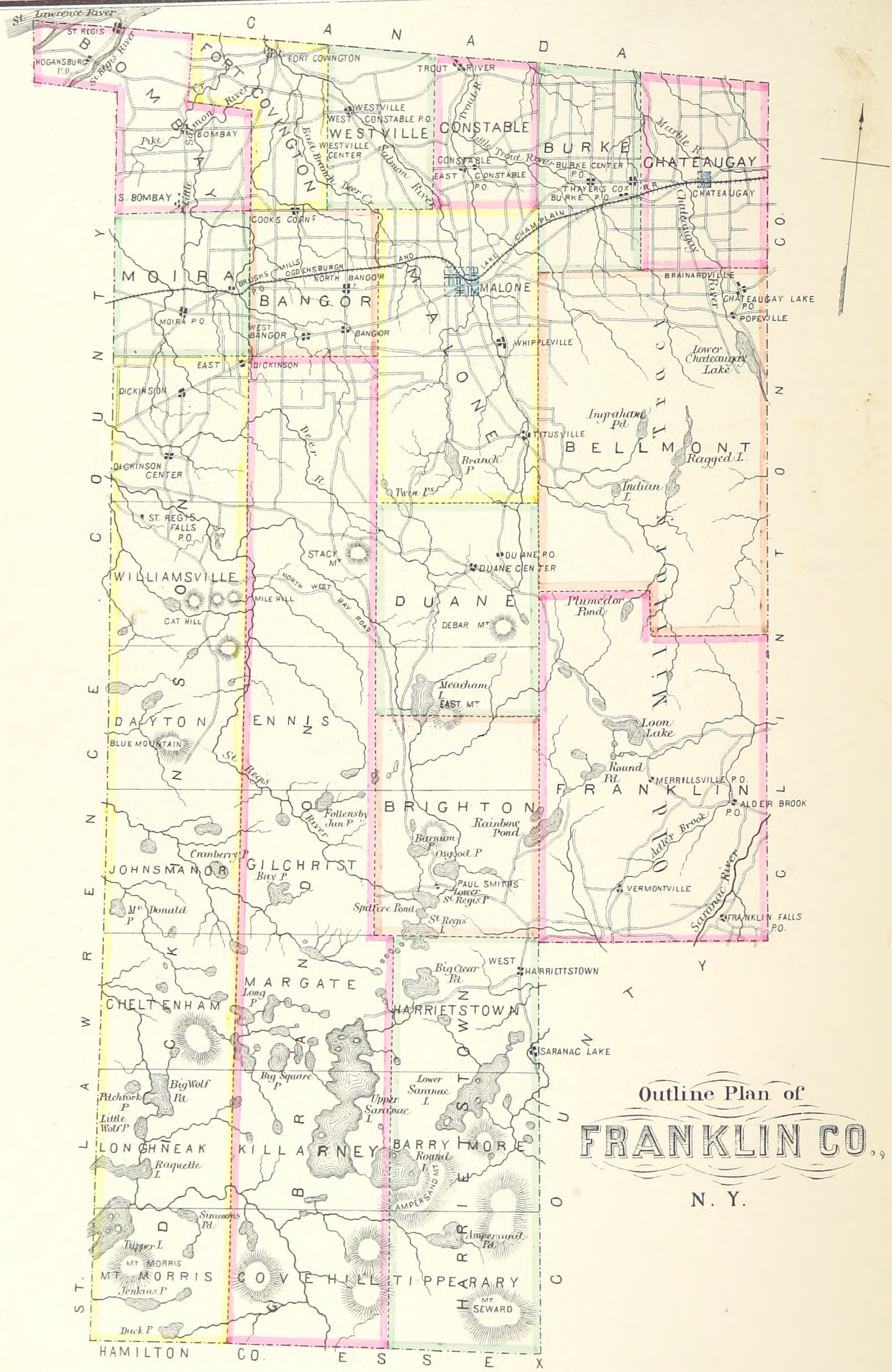
RESIDENCE OF DEWITT C. BROADWELL, MASON ST, SCHUYLER FALLS, N. Y.

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Outline Plan of FRANKLIN CO. N. Y.

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEW YORK.

CHAPTER LXVI.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The First Settlements.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Franklin County was remote from the flourishing settlements in various parts of the State, and was traversed by none of the great trails of the red man, still it received its first white settler as early as 1796, and soon after the rude cabin of the pioneer might have been seen in various sections of the county, and

> "The axe, that wondrous instrument,
> That, like the talisman, transforms
> Deserts to fields and cities,"

was resounding among the stern old monarchs of the forest.

The first settlement within the present bounds of the county was made at St. Regis by a colony of Indians* from Caughnawaga, under Father Anthony Gordon, a Jesuit, in about the year 1760.

The first white settlement was made in the town of Chateaugay, in 1796, by Benjamin Roberts, of Ferrisburgh, Vt., and Nathan Beman, of Plattsburgh.

The latter was the youth who piloted Ethan Allen into the fort at Ticonderoga on that morning when its surrender was demanded in the name of the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Other early settlers in Chateaugay were John Allen, Samuel Haight, Lewis Ransom, etc.

Settlements in Bangor were made as early as 1806 by Benjamin Seeley, originally from Vermont, but who for several years had resided in Moira, and Joseph Plumb, originally from Middlebury, Vt. Jehial and James Barnum were also early settlers in this town.

The first settlement of Belmont was made at a comparatively recent period. Among the first settlers were the Drew family, Ashley Collins, Apollos, Wrig, John Richey, and John Orcutt.

The first settlements in Bombay were made prior to 1812. Among the pioneers were Wm. Gray, the Indian interpreter, Wm. Hogan, Joseph Hudley, James Luther, Jesse Clark, etc.

Settlement in Brandon commenced in 1820. The pioneers were Josiah Hastings, Aaron Conger, Wilson Spencer, Luther Taylor, and John Thomas.

Burke was among the first towns settled in the county. To Jehial Barnum is ascribed the honor of having been the first settler, in about 1797. He was soon followed by Noah Lee, John Allen, Azon Hawks, and Gilbert Reynolds.

The pioneers of Constable were Jonathan Hapgord and Christopher Austin, who came from Milton, Vt., and located in the northern part of the town, on Trout River, in the year 1800.

The first settlement in the town of Dickinson was made by Jesse D. and Jonathan Rice, who came from Vermont, and located on what is now known as the St. Lawrence Turnpike, in about the year 1800. Reuben Cady, Homer Wood, and Samuel Foster were also pioneers.

The first settlement in Duane was made by James Duane in 1825. The title to a large portion of the town was acquired by James Duane in 1821 He commenced improvements and erected a dwelling in 1823 or '24. Among the pioneers of Fort Covington were James and Alexander Robertson, Samuel Fletcher, Aaron McLean, Ambrose Cushman, John Hunsden, David Lynch, Robert Nutter, and Duncan Buchanan.

The first settlement in Franklin was begun by the erection of a forge and saw-mill by McLenathen & Wells, of Jay, Essex Co., in about the year 1827. This settlement was made at Franklin Falls, then known as McLenathen Falls.

Harrietstown was settled prior to 1812 by inhabitants from the adjoining counties, who located on the Northwest Bay road. One of the first settlers was Pliny Miller.

The pioneers of Malone were Enos, Nathan, and John Wood, who came from St. Albans, Vt., and located in 1802. They were soon after followed by Luther Winslow, Newell Conger, Jehial Berry, Noah Moody, Roswell Wilcox, and David and Lyman Sperry.

The first settlement in Moira was made in 1803 by Appleton Foote, agent for Gilchrist & Fowler, the proprietor of the town. Other prominent pioneers were Jonathan Lawrence and Joseph Plumb. The latter subsequently located in Bangor.

Amos Welch, from Grand Isle, Vt., and —— Harkins, Elisha Sabins, Samuel Fletcher, John Reed, Alexander McMillan, Silas Cushman, John Livingstone, Jos. and Thos. Wright, and Alric and De Albon Man, mostly from Vermont, located here in about the year 1803.

(For details of early settlements see town histories.)

* See History of Bombay.

CHAPTER LXVII.

ORGANIZATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Original Petition—Copy of the Act organizing the County—Named in Honor of Dr. Benjamin Franklin—Organization of Towns—First County Officers—Public Buildings—First Court of Common Pleas—First Court of General Sessions of the Peace—Verbatim Copy of First Court Proceedings—First Causes, Juries, Witnesses, Etc.—Crimes—Criminals—Public Executions—Franklin in 1813—Geographical, Topographical, and Geological.

ON the 14th of February, 1808, a petition was presented to the Assembly of this State by John Porter and others,

inhabitants of Clinton County, praying for the erection of a new county from Clinton, to be called *Norfolk*. The petition was referred to a committee, consisting of Joshua Foreman, of Onondaga, Elisha Arnold, of Clinton, and Amos Hall, of Allegany, Genesee, and Ontario Counties.

February 10th the committee reported the following: "That they have taken the facts set forth in said petition into consideration, and do find that the settlements in the western part of said county are so remote from the site of the courts in said county as to render their attendance extremely difficult and burthensome; that the territory of said county is sufficiently large to admit of a division, and leave to each county a territory equal to the general size of counties in this State; that the application for such provision has been generally known in the county. The committee therefore presume that the principle of such division, as well as the line of division, are well understood and agreed upon in said county; the committee also find that the town of Malone is very near central in such proposed county, between the east and west line, and from the quality of the soil in the north and south parts, the committee are of opinion that said town will be at least as far south as the centre of population in said county; the committee are therefore of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted, and that the place of holding courts in the new county ought to be established in the town of Malone; the committee have therefore prepared a bill for that purpose, and directed their chairman to ask for leave to bring in the same."

The following is a copy of the act erecting the county of Franklin, entitled,

"AN ACT *to divide the county of Clinton and for other purposes.* Passed March 11, 1808.

"*Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly:* That all that part of the county of Clinton lying west of a line beginning in the line of the said county of Clinton, between numbers six and seven of the old military township, and running from thence southerly along the east line of numbers 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the old military township aforesaid to the north line of the county of Essex, shall be and is hereby erected into a separate county by the name of Franklin, and the residue of the said county of Clinton, lying east of the aforesaid line, shall be and remain a separate county by the name of Clinton.

"*And be it further enacted:* That there shall be holden in and for the said county of Franklin a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, and that there shall be two terms of said courts in the said county in every year, to commence as follows: The first term of the said Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace shall be holden on the third Tuesday of April next, and may continue until the Saturday following, inclusive; and the second term of the said court shall commence on the second Tuesday of October next, and may continue to be holden until the Saturday following, inclusive; and the said Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace shall have the like jurisdiction, power, and authority in the said county as the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace in the other counties of this State have in their respective counties.

"*Provided:* That all suits now pending in the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions in the county of Clinton may be prosecuted to trial, judgment, and execution, as if this act had not been passed.

"*And be it further enacted:* That the said Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace be holden at the academy in the township of Malone, in and for the said county; and that the supervisors of the said county of Franklin be and are hereby authorized to raise by tax on the freeholders and inhabitants of said county the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be applied and appropriated by them to strengthen and secure one room in the said academy as a gaol for said county; and the sheriff of the county of Franklin, and other officers, civil and criminal, are hereby authorized to confine their prisoners in such room of said academy, and in the gaol of the said county of Clinton, at their election.

"*And be it further enacted:* That all those parts of the towns of Peru and Plattsburgh, lying within the county of Franklin, west of the old military townships, be annexed to the town of Harrison; that all those parts of the said towns of Peru and Plattsburgh, in the said county of Franklin, within the old military townships, be annexed to the town of Chateaugay; and that all that part of the town of Chateaugay remaining in the county of Clinton be annexed to the town of Mooers, in said county of Clinton; and the supervisors of the towns of Harrison and Chateaugay, in the county of Franklin, and of Mooers, Peru, and Plattsburgh, in the county of Clinton, shall, as soon as may be after the first Tuesday of April next, on notice for that purpose being given, meet and divide the poor and money belonging to the said towns of Peru, Plattsburgh, and Chateaugay, according to the distribution of the territory to the said towns and the last tax-list thereof.

"*And be it further enacted:* That the said county of Franklin shall be considered as part of the eastern district of this State, and until other provisions are made for that purpose, that the inspectors of election in the several towns of the said county of Franklin return the votes taken therein at any election for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, members of assembly, and representatives in Congress, to the clerk of the county of Clinton, to be by him estimated as part of the aggregate number of votes given at such election in the county of Franklin, and that the said county of Franklin be considered as part of the said district to which the county of Franklin belongs, as it respects all proceedings under the act entitled '*An act* relative to district attorneys.'"

Horatio Gates Spafford, A.M., in his "Gazetteer of New York," published in 1813, says of this county:

"There are mines of iron ore, and indications of other metals. It can hardly be necessary to say that this county received its name from the illustrious Franklin; and nothing was meant by attaching it to the least valuable county of this State, though the doctor, who always saw a meaning in everything, might be displeased with it should he appear here in his butt of wine."

March 22, 1822, township No. 11 of the old Military Tract was annexed to Essex County, and is embraced in the present town of St. Armand.

Upon the organization of Franklin County it consisted of only three civil subdivisions, as follows: Chateaugay, Constable, and Harrison (Malone).

As the population increased other civil divisions were erected, and the county now consists of the following towns:

Bangor, organized from Dickinson, June 15, 1812.

Belmont, organized from Chateaugay, March 25, 1833.

Bombay, organized from Fort Covington, March 30, 1833.

Brandon, organized from Bangor, Jan. 23, 1828.

Burke, organized from Chateaugay, April 26, 1844.

Chateaugay, organized from Champlain, Clinton Co., March 15, 1799.

Constable, organized from Harrison, March 13, 1807.

Dickinson, organized from Harrison, April 4, 1808.

Duane, organized from Malone, Jan. 24, 1828.

Fort Covington, organized from Constable, Feb. 28, 1817.

Franklin, organized from Belmont, May 20, 1836.

Harrietstown, organized from Duane, March 19, 1841.

Malone, organized from Chateaugay, March 2, 1805.

Moira, organized from Dickinson, April 15, 1828.

Westville, organized from Constable, April 25, 1829.

Brighton, organized from Duane, Nov. —, 1858.

The first officers of the county were as follows: First Judge, Ebenezer Brownson, appointed Feb. 21, 1809; Surrogate, Joshua Nichols, March 23, 1808; Clerk, James S. Allen, March 17, 1808; Sheriff, John Wood, March 17, 1808; Treasurer, Nathan Wood; District Attorney, Asa Hascall, 1818; Coroners, Ezekiel Payne, Oliver Brewster, 1808; Loan Commissioners, Asa Wheeler, John Mazuzan, Aug. 11, 1808.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Although measures were taken in 1809 for the erection of public buildings, the old academy served as court-house and jail until after the war.

In the "Assembly Journal," Feb. 20, 1809, is the following:

"That it appears by the petition that Noah Moody's dwelling-house, which stood on the rising ground, a few rods west of the bridge, in the centre of the town of Malone, in the county of Franklin, has been selected by the inhabitants of the said county for the site of their court-house and gaol; that in consequence of such selection the inhabitants of said town have bound themselves to contribute the sum of $1500 toward erecting the said court-house and gaol within two years; thus the act for the erection of said county does not designate the site, by reason whereof it may be questionable whether the payment of the said bond can be enforced; wherefore the petitioners pray that the site be designated by law."

By an act passed March 24, 1809, the location of the buildings was designated as follows:

"That the court-house and gaol in and for the county of Franklin shall be erected at the place where Noah Moody's dwelling-house stood, on the rising ground a few rods west of the bridge, in the centre of the town of Ezraville, in said county."

The site having been finally decided upon, the erection of the building was commenced in 1811 by Noah Moody, and completed in 1813. It also contained the jail. Although this building has been refitted, the Franklin County court-house of 1880 is substantially the court-house of 1811–13. It is an inexpensive wood structure. The present sheriff's residence and jail was erected in 1852. The sheriff's residence is a neat and substantial building, the material being Malone sandstone. F. Pelletier was the designer. The present clerk's office was completed in 1852.

FIRST COURTS.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of the first court proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace:

"At a Court of General Session of the Peace held in and for the County of Franklin on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1810.

"Present: Ebenezer Brownson, first Judge; Asa Wheeler, Joshua Nichols, Albon Man, Judges; Jesse Chipman, assistant Justice.

"Proclamation Made. Court Opened.

"Proclamation Made for Justices, Coroners, and other officers who have taken any Inquisitions or Recognizances, or taken any Examination or other things, that the Justices of the people may proceed thereon.

"Proclamation Made, and Grand Jury Called & Sworn. Present: Abric Man, Nathan G. Douglass, Thomas Smith, Zenas Heath, John Hawley, Warren Powers, Thomas Prichard, Aaron Parks, Apollas Lathrop, Ebenezer Berry, Jehiel Barnum, Robert Wilson, Jesse Smith, Wm. Perry, Joel Dow, John Daggett, Luther Danforth, Solomon Wyman, Enos Wood, Silas Johnson, Elisha Nichols.

"David Erwin & Barnabas Hatch not present; Ezekiel Blanchard excused.

"Proclamation made for the People to keep Silence while the Charge is Giving to the Grand Jury.

"Charge Given by Judge Man.

"*Oct.* 10*th.*—Julius C. Hubbell appointed by the Court to officiate as District attorney for the present Term & Sworn.

"*The people of the State of New York vs. James A. Mott.*

"The Respondent put to Plead, & Pleaded not Guilty.

"*Jury Sworn.*—Oliver Brewster, Russell Foot, John Barns, Aden Wood, Hiram Morse, Brownson Keeler, Ebenezer Taylor, Arunah H. Wood, Abner Whipple, Noah Smith, Joel Amsden, Israel Thayre.

"*Witnesses Sworn.*—Coddington Conger, Lemuel Chapman, David Sales, Levi Potter, Hiram Horton, Paul Thorondeck, John Mazuzan, Appleton Foot, James Powers.

"Jury Charged by Judge Man.

"*Oct.* 11*th,* 1810.—The Jury return to the Court, after being Charged by the Court, with a Verdict Not Guilty, or say upon their oath Not Guilty.

"JOEL AMSDEN, *foreman.*

"*The People of the State of New York vs. Henry S. Waterhouse.*

"The Respondent put to plead on his indictment, & Pleaded not Guilty.

"*Jury Sworn.*—Israel Thayre, Benjamin Smith, Joseph Ormsbee, Brownson Keeler, Arunah H. Wood, Abner Whipple, John Barns, Aden Wood, Hiram Morse, Ebenezer Taylor, Noah Smith, Joel Amsden.

"*Witnesses Sworn.*—Coddington Conger, David Sales, Hiram Horton, James Powers, John Wood, Appleton Foot, Paul Thorndike, Reeve Peck, John Mazuzan, Ebenezer Brownson, Harry Horton, Almon Wheeler.

"Jury Charged by Judge Wheeler.

"*October,* 1810.—The Jury return and Declare upon their oaths that the prisoner at bar is not Guilty of the Charge whereof he Stands Indicted.

"*The people of the State of New York vs. Zurr Johnson. Assault and Battery.*

"The prisoner put to plead, and pleaded not guilty.

"*Jury Sworn.*—Nathaniel Blanchard, David Whipple, Sebus Fairman, Wheeler Sieley, Asa Wheeler, Jun., Isaac Bigelow, Russel Foot, David Sperry, Elijah Barnum, Joseph Jones, David M. Sanford, Anthony Sprague.

"*Witnesses Sworn.*—Betsy Johnson, Appleton Foot.

"The Jury Charged by Judge Brownson.

"The Jury return and declare upon their oaths that the Prisoner at the bar is not Guilty of the Charge Whereof he Stands Indicted.

"The Court Order Joseph Plumb to pay five Dollars fine for not attending as a Juror.

"*Oct.* 13, 1810.—The Court order the Clerk to draw orders on the Treasurer of the County of Franklin to the following Persons, viz.:

"To John Mazuzan, Esqr	$9.00
"to Reeve Peck, Constable	12.95
"to Lemuel Chapman, Const	13.48
"to Coddington Conger, witness	10.00

"Which Orders are given this 13th day of Oct., 1810.

"At a Court of Common Pleas held in and for the County of Franklin, on the Ninth day of October, 1810.

"Present: Ebenezer Brownson, first Judge; Asa Wheeler, Joshua Nichols, Albon Man, Judges.

"Proclamation Made, and Court Opened.

"*Oct.* 10.—Cause Called of

"*Abel Davenport vs. Thomas Delano.* Issue Joined. Action of Trover.

"*Jury Drawn & Sworn.*—Aden Wood, Isaac Bigelow, Abner Whipple, Joseph Ormsbee, Russell Foot, Benjamin Smith, Arunah H. Wood, Ebenezer Taylor, Israel Thayre, Joel Amsden, Oliver Brewster, John Barns, Standing Jurors.

"*Witnesses Sworn.*—Luther Danforth, David Danforth.

"Isaac Fairchild, the Constable Who was Sworn to take Charge of the Jury in the above Cause.

"*Malone, Oct.* 10*th,* 1810.—The Jury find for the Plaintiff to Recover one hundred & thirty-three Dollars and fifty-seven cents, together with six cents Cost.

"JOEL AMSDEN, *foreman.*

"2d Cause, viz.:

"*Jonathan Hall vs. Stephen Cook.* Tresspass on the Case.

"*Standing Jury.*—David Sperry, Hiram Morse, Elijah Barnum, Noah Smith.

"*Tallies Men.*—Harry S. House, Benjamin Seley, Jonathan Hapgood, Joseph Cary, Jehiel Barnum, Jnr., Jonah Spencer, Joel Griffin, Nathaniel Blanchard.

"*Witnesses Sworn.*—Jonathan Bellows, Phinehas Jones, Joseph Jones, Luther Danforth, Joshua Nichols, Samuel Chase, Solomon Cook, Nathan G. Douglass, Samuel Roberts, & two other Witnesses sworn, viz., Benjamin Randal, Jehiel Barnum, Junr.

"Isaac Fairchild, the Constable who is Sworn to take Charge of the Jury in this Cause.

"*Malone, Oct. 10th,* 1810.—The Jury find for the Defendant six cents Cost.

"NATHANIEL BLANCHARD, *foreman.*

"*Asel Rising, Harvy Bell, & Stoughton Dickinson vs. Enan Clark.*

"*Jurors Drawn.*—Arunah H. Wood, Israel Thayer, David Sperry, Russell Foott, Aglin Wood, Joseph Ormsbee, Ebenezer Taylor, Hiram Morse, Elijah Barnum, Abner Whipple, Brownson Keeler, Benjamin Smith.

"*Thomas Dellano vs. John Sprout.*

"Parties Called. Def't Defaulted.

"*Jury Sworn.*—Ebenezer Taylor, Isaac Bigelow, Arunah H. Wood, Aden Wood, Joel Amsden, Brownson Keeler, John Barns, Abner Whipple, Russel Foot, Joseph Ormsbee, Noah Smith, Hiram Morse.

"*Witnesses Sworn.*—Guilbert Wright, John Wood, David Danford.

"Jury Charged by Judge Nichols.

"The Jurors find for the Plaintiff to recover three hundred Eighty-five Dollars & fifty-seven Cents & nine mills Damages and six cents Cost.

"JOHN BARNS, *foreman.*

"*Asel Rising, Harvy Bell, & Stoughton Dickinson vs. Enan Clark.*

"Declaration & Special plea in Bar. Demurrer & Rejoinder in Demurrer.

"At a Court of Common Pleas held in and for the county of Franklin, on the 29th day of January, 1811.

"Present: Ebenezer Brownson, Chief Justice; Asa Wheeler, Joshua Nichols, Albon Man, Judges.

"Proclamation Made, & Court Opened, and

"Adjourned to the House of Appleton Foot.

"JOHN PALMER OATH.

"I, John Palmer, do swear that I will truly and honestly demean myself in the practice of an Attorney and counseller of this Court, according to the best of my knowledge and Ability.

"JOHN PALMER.

"PALMER CLEVELAND, ATT'Y.

"I, Palmer Cleveland, do swear that I will truly and honestly demean myself in the practice of an Attorney and counsellor of this court, according to the best of my knowledge & ability.

"PALMER CLEVELAND.

"Palmer Cleveland & John Palmer having each of them been separately admitted by this court as an attorney and counsellor of this court of Common Pleas of the County of Franklin, and having also separately taken & subscribed the oath administered in such cases, ordered that they each of them be admited to practice as an Attorney & Counselor of this same court.

"CAUSES CALLED UP.

"1ST CAUSE.—*Benjamin Seeley ads. Williams Pierson.*

"Mr. Russell on behalf of the deft. moved to set aside the default incurred in not pleading on an afft. of meritts.

"Ordered by the Court that the default be set aside on payment of costs, pleading issue ably instanter & taking short notice of trial.

"2D CAUSE.—*Jonathan Hall ads. Henry Hodges & John L. Fuller.*

"Mr. Russell on behalf of the Deft. moved that the Deft. be discharged from imprisonment.

"*difered.*

"This day, to wit, this 2nd Day of Feb'y, 1811, the Court now here is sattisfyed that the said Jno. Hall hath complyed with the reqisitions of the Act entitled an Act for the relief of Debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, do therefore appoint John H. Russell assignee to all the property contained in the Inventory of said Hall, except the bed and beding and all the wearing apparel, and further order his release.

"The Court have ordered a suspension of their Rule for the admission of Attorneys and Councellors in the admission of Almon Wheeler as an Attorney an Counsellor, not makeing this a precedent for any future admission.

"ALMON WHEELER OATH.

"I, Almon Wheeler, do swear that I will truly and honestly demean myself in the practice of an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court according to the best of my knowledge and ability.

"ALMON WHEELER.

"Almon Wheeler haveing been admitted by this Court as an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, and also haveing taken and subscribed the Oath administrated in such case, ordered that he be admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

"3D CAUSE.—*William Pierson vs. Benjamin Seeley.*

"Action assumpsit. Plea general issue.

"*Jurors drawn & sworn.*—Stephen Bailey, John Lewis, Emmet Wilcox, Martin Finney, Cone Andrus, Thomas Smith, Solomon Wyman, Samuel Peck, Reuben Allen, Samuel Foster, Simion Reed, Isaiah Tilden.

"M. Russell, Atty. for Plff., moved for non suit.

"Non suited.

"*Lo Gruyer vs. Evetus M. Hitchcock.* Action Trespass, Assault, & Battery.

"*Jurors drawn.*—Thomas Smith, Reuben Allen, Thomas Spencer, Martin Finney, Simeon Reed, Cornelius Erwin, Roswill Wilcox, Ralph Shepard, Samuel Peck, Timothy Brownson, John Lewis, Cone Andrus.

"*Witnesses Sworn.*—Eleazer Crawford, Jona. Hall, Allevirk Man, Joseph Griffin, Solomon Wyman.

"Reeve Peck, Constable, Sworn to take charge of this Jury.

"*Malone, 31st January,* 1811.—The Jury find for the Defendant six Cents Costs.

"CONE ANDRUS, *Foreman.*

"*Asel Rising, Harvey Bell, & Stoughton Dickinson v. Enan Clark.*—Declaration on Sp. Assmt. in Asst. Plea, former recovery for same cause. Demurrer rejoinder.

"Deferred Judgment on the demurrer in the above cause.

"*Nathan Wood vs. Ezekiel Pain.*

"Action, Trespass on the Case. Special Plea in Bar. Genl. Replication.

"*Jurors drawn.*—Roswell Wilcox, Eleazar Barnum, Cone Andrus, John Lewis, Saml. Foster, Ira Smith, Isaiah Tilden, Saml. Peck, Thos. Spencer, Reuben Allen, Ralph Shepard, Timothy Brownson.

"*Witness Sworn.*—John H. Russell.

"The Jury find for the Plaintiff two hundred and seventy-three Dollars and thirty-three cents Damages & six cents cost.

"CONE ANDRUS, *foreman.*

"*Timothy Parker vs. Shepherd Darnford.*—Action, Tresspass. Spl. Plea in Bar of Replication.

"*Jurors drawn.*—Cornelius Erwin, Thomas Spencer, Samuel Peck, Reuben Allen, Stephen Bailey, John Lewis, Eleazar Barnum, Roswell Wilcox, Simeon Reed, Cone Andrus, Isaiah Tilden, Martin Finney.

"Reeve Peck, Constable, sworn to take charge of the Jury.

"*Witnesses Sworn.*—Allen Danford, Sullivan Ellsworth, Elias Wilbur, David Danford, Isaac Parker, Jr., Isaac Parker, Lovira Parker, Randall Parker, Barza. Aims.

"Verdict of the jury is forty-five Dollars and twenty-five cents damages & six cents costs.

"CONE ANDRUS, *foreman.*

"*Timothy Parker vs. Sullivan Ellsworth.*—Tresspass Quam Clausam Fridget.

"Plea in Bar that the Deft. was Servant to T. P. who had a right to enter.

"*Standing Jury.*—Solomon Wyman, Ira Smith, Benjamin Seeley, Timothy Brownson, Ralph Shepard, Samuel Foster, Thomas Smith.

"*Tallies sworn.*—Samuel Loomis, Naham Whipple, Elihu Thomas, Francis L. Harison, Elijah Stevens.

"*Witnesses Sworn.*—Stephen Randall, Orange Ellsworth, Elias Wilbur, Reuben Tucker, Isaac Parker, Isaac Parker, Jr., Lovira Parker.

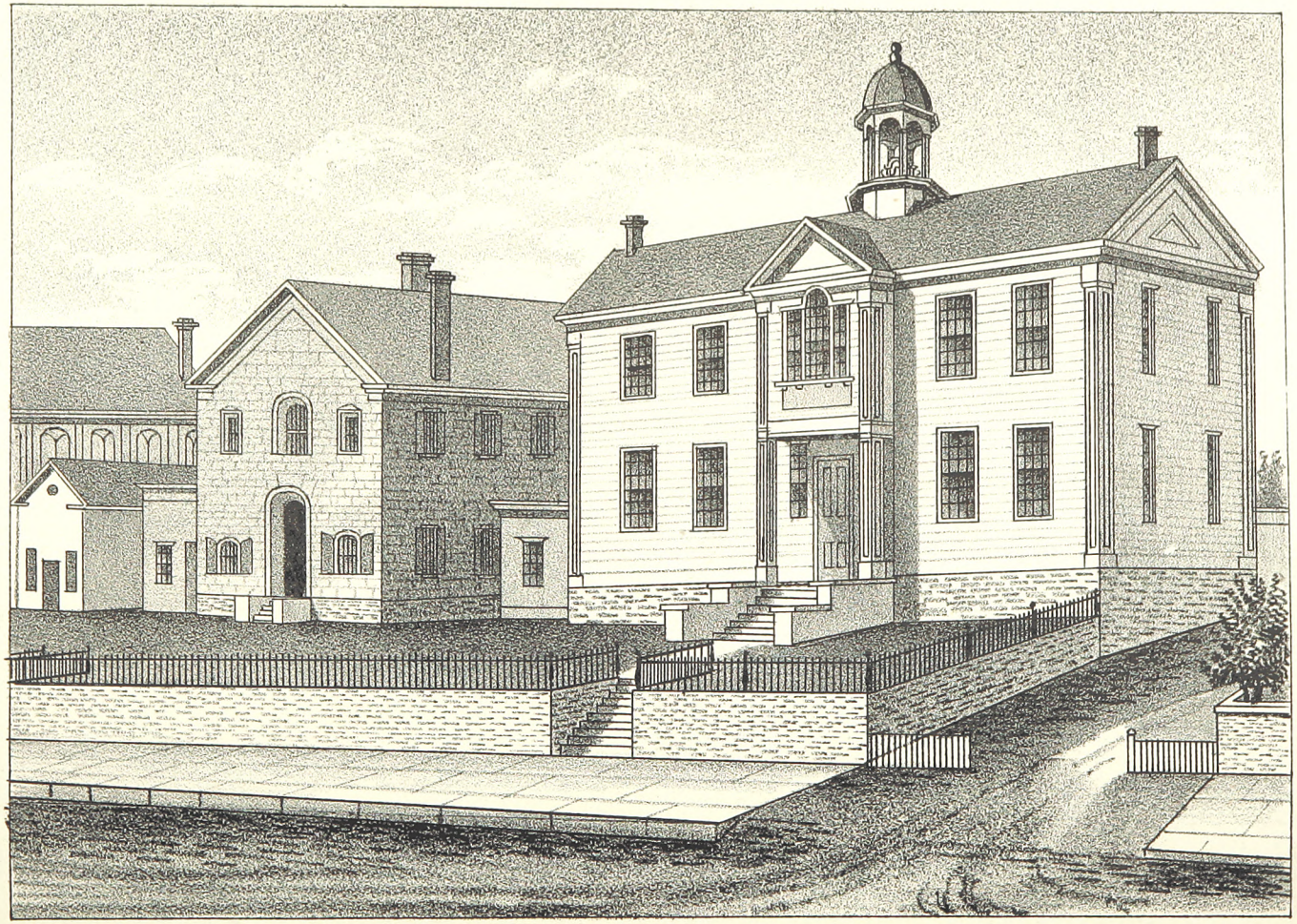
"Samuel Chapman, Constable, sworn to take charge of the jury.

"The Jury find a Verdict for the Defendant of six cents costs.

"TIMOTHY BROWNSON, *foreman.*

"*Samuel Wead vs. David Livingston.*—Trespass on the Case.

"*Jurors drawn.*—Cornelius Erwin, Timothy Brownson, Isaiah Til-



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den, John Lewis, Stephen Baily, Roswell Wilcox, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Smith, Benj. Seeley, Eleazar Barnum, Samuel Foster, Cone Andrus.

"*Witness sworn.*—John H. Russell.

"The Jury render a Verdict for Plaintiff of two Hundred and ninty-three Dollars and eighty-seven Cents damages & six Cents Costs.

"THOMAS SMITH, *foreman.*

"*Timothy Parker vs. Allen Danford.*

"Judgment, Non suit as in Case of Plaintiff's not proceeding to trial according to Notice.

"*Timothy Parker vs. Alpheus Ellsworth.*

"Judgment, Non suit as in Case of Plaintiff's not proceeding to trial according to Notice.

"*John Pettit & Ashbel Sanford vs. Samuel Hatch.*

"*Witness sworn.*—John Benson, Martin Finney, Barnabas Hatch.

"This day, to wit, this 2nd day of February, 1811, the court now here is satisfyed that the said Samuel Hatch hath complied with the reqisition of the Act entitled an Act for the relief of Debtors with respect to imprisonment of their persons, do therefore appoint David Jones, assignee to the property contained in the enventory of said Hatch, excepting the wearing apparel; and the Court further order his release."

CRIMES, CRIMINALS, AND EXECUTIONS.

The annals of Franklin County are blackened by no less than five established murders, while there is a probability amounting to almost a certainty of two others, the perpetrators of which have never been discovered. These have resulted in five trials, a conviction for some degree of murder having been secured in each of them, while in one of the others the offender entered a plea of manslaughter in the first degree. Not even an arrest has ever been made for the other two.

The Videto Murder.—The first of these crimes was committed by Stephen Videto, in Fort Covington, Feb. 2, 1825, the victim being Mrs. Fanny Mosely, otherwise known as Fanny Pattee. The circumstances were briefly these: Mrs. Mosely was a young woman, whose parents resided at Hawkesbury, province of Ontario. In 1819 she married a worthless schoolmaster, who, after taking her to Fort Covington and obtaining her property, left her penniless and destitute. She became a tailoress, and acquired a farm and a considerable sum of money. In 1824 she went to Videto's to board, and an attachment grew up between her and her murderer, which was to have resulted in marriage. But from motives unknown Videto repented of his engagement, and it is believed attempted to poison her, though that was not susceptible of proof. A few days before the tragedy Videto claimed to have seen Indians lurking about the house, and professed a fear that they meant to take his life. He procured arms, which he kept loaded in his room,—which room was occupied not only by himself, but by his brother, sister, and Mrs. Mosely also,—and the night of the latter's death, they being alone in the room, he claimed to have sat on his bed, gun in hand, expecting to be attacked, when he heard the smashing of glass at the window next her bed, followed immediately by the report of a rifle. He said that he at once fired out of the window, but without effect. The ball that caused her death entered at her back, near the spine, a little above the left hip, and passed out near the left breast. The trial began at Malone on Thursday, July 6, 1825, and was concluded on the following Tuesday. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, and established that the glass from the broken window had fallen outward,—so that it must have been broken from within; that the foot-prints found outside the house were probably made by Videto himself to strengthen his assertion that it was a murder by Indians; and that after carefully screening the windows of the room, to preclude any possibility of discovery, he himself fired the fatal shot, the course of the ball indicating that the shot could not have been fired from without. The jury were out but fifteen minutes, and agreed upon a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on the 20th of August following, and the execution took place on that day in a field a short distance east of this village. Videto's last words were that he was innocent, and the paper on which had been written this declaration was held in his hand as he was launched into eternity as his protest that his death was not deserved. Even after the drop fell he changed this paper from his left to his right hand, and waved it to the multitude who had gathered to witness his death.

The Pierce Parricide.—The second was the murder of Oliver Pierce, of Moira, by his son, William Pierce, and occurred Jan. 10, 1838. The two were working together in the woods, when an altercation arose between them as to whether the son might attend some entertainment that evening, and in a paroxysm of rage the young man struck the father with an axe, inflicting injuries from which he died a day or two later. He was arrested, indicted, and tried, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to be hung. Governor Seward, however, commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and the parricide is now in Auburn prison, a demented man. He was about twenty years of age at the time of the commission of his crime.

Ira Sherwin.—The third was the killing of Justin Bells of Brasher Falls, by Ira Sherwin, of Malone, in the wood, near Owl's Head Pond, Belmont, Nov. 2, 1851. Bell was in the habit of going to the woods every fall to trap and hunt, and while there this year Sherwin came to his shanty, having left the village to escape arrest on a warrant in the hands of the sheriff. The next day he came to the clearing and told that he had accidentally killed Mr. Bell while trying to discharge his gun, so that he might reload it to go out night-hunting. Parties at once visited the scene, and found Mr. Bell lying dead in his bunk, the ball having entered below the left eye and passed entirely through the head. It is believed that he must have been asleep when shot, and the nature of the wound showed that it could not have been inflicted as Sherwin had said it was. The only possible object of the crime was to obtain a few mink- and fox-skins Mr. Bell had in his possession, which had been taken only a few rods and there secreted. Sherwin was arrested, indicted, and tried in July, 1852. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hung in the following September, but the Governor afterwards commuted it to imprisonment for life. He is still at Dannemora.

Bickford's and Cook's Crime.—The fourth was the killing of John B. Secor, of New Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., on the Hopkinton and Port Kent turnpike, in the town of Franklin, on the 6th of June, 1853, by James M. Bickford, of Dickinson. Secor, with a companion named Wright Van Tassel, had been buying horses in this section, and the two were on their way home, each riding a horse and leading two others. Suddenly a rifle was discharged

from the roadside about four rods ahead of them, and Secor fell dead from his horse. Immediately a young man stepped into sight, Van Tassel addressed him, but receiving no reply, turned and rode rapidly back to Duane and gave the alarm. On returning to the scene the body was found to have been robbed, and after twenty-four hours' pursuit James M. Bickford and Thomas Cook were apprehended at Burke. Van Tassel identified the former as the man he saw immediately after the shot was fired, and also identified a watch and pocket-book (containing $371), found near where Bickford stood when arrested, as the property of Secor. The trial was concluded July 29, 1854, a verdict of guilty being rendered, and the prisoner sentenced to be hanged September 22d. Cook was arraigned the same day, and desired to plead guilty, but because of his youth the court preferred that there should be a trial, which resulted the same as Bickford's, with the same sentence, which was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. He has since been pardoned, and is at present a resident of this county. Bickford also made confession before his execution.

The Meacham Tragedy.—Henry Meacham, of Dickinson, having learned that his wife was unfaithful, separated from her, and after repeated threats, vainly sought the life of her supposed paramour. Jan. 6, 1865, he went to the house where his wife was living, and entering the room, where she was trying to get their infant child asleep, shot her through the heart and cut her throat. He then shot himself through the brain, and when the people arrived, who had been summoned by the wife's mother, both husband and wife were lying on the floor dead. The infant child was with them, seeking to draw from the lifeless breast the nourishment it had there been accustomed to find. The woman was the sister of Cook whose crimes are above detailed.

John Dillon.—The fifth was the murder of Hugh Collins, Sr., of Franklin, by his son-in-law, John Dillon, on the 9th of April, 1877. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to hard labor at Dannemora for the period of eight years and four months. The "short time" that good behavior will give him will leave him a free man about July, 1883.

The Barber Murder.—On the 23d of August, 1877, at midday, there came to the humble home of Stephen Barber, in Belmont, a bronzed and ill-visaged tramp, requesting the purchase from him of a coat and vest. His pitiable story and perhaps the bargain he offered effected his purpose, and for his dinner and $2 in money the clothes were bought, Mr. Barber exhibiting about $30 as he made the payment. Before the tramp departed food was kindly given him lest he should become hungry on his way. Three days later, at midnight, this man returned, and entering by the window, stole to the bedside of his benefactor, and fired shot after shot at him and his wife. Then securing what money his victim had, he started on his flight. Mr. Barber died; Mrs. Barber was left alive to give the alarm that resulted in the murderer's apprehension and to give on the trial the evidence to secure his conviction. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. He was executed at Malone, Feb. 1, 1878.

The Seabury and Barr Tragedies.—The two suspected murders are those of George H. Seabury, of Chateaugay, at Malone, on May 24, 1867, and of George Barr, of North Lawrence, also at Malone, on Sept. 28, 1870. The former is thought to have been in the employ of the British government, to keep it informed of the plans and movements of the Fenians, and, being detected, to have been put out of the way by some of the members of the organization. He was found dead on Main Street, at an early hour in the morning, a contusion on the side of his head and a pistol-ball through his heart. The doctors testified at the inquest that death must have supervened from such a wound in thirty seconds at the longest. Mr. Barr had been in Malone attending the fair, and was last seen alive as he left the Hogle House, at ten o'clock in the evening, to take the train. His body was discovered two days later in the river below the Main Street bridge, and all the probabilities pointed to foul play. The *post-mortem* examination showed that he had received a blow upon the head, had been garroted, and his pockets rifled, his coat being torn as if there had been a struggle. The conjecture was that after leaving the hotel he had been induced to change his mind about returning home that night, and that at a later hour he was murdered, robbed, and thrown over the bridge. Even suspicion has been unable to point its finger at any individual as guilty of this crime.

FRANKLIN IN 1813.

The following reference to Franklin County is taken from "Spafford's Gazetteer," published in 1813:

"Franklin County was erected from Clinton County in 1808. It is bounded north by Canada, or latitude 45° north, east by Clinton and a small angle of Essex County, south by Essex and a small part of Montgomery County, west by St. Lawrence County and a small angle on the St. Lawrence River. The west line is sixty miles in length; the greatest width thirty-one miles. The area fifteen hundred and six miles, or 963,840 acres, situated between 44° 5′ and 45° north latitude, 06′ east or 44′ west longitude from New York.

"The centre of Franklin County lies 142 miles nearly north from Albany, fifty-seven a little south of east from Ogdensburgh, and forty-two miles nearly west from Plattsburgh, measured in right lines. The high northern latitude sufficiently indicates the rigors of the climate. In the southwestern part are lofty ridges of the Peru Mountains, but of all the rest a large portion is rather level than hilly. The small streams are very numerous, and there are a number of small lakes or ponds. Salmon Creek runs northward into the province of Canada, entering the St. Lawrence a few miles north of the territorial line. The St. Regis Creek and the Rusket River receive their principal sources from Franklin County. The Chateaugay runs into Canada; and Franklin affords some water to Chazy and Saranac Creeks, of Lake Champlain. The soil and surface are capable of rendering it a pretty good farming country, but at present the population is too inconsiderable for much detail of products or improvements. There are mines of iron ore, and indications of other metals. It can hardly be necessary to say that this county received its name from the illustrious Franklin, and nothing was meant by attaching it to the least valuable county of this State, though the doctor, who always saw a meaning in everything, might be displeased with it should he appear here in his butt of wine. Franklin with Clinton County send one member to the House of Assembly."

GEOGRAPHICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL.

Franklin County is located in the northeastern part of New York, and is bounded as follows: On the north by the Province of Quebec, Canada; on the east by Clinton and Essex Counties; on the south by Essex and Hamilton; and on the west by St. Lawrence County. Its county-seat is

Malone, located in the northern part, on the Salmon River and Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad.

Franklin County contains an area of 1718 square miles, and is centrally distant 130 miles from Albany.

The surface of Franklin presents a varied feature of plain and bold outlines of irregular hills and deep valleys. In the north it is mostly level, in the centre hilly, and in the southern part extends into the Adirondack region.*

There are numerous high peaks in this region, the highest elevation being Mount Seward, which is 5100 feet above the tide. The valleys of the southern part of the county and the plateau of the central have an elevation of about 1600 feet above tide.

The county is drained chiefly by Chateaugay, Trout, Salmon, Little Salmon, Deer, St. Regis, and Racket Rivers, tributaries of the St. Lawrence. The Saranac flows through the southeastern part.

In the Adirondack wilderness are numerous lakes, the general elevation of which is about 1600 feet above tide. The principal of these are Loon, Meacham, St. Regis, Upper and Lower Saranac, Round, Tupper, and Raquette. There are also innumerable small ponds in this vicinity.

The northwest corner of the county, including Bombay, Fort Covington, Westville, and portions of Constable and Moira, is underlaid by calciferous sandstone, the soil being generally a heavy clay.

South of this region is a belt eight miles wide, underlaid by Potsdam sandstone. Gneiss is the underlying rock in the central and southern portions of the county. In the eastern part of the county, in the town of Belmont, are valuable iron-mines.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Vice-President—Congressmen—Senatorial—Members of Assembly—Judiciary—First Judges—County Judges—Surrogates—District Attorneys—Sheriffs—County Clerks—County Treasurers—School Commissioners—Delegates to Constitutional Convention—Presidential Electors.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

William A. Wheeler, Malone, 1876.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

From 1812 to 1822 Franklin County, with Washington, Clinton, Essex, and Warren (1813), constituted the Twelfth Congressional District; from 1822 to 1832, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, and Warren constituted the Nineteenth District; from 1832 to 1842, St. Lawrence and Franklin constituted the Fourteenth; from 1842 to 1851, Franklin, Warren, Clinton, and a part of Hamilton constituted the Fifteenth; from 1851 to 1862, Clinton, Essex, and Franklin constituted the Sixteenth; from 1862 to 1873, St. Lawrence and Franklin constituted the Seventeenth; and from 1873 to the present time, the same counties have constituted the Eighteenth District.

The following have been the representatives from 1812 to the present time:

13th Congress, 1813, Zebulón R. Shepherd, Washington County.
14th " 1815, John Savage, Washington County.
15th " 1817, John Palmer, Clinton County.
16th " 1819, Ezra C. Gross, Essex County.
17th " 1821, Nathaniel Pitcher, Washington County.
18th " 1823, John Richards, Warren County.
19th " 1825, Henry H. Rose, Essex County.
20th " 1827, Richard Keese, Essex County.
21st " 1829, Isaac Finch, Essex County.
22d " 1831, Wm. Hogan, Franklin County.
23d " 1833, Ransom H. Gillette, St. Lawrence County.
24th " 1835, Ransom H. Gillette, St. Lawrence County.
25th " 1837, James B. Spencer, Franklin County.
26th " 1839, John Fine, St. Lawrence County.
27th " 1841, Henry Van Rensselaer, St. Lawrence County.
28th " 1843, Lemuel Stetson, Clinton County.
29th " 1845, Joseph Russell, Warren County.
30th " 1847, Sidney Lawrence, Franklin County.
31st " 1849, John R. Thurman, Warren County.
32d " 1851, Joseph Russell, Warren County.
33d " 1853, George A. Simmons, Essex County.
34th " 1855, George A. Simmons, Essex County.
35th " 1857, George W. Palmer, Clinton County.
36th " 1859, George W. Palmer, Clinton County.
37th " 1861, William A. Wheeler, Franklin County.
38th " 1863, Calvin T. Hulburd, St. Lawrence County.
39th " 1865, Calvin T. Hulburd, St. Lawrence County.
40th " 1867, Calvin T. Hulburd, St. Lawrence County.
41st " 1869, William A. Wheeler, Franklin County.
42d " 1871, William A. Wheeler, Franklin County.
43d " 1873, William A. Wheeler, Franklin County.
44th " 1875, William A. Wheeler, Franklin County.
45th " 1877, William A. Wheeler, Franklin County.
46th " 1879, Amaziah B. James, St. Lawrence County.

SENATORIAL.

Under the first constitution the State was divided into four senatorial districts, called Southern, Middle, Eastern, and Western, and upon the organization of Franklin County it constituted a portion of the Eastern District. Under the second constitution (1821) the districts were numbered, and Franklin was embraced in the Fourth.

Under the constitution of 1846, Franklin and St. Lawrence constituted the Fifteenth District; under act April 13, 1857, the same counties were organized as the Seventeenth District, and have so remained to the present time.

The senators from Franklin have been as follows:

Sidney Lawrence, 1843–44; William A. Wheeler, 1858–59; Albert Hobbs, 1864–65; and Wells S. Dickinson, in 1872–74.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly of the State of New York consists of 128 members, and is elected annually. Franklin County was represented with Clinton until 1823, when it was formed into a single Assembly District, and has so remained to the present time. The following is a list of the members from 1802 to 1880:†

1802, William Bailey; 1803–4, Peter Sailly; 1805, Benjamin Mooers; 1806, William Bailey; 1807, Nathaniel Platt; 1808, Elisha Arnold; 1809, Kinner Newcomb; 1810–12, Gates Hoit; 1813–14, Allen R. Moore; 1815, Robert Platt; 1816–17, Benjamin Mooers; 1818, Gates Hoit; 1819, E. Brownson; 1820–21, Platt Newcomb; 1822, Abijah North; 1823, William Hogan; 1824, George B. R. Gove; 1825–26, Asa Hascall; 1827, James Campbell; 1828–30, Luther Bradish; 1831–32, James B. Spencer; 1833–34, Jabez Parkhurst; 1835, Asa Hascall; 1836–38, Luther Bradish; 1839,

* See chapter on the Adirondack Region, elsewhere in this work.

† From the organization of the county until 1823 all the members of Assembly were from Clinton County.

Asa Hascall; 1840–41, John S. Eldridge; 1842, Thomas R. Powell; 1843, Jos. H. Jackson; 1844, Francis D. Flanders; 1845, Hiram Horton; 1846, Sidney Lawrence; 1847, Jos. R. Flanders; 1848, E. L. Winslow; 1849, George B. R. Gove; 1850–51, William A. Wheeler; 1852–53, D. W. Lawrence; 1854, Andrew F. Ferguson; 1855, Edward Fitch; 1856, Albert Hobbs; 1857, George Mott; 1858, Charles Russell; 1859, M. L. Parlin; 1860, Wells S. Dickinson; 1861, William Andrus; 1862–64, Albert Andrus; 1865–67, James W. Kimball; 1868–69, E. F. Sargent; 1870–72, James H. Pierce; 1873–75, John P. Badger; 1876–78, John I. Gilbert; 1879–80, William D. Brennan.

JUDICIARY.

The court of Common Pleas was continued from the colonial period to 1847, and the number of judges and associate judges differed greatly in the several counties until 1818, when the office of associate judge was abolished and the judges limited to five, including the first judge.

The following is a list of the first judges:

FIRST JUDGES.

Ebenezer Brownson, Feb. 21, 1809; George H. Harrison, April 7, 1814; Joshua Nichols, March 28, 1815; Albon Man, July 8, 1816; Hiram Horton, Nov. 10, 1820; Ebenezer Brownson, Jan. 31, 1823; Benjamin Clark, March 19, 1825; William Hogan, March 25, 1829; Roswell Bates, April 1, 1837; Henry B. Smith, July 24, 1843.

COUNTY JUDGES.*

The following is a list of county judges from 1847 to the present time:

Joseph R. Flanders, June, 1847; John Hutton, November, 1851; George S. Adams, November, 1855; Henry A. Paddock, November, 1859; Albert Hobbs, November, 1867; Horace A. Taylor, 1877.

SURROGATES.

Surrogates under the first constitution were appointed for an unlimited period by the council of appointment, and an appeal lay from their decisions to the judge of the court of Probate of the State. Under the second constitution they were appointed by the Governor and Senate for four years, and appeals lay from their decisions to the chancellor. Under the constitution of 1846 the office was abolished except in counties where the population exceeds 40,000, and the duties were devolved upon the county judge. The following is the list, with dates of appointment:

Joshua Nichols, March 23, 1808; Albon Man, April 7, 1814; Ebenezer Brownson, July 8, 1816; James B. Spencer, April 16, 1828; Sidney Lawrence, Nov. 14, 1837; Martin L. Parlin, March 31, 1843.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

This office was created April 4, 1801, and in 1818 each county was constituted a separate district. It was filled by appointment by the court of General Sessions prior to 1846; since that time it has been elective. Term of office four years. The following is the list, with dates of appointment or election:

Asa Hascall, June 13, 1818; Joseph H. Jackson, 1841; Asa Hascall, 1843; William A. Wheeler, June, 1847; A. B. Parmelee,† April 12, 1850; Henry A. Paddock, November, 1853; Walter H. Payne, November, 1856; Albon Man, November, 1859; Horace A. Taylor, November, 1862; Samuel A. Beman, November, 1868; John P. Badger, November, 1877.

* In this county the county judge also acts as surrogate.

† Appointed *vice* Wheeler, resigned.

SHERIFFS.

Under the first constitution sheriffs were appointed annually by the council of appointment, and no person could hold the office for more than four successive years. Since 1821 they have been elected for a term of three years, and are ineligible for the next succeeding term. The following is the list, with dates of appointment or election:

John Wood, March 17, 1808; Lemuel Chapman, Feb. 26, 1812; Zerubabel Curtis, April 5, 1814; James Campbell, Feb. 28, 1815; John Wood, March 19, 1818; John Mitchell, Feb. 25, 1822; John Mitchell, November, 1822; Reeve Peck, November, 1825; John Backus, November, 1828; Oren Lawrence, November, 1830; Aaron Beman, November, 1833; Guy Meigs, November, 1836; William Andrus, November, 1839; Loyal C. Lathrop, November, 1842; Benjamin W. Clark, November, 1845; Rufus R. Stephens, November, 1848; James C. Deake, November, 1851; James C. Sawyer, November, 1854; George H. Stephens, November, 1857; Daniel F. Soper, November, 1860; George G. Gurley, November, 1863; Robert A. Delong, November, 1866; William H. Hyde, November, 1869; Robert A. De Long, November, 1872; James A. Stockwell, 1875–78; L. J. Folsom, 1879.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1821, county clerks were appointed. Since that time the office has been elective,—term, three years. The following is the list, with dates of appointment or election:

James S. Allen, March 17, 1808; Gates Hoit, Feb. 21, 1809; Gates Hoit, March 3, 1813; Asa Wheeler, Feb. 28, 1815; Ebenezer Browson, March 20, 1821; Asa Wheeler, November, 1822; George B. R. Gove, November, 1825; Abel Wilson, November, 1828; Samuel S. Clark, November, 1831; Uriah D. Meeker, November, 1834; Lauriston Amsden, November, 1843; Henry S. Webster, November, 1846; S. C. F. Thorndike, November, 1849; Francis D. Flanders, November, 1852; Edward S. Whitney, November, 1855; Uriah D. Mecker,‡ June, 1861; Claudius Hutchins, November, 1861; William W. Paddock, November, 1867; A. W. Merrick, November, 1873; George W. Dustin, November, 1879.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

County treasurers are elected, under the constitution of 1846, for a term of three years. They were formerly appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The following is the list, with dates of appointment or election:

Hiram Horton, Dec. 5, 1810; Jacob Wead, June 12, 1821; Samuel C. Wead, April 24, 1843; S. S. Clark, Dec. 4, 1843; Samuel C. Wead, November, 1848; William W. King, November, 1851; Samuel M. Wead, November, 1854; Benjamin S. W. Clark, November, 1857; William G. Dickinson, November, 1860; William D. Brennan,§ November, 1866; Daniel H. Stanton, November, 1875.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Under act of the Legislature of April 17, 1843, the Board of Supervisors was directed to appoint county superintendents of common schools. The office was abolished in 1847, and in 1856 the office of school commissioner was created. The first election under the act was held in November, 1856,—term of office, three years. The following is the list:

D. H. Stevens, appointed November 12, 1841; E. L. Winslow, appointed November, 1845; De Witt C. Backus,‖ appointed Novem-

‡ Appointed *vice* Whitney.

§ Re-elected each subsequent term.

‖ The office of superintendent was abolished before he entered upon his duties.

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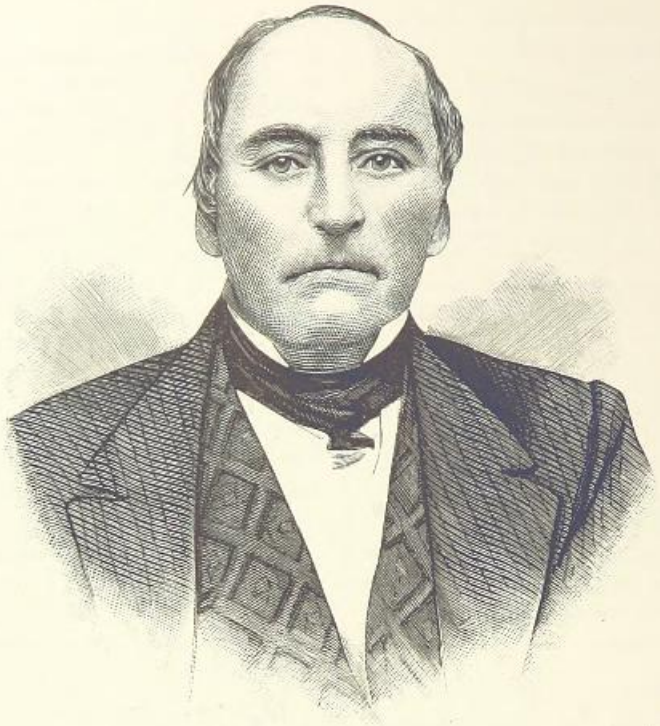


Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

J. Hutton

JOHN HUTTON was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in September, 1809. He came to this country with his parents in 1821, and settled in Upper Canada. He was educated at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, and subsequently became a teacher in that institution, and was the tutor of Henry J. Raymond, founder of the *New York Times*, and of Alexander Mann. Mr. Raymond and Judge Hutton formed a warm friendship, which continued through life. After leaving college he commenced the study of the law, at Malone, in the office of Asa Hascall.

After his admission to the bar he formed a copartnership for the practice of his profession with the late Joseph H. Jackson. He was also subsequently a partner with W. P. Cantwell, Esq., and later with the late Col. Wead. Mr. Hutton was chief engineer of the survey for the Northern Railroad.

In 1840 he united in marriage with Lydia Furness, a native of Malone, and their family consisted of the following: Mary I. Pease, deceased; Helen H. Webster and Sarah J. Chesley, residents of Malone; Warren J., residing at Tuscarora, Nevada; and Carrie V., deceased.

Judge Hutton was widely known as an able lawyer, a versatile and accomplished scholar, and an energetic and successful business man. He filled the office of county judge from 1851 to 1856, during which his sound judgment, fearless independence, and close attention to his official duties commanded the respect of the entire community. He manifested a decided interest in educational matters, and devoted much attention to the welfare of the academy and schools, and was long connected with the board of trustees.

Politically he was a Whig, and subsequently a Democrat. He was a conservative and a national man, and his sympathies were strongly enlisted in behalf of the government in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion and maintain the Union.

He died April 1, 1862.

ber, 1847; Roswell P. Wilson, William P. Cantwell, Sidney P. Bates, Eugene Wilbur, George T. Collins, Sidney P. Bates, Frederick H. Petit, William Gillis, George W. Lewis, Cyrus P. Whitney, William Gillis, David D. Dewey, S. A. Ellsworth.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Nathan Carver (Franklin and Clinton), 1821; Joseph R. Flanders, 1846; Joel J. Seaver, 1867; William A. Wheeler was delegate at large and president of the convention.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

James Campbell, 1828; James B. Spencer, 1832; Jonathan Wallace, 1840; Hiram Horton, 1864; Francis D. Flanders, 1868; Wells S. Dickinson, 1876.

CHAPTER LXIX.

BENCH AND BAR.

AMONG the earliest and ablest members of the Franklin bar was ASA HASCALL. He was a native of Vermont, studied law in Essex County, and in 1815 settled at Malone. He held the office of supervisor of Malone from 1818 to 1838, and from 1840 to 1843. He was also many years district attorney of Franklin County and justice of the peace, and also repeatedly represented his district in the Assembly. In his private and public life he was a true specimen of the noblest work of God. He discharged the duties of the various positions to which he was chosen with great credit, and the members of the bar were accustomed to regard him, with a feeling akin to reverence, as a pattern of integrity and worth in his profession whom they might safely imitate. "As a citizen, as a lawyer, and, above all, as a Christian, his influence was great and unbounded, and employed to a good account."

MARSHALL CONANT studied law with Jackson & Hutton, but was never in the active practice of the profession. He was clerk in the railroad office here for some years, and is now a land-agent, residing in La Crosse, Wis.

LEANDER DOUGLASS was a practicing attorney in Chateaugay. He now resides in Illinois.

GEO. W. FIELD practiced in Malone for some time, and subsequently moved West.

EDWARD FITCH studied law with Jackson & Parmelee, and commenced practice in Mooers, Clinton Co. He soon after returned to Malone and formed a copartnership with A. B. Parmelee. In 1858 he returned to New York, where he is still in practice. He was member of Assembly from Franklin County in 1855.

RICHARD G. FOOTE was one of the oldest members of the bar. He was a son of Appleton Foote, the land-agent for Gilchrist & Fowler.

WILLIAM L. HORTON was admitted to the bar in 1844, and lived and died here.

HON. JOSEPH HALL JACKSON was born in New Durham, N. H., June 11, 1787, and graduated from Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N. H., in 1807, and married Elizabeth Gillette in June, 1829. He taught at Danvers, Mass., 1808.

Mr. Jackson read law in New York City three years, and began the practice of law at Durham, N. Y., and continued at Albany. He was admitted an attorney-at-law of the Supreme Court of the State of New York on May 17, 1811; was admitted attorney and counselor of Common Pleas in Orange County, May 30, 1811; attorney and counselor of Common Pleas in Ulster County, Sept. 18, 1811; attorney and counselor of Common Pleas in Sullivan County, June 9, 1812; attorney and counselor in Supreme Court of the State of New York, Jan. 1, 1840; and admitted solicitor and counselor in Court of Chancery, Feb. 22, 1843; also solicitor, counselor, and advocate in District Court in and for the Northern District of New York, Jan. 19, 1843; and solicitor, counselor, and advocate in Circuit Court in and for Northern District, Jan. 19, 1843. He was elected district attorney of Franklin County in 1841 and 1842 and member of Assembly in 1843, and discharged the duties of that post with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. He was appointed by William H. Seward, Governor, a commissioner under and pursuant to the act entitled "An act to provide for a survey of the several routes for a railroad from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain," passed May 14, 1840.*

Upon the resignation of George P. Allen, editor, from the *Northern Spectator*, Mr. Jackson was editor for a time, and during his life was a voluntary contributor to its columns. Indeed, his pen was ever ready on important political, judicial, and financial topics of the times. He employed the leisure of official life in the preparation of several works.

For the last twenty-five years of his life Mr. Jackson resided at Malone, engaged in the practice of his profession.

In July, 1844, he formed a law partnership with A. B. Parmelee, which continued for two years. At a later period the late John Hutton was his law partner, and at a later period still Albert Hobbs became a member of the firm. In his law practice Mr. Jackson was remarkable for the accuracy of his pleadings, never avoiding the sober duties of the lawyer for the sake of rhetorical display, and for the skill and preciseness which all the written instruments drafted by him exhibited. He had the ability to present his views with great clearness and in terse, compact sentences. Possessing a mind cast in no common mould, with the advantages of a thorough classical and legal education and a profound attention to study and books, he loved them as friends. Mr. Jackson, as a lawyer, stood eminently high, few men, if any, in Northern New York surpassing him in ripe scholarship and professional superiority. As a counselor and the depository of important public trust, he commanded unqualified confidence. His excellent understanding, his professional skill and experience, his inflexible integrity and honesty of purpose, his mild, cheerful, and gentlemanly deportment, his clear method and exact punctuality, qualified him in an uncommon degree to fill the many offices of trust and confidence with which he was trusted. Mr. Jackson died in Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., on Jan. 7, 1856, aged sixty-seven years and seven months.

E. A. KEELER practiced in Malone, and subsequently removed to Chateaugay, where he now resides. William C. McVicker was also a member of the bar, who lived and died here. Horace Maynard was in practice here for some time,

* Mr. Jackson was the Whig candidate for canal commissioner in 1844.

and subsequently removed to the West. Joseph Moulton was one of the earliest practitioners at the Franklin bar. One Purdy was also an early member of the bar.

John H. Russell practiced here in an early day. He was grandfather of Leslie Russell, a leading lawyer in Canton, N. Y. Elisha B. Smith, William B. Barry, William Hogan,* Sidney Lawrence,† Albon Man, Francis Storms, George H. Wood, Horace Meriam, Thomas Wright, Jr., and C. H. Wheeler, were also early practitioners. The latter came to Malone from Whitehall, N. Y., and subsequently returned to that place.

Albert Hobbs studied law with Joseph H. Jackson, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He commenced practice in Malone, where he has since resided. He was a member of Assembly in 1856, of the Senate in 1864 and 1865, and county judge in 1867.

Azel Hayward was a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, as well as a native of that State. He had considerable intellectual and legal ability. It is supposed that he studied law in Salem, N. Y. He came into Franklin County about 1829, locating at Fort Covington. He attached himself to the Democratic party, and was soon appointed district attorney by Governor M. Van Buren. Shortly afterwards he was appointed postmaster at Fort Covington. These offices he retained until his death, Jan. 16, 1835. In 1833 he married Miss Harriet Goldsmith, who still survives him as the widow of the late Dr. Thomas R. Powell, of Malone. Though he came into the county a perfect stranger, yet Mr. Hayward's genial feelings and acknowledged ability soon secured him a prominent place at a bar composed of such men as Jackson, Parkhurst, Hascall, and Wallace, as well as in the party to which he attached himself. He was of feeble constitution, and hard work in the practice of his profession, together with habits conformed to the times and always prevalent in a new country, soon brought upon Mr. Hayward a pulmonary difficulty which carried him quickly to his grave. He died at the age of thirty-three, leaving no children surviving him. A few years have sufficed to efface his memory from the remembrance of his old associates and townsmen.

Jonathan Wallace was born in Essex Co., N. Y., studied law with Ralph Hascall, in that county, and came into Franklin County in 1815. Mr. Wallace was one of the earliest settlers in the county, and never had any kinsmen therein. He was six feet and two inches tall, had a high, intellectual forehead and a commanding appearance. In advanced life he had a wise look which attracted the attention of all and induced many to think him wiser than he really was. He was a modest, mild, and timid man, chary of his words, had a soft voice, and was slow of speech. The last to express an opinion, taking always sufficient time to consider the question presented to him, anticipating difficulties at which a more venturesome man would not hesitate, he seldom advised wrongly. He was, prior to his coming into Franklin County, a volunteer at the battle of Plattsburgh, receiving a bounty-land warrant for his services thereat. He married, in the fall of 1817, Miss Florilla Hitchcock, daughter of Dr. Buel Hitchcock. He died June 14, 1856, leaving no children surviving him. Mr. Wallace was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Clinton in 1818, which office he held by appointment or election, except for a period of two years, continuously down to the day of his death. He was a Whig in politics, and, although the town where he resided was generally Democratic, yet no efforts of his political opponents could defeat him. He was an excellent judge both of law and facts, his decisions entirely impartial. Parties from the surrounding towns preferred to have their causes tried before him, as his decisions were regarded as nearly equal to those of any court. Defendants always felt as though there would be no partiality in favor of the plaintiff for them to overcome.

Although frequently nominated for more important offices, yet, belonging to a party usually in a minority in the county, he was never elected to any more important offices than those of justice of the peace, justice of sessions, and supervisor. Mrs. Wallace married Deacon A. Brown, of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and removed to Adams to reside in 1858, where she died in 1879.

Early in life Mr. and Mrs. Wallace united with the Baptist Church in Fort Covington, then under the pastoral care of Dr. Nathaniel Culver, and ever after continued to be consistent and earnest supporters of the same, both at home and abroad.

Mr. Wallace accumulated considerable property, nearly all of which he devised to his widow. He was scrupulously honest. When he collected any money for a client, he would put away precisely that particular money, and deliver the same to the person for whom it was collected. He was very particular to pay anything that he owed, and the writer, who settled his estate, never found but one man to whom he owed a dollar after a continued business life, including dealings with all in his vicinity, for a period of more than forty years. Would that we had more like him!

Jabez Parkhurst was born at Sharon, Vt., Oct. 24, 1785. His father was Capt. Ebenezer Parkhurst. Jabez was the ninth of twelve children. His father was located upon a hard, mountainous farm on the eastern side of the Green Mountains. During the Revolution, while Capt. Parkhurst was in attendance as member of Assembly at Brattleboro', his buildings were destroyed by fire set by the Indians. He was unable to do much towards aiding his son Jabez in the acquisition of an education; but, nevertheless, by teaching school in winter and working on a farm in vacation, with what little assistance his father could give him, he was enabled to acquire a collegiate education, graduating at Vermont University in 1810, and in the same class with Hon. Jacob Collamer and Hon. Norman Williams, of Woodstock. Soon after his graduation he came to Malone to teach in Franklin Academy and study law. He was admitted as an attorney about 1814. For a short time he acted as deputy county clerk of Franklin County. He commenced practice in Fort Covington about 1815, forming a copartnership with Mr. Wallace.

Soon after he took up his residence there he married Miss Fidelia Man, daughter of Dr. Man, of Westville. Mr. Parkhurst was a superior scholar, and always took great interest in the schools of the county. Through his instrumentality an academy was incorporated at Fort Covington, and of its board of trustees he was president as

* See history of Bombay. † See history of Moira.



Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

Horace A. Taylor

Horace Adams Taylor is a son of a farmer, George Washington Taylor, a native of Vermont, and a pioneer in the settlement of Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y., where he died in the spring of 1874, at the age of seventy-six years.

His mother, Abigail Taylor (whose maiden name was Abigail Lawrence), was a native of Connecticut, and died at Bangor in August, 1874, at the age of seventy-four years.

His grandfather, James Taylor, served in the war of the Revolution seven years, and was one of the band of heroes that accompanied Arnold through the wilderness from Cambridge to Quebec, by way of the Kennebec River, in the fall of 1775, and participated in the attack on that city under Montgomery, and survived the hardships and sufferings of that perilous expedition, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged, and paid for the seven years' services in Continental money, some of which has been kept in the family in memory of his efforts in the cause of freedom.

Horace Adams Taylor was born in Morristown, in the county of St. Lawrence, and State of New York, on the 8th of August, 1824, and removed to Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y., with his parents in 1828, where he spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm.

He received his education at Franklin Academy in Malone, N. Y., where for a time he was assistant teacher. At the age of twenty-one years he was elected town superintendent of common schools of the town of Bangor, which office he held several years in succession. He studied law in the office of Hon. William A. Wheeler in Malone village, and was admitted to the bar in 1851.

In 1852 he commenced the practice of law in that village in company with the Hon. Joseph R. Flanders and Hon. William A. Wheeler, and continued with them in the practice of law until the fall of 1854, when he formed a partnership with Albert Hobbs, which firm succeeded Flanders, Wheeler & Taylor, and continued till January, 1868. Subsequently John I. Gilbert, John P. Badger, and F. D. Kilburn, who had studied law in his office, were successively partners in the practice of law with him.

In 1862 Mr. Taylor was elected district attorney of Franklin County, and re-elected in 1865, and held the office for six years in succession. In 1877 he was elected county judge of Franklin for the term of six years.

He has always been an active Republican. As an attorney he is capable, faithful, and honest. As a lawyer he has had large experience, and possesses a mind cultivated by study, refined by discipline, broad in comprehension, and searching in investigation. In personal character he is blameless, upright, conscientious, and faithful to every trust. In December, 1857, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth L. Jackson, daughter of Hon. Joseph H. Jackson.

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long as he lived. Mr. Parkhurst never hesitated to attack any theory which he deemed erroneous or injurious to the good of the community. He was combative in argument, and whoever opposed him had to be well posted to withstand his assaults.

He was elected a member of the Legislature by the Anti-Masons in 1833, but never held any other office of any importance. He was one of the first anti-slavery men in the county and State, and always adhered to his anti-slavery principles, and lived long enough to see them prevail. He was engaged in nearly every important cause in the county as long as he continued to practice, and was frequently called professionally to the neighboring counties. His location for the practice of his profession was most unfortunate. His residence in an obscure portion of this great State, and in a community too poor to have any litigation of much importance, prevented his obtaining a wide reputation as a practitioner. He was thick-set, of about medium height. Had a fine-looking head and commanding appearance. His voice was good, and his choice of words excellent. At times he was exceedingly amusing. The writer well recollects many of his sayings and amusing speeches. Among the many I will give one:

A well-known firm of attorneys and Judge Smith had been sued for false imprisonment. Parkhurst was employed to aid in the defense. At the opening of his summing up he said, 'Gentlemen of the jury, this case is an anomaly in my practice. There must be an extreme dearth of business when one lawyer sues another. It is dog eat dog;" and thus he continued for an hour to ridicule the plaintiff's case, and the result was a very small verdict against the defendants. When Mr. Parkhurst chose to speak he knew how to say what he had to say in the most effective manner; and he would not speak unless he had something of interest to communicate. When aroused his thrusts were not easily parried. His first wife died in 1849, and in 1850 he married Miss Sarah Alexander, who still survives. He had two children, viz., Albon M., who many years since removed to and now resides at Howard, Iowa. His daughter, Caroline M., married Rev. Charles Gillette in 1848, and died in 1863. For a number of years prior to his decease he felt that the hour of his departure was near at hand, and he endeavored to arrange his affairs for that event. For many years he was a prominent and efficient member of the Presbyterian Church, contributing liberally for its support both at home and abroad. He died Oct. 31, 1865, aged eighty years.

James C. Spencer commenced the study of the law with Jabez Parkhurst, of Fort Covington, N. Y., in 1842, and was admitted at General Term of Fourth District, held in spring of 1848, at Sandy Hill, N. Y. He commenced practice in 1849, at Fort Covington, and remained there until May, 1854, when he removed to Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and entered into practice with the late Hon. Wm. C. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Spencer, which continued active practice ten years. During his residence and practice at Ogdensburgh, Mr. S. held the office of U. S. Attorney of the Northern District of New York under the administration of President Buchanan. In December, 1864, he removed from Ogdensburgh to New York City, and commenced practice there. In 1866 he entered into partnership with Hon. Charles A. Rapallo (now of the Court of Appeals) and others, forming the firm of Rapallo & Spencer, which firm continued in active practice until the same was dissolved by the election of both senior members to the bench. Mr. Spencer was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of New York City in the fall of 1869, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Robertson, of that court. At the expiration of his term, and in January, 1872, he resumed the practice of law in New York City. Since his return to the bar he has been reporter of the Superior Court of New York, he and Judge Jones, his associate reporter, having published twelve volumes or more of the decisions and opinions of that court.

Joseph R. Flanders, now a practicing attorney in New York City, was for a long time a leading lawyer in this county, but we have been unable to secure data for a sketch of his life. He is a brother of Hon. Francis D. Flanders.

George S. Adams was born in Bangor, in this county. Was educated in Franklin Academy. He is a fluent speaker. He has been three times married. He married his first wife in Lewis County, and had by her two children. He married his second wife in Malone. Early in life he came to Malone to study law, and, being a young Democrat of some influence, was appointed postmaster, which office he retained several years. He was admitted to the bar during this period of time, and after retiring from the post-office he commenced the practice of his profession, became a Know-Nothing, and was elected county judge by them in 1855, which office he retained until 1860. He then resumed the practice of his profession and removed to Burke, where he engaged in lumbering. Not being successful in that business, he removed to Malone in 1878, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he still continues. Judge Adams is about ninety-three years of age.

William P. Cantwell.*—One of the most prominent members of the legal fraternity now in practice in Franklin County is the Hon. William P. Cantwell. He is of slight frame, nervous temperament, and apparently incapable of enduring much fatigue; but in that respect his looks belie him. He has wonderful recuperative powers, for no man of my acquaintance can endure more mental labor than he. He can try a cause all day, and on the next continue with apparently as much vigor as at the outset, and thus continue on from day to day until his cause is disposed of. He is a natural scholar, and his greatest enjoyment seems to be in investigating some knotty question. He is an excellent speaker, makes a fine choice of words, and, grasping quickly at the salient points of a case, he readily makes the most of the material he has. We have heard all the strong men ever at the bar in this county, and think Mr. Cantwell the peer of any of them. He was born in the province of Quebec, of American parentage; was educated partly in Canada and partly at Castleton and Burlington, Vt. He holds the degree of Master of Arts, conferred by the University of Vermont. He studied his profession in Montreal, spending four years in the office of A. & G. Robertson, and was admitted to

* By H. A. Paddock.

the bar in 1851; practiced his profession in that city for a period of two years. He spent a portion of his time in newspaper work, being for some time associate editor of the *Pilot*, a paper founded and previously conducted by Sir Francis Hincks, subsequently as editor of the *Sun*. Mr. Cantwell moved to Malone in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in this State in July, 1854. He at once took a prominent position among the practicing attorneys of the county. He was for a time associated in business with the Hon. John Hutton. His political association being with the Democratic party, his chances for preferment and office have been slight indeed. He was, however, elected school commissioner in 1858, which office he retained until 1861. Mr. Cantwell has always taken a deep interest in the schools of the town and county, and was for many years a member of the board of trustees of Franklin Academy, and of the Board of Education. While Mr. Flanders was postmaster, Mr. Cantwell had charge of the editorial department of the *Franklin Gazette*, the Democratic organ of the county. In 1872 he had the honor of being the Democratic nominee for member of Congress in the district represented by Hon. W. A. Wheeler, but of course was defeated, the district being overwhelmingly Republican. In 1877 he was the candidate of his party for the office of county judge, and was defeated by a majority of five hundred and thirty-three only, while the usual Republican majority was one thousand and upwards. Thus is evidenced the esteem in which he is held by his political opponents. For several years he was a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Malone, but, being unable to devote the time requisite to a thorough understanding of the condition of the bank, he resigned that position, believing no person should give the sanction of his name to things of which he was not certain. Pity it is we have not more such men!

During the absence of Major Man, then district attorney, in 1861, Mr. Cantwell acted as district attorney, during which time he carried to a successful termination one of the most interesting and intricate criminal prosecutions which has ever occurred in the county. One Riley Earl was indicted for girdling the orchard of a neighbor, and though no person saw him commit the act charged, yet such a net of circumstantial evidence was woven around him that there was no possibility of escape, although some of the most eminent counsel of Franklin and Clinton Counties were engaged in his defense. Mr. Cantwell has been employed in all the more important civil and criminal actions which have been had in the county for many years, and has been, in the main, successful. He is indefatigable in his researches for cases and points to sustain any position he takes. Although honorable in all his dealings with his brother attorneys and by clients, yet he never yields anything which will compromise the interests of those for whom he is employed. Mr. Cantwell married Miss Olive Miles, and has four children living, all sons. The eldest, Thomas, is a member of the firm of Cantwell, Paddock & Cantwell; and, as far as industry, attention to business, and study can indicate, will in time fill the position now occupied by his father. His second son, William P. Cantwell, Jr., is now a student in Yale College, and his other two sons are attending the village schools. It has been said, and is no doubt believed by some, that a lawyer cannot be an honest man; but in Mr. Cantwell the converse of this statement is true, for in the opinion of the writer, from years of acquaintance with him, a more honest and upright man than William P. Cantwell does not live.

HENRY A. PADDOCK was born in Fort Covington, May 2, 1823. He was the eldest son of Dr. Ora F. Paddock, one of the earliest settlers in the county. He fitted for college at Fort Covington Academy, and entered Middlebury College in 1838. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Wallace & Flanders in his native town. After remaining with them four years, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1853 he was elected district attorney by the Democrats. He held that office for one term only, choosing to cast his influence for the Republican party, which was organized in Franklin County in 1855, rather than to receive a renomination from his old associates. Having been a Free Soiler in 1848, he could not do otherwise. In 1859 he was elected county judge and surrogate, and was re-elected in 1863, and immediately removed to Malone, where he now resides. In 1865 he was elected vice-president of the National Bank of Malone in place of Hon. W. A. Wheeler, who had retired from that position. In 1875, Judge Paddock was appointed national bank examiner for the eastern portion of New York, which office he retained until 1879. Since 1874 he has been in the active practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Cantwell, Paddock & Cantwell. In 1851 he married Mary, daughter of Hon. George B. R. Gove. He had four children,—Sarah W., Fred. G., George B. R., and Henry O.,—all now living but Henry O., who was drowned, July 14, 1879, while bathing.

WALTER H. PAYNE was a son of Samuel H. Payne, and grandson of Ezekiel Payne, one of the earliest settlers of the county. Young Payne was born in Fort Covington, in 1831. He was educated at Fort Covington Academy, studied law with James C. Spencer, and was admitted to the bar in 1853 or 1854. He commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, and was elected district attorney in 1856. He served in that capacity for one term only. He was a young man of considerable ability, but of feeble constitution, and succumbed to disease in 1863. He married, in 1857, Miss Jane M. Barry, daughter of Malachi Barry, and left surviving him three children.

ASHBEL B. PARMELEE was born in Malone; educated at Middlebury College, Vt.; studied law with Hasbrook & Schoonmaker, at Kingston, N. Y.; and in 1841 was admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois, at Springfield. He commenced practice at Warren, Ill., and in 1842 returned to Malone, and in the next year was admitted to the court of Common Pleas, and in 1844 to the Supreme Court. He was a partner with Joseph H. Jackson for two years, and subsequently with Edward Fitch for nine years. In 1850 he was appointed district attorney to fill a vacancy, and in November of that year was elected to the office. He held the office of canal appraiser at Albany from 1855 to 1865. In April, 1865, he went to New York, and practiced his profession in company with Edward Fitch, mentioned above. In September, 1866, returned to Ma-

lone, and engaged in the land and lumber business with James H. Titus, and has continued in that business to the present time.

The present Franklin County bar is as follows: George S. Adams, John P. Badger, Malone; S. B. M. Beckwith, J. D. Beckwith, Chateaugay; Samuel A. Beman, William D. Brennan, C. A. Burke, William P. Cantwell, Thomas Cantwell, Malone; E. A. Chaffee, Brushton; Henry B. Cooper, Malone; P. B. Fisk, Chateaugay; W. A. Fleming, Brushton; John I. Gilbert, Albert Hobbs, Malone; E. A. Keeler, Chateaugay; H. G. Kilburn, F. D. Kilburn, John P. Kellas, Malone; G. H. Main, Chateaugay; W. H. Mears, Fort Covington; H. A. Paddock, J. C. Saunders,

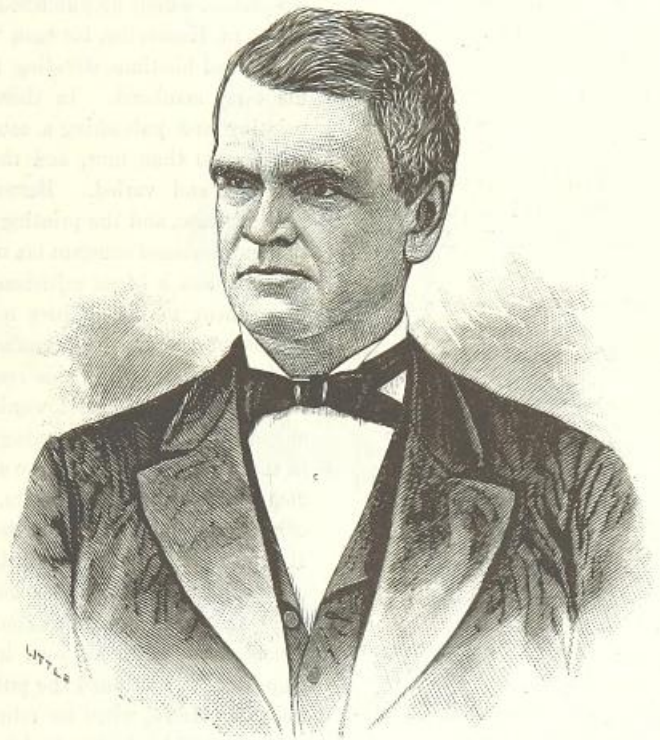


Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.



M. T. Scanlon, H. A. Taylor, L. C. Wead, Malone; S. W. Wilson, W. H. Winchester, Fort Covington.

The senior members of the bar of this county have many of them made up their records; those still left are soon to follow, and the juniors are to assume their places at the bar and on the bench; to them will soon be committed these great responsible trusts. The perpetuity of our free institutions is committed to the guardianship and keeping of the bar and judiciary of our free country, for the history of the world teaches, and all free governments illustrate, this truth. Treat the subject lightly as you will, that to the profession of the law civil government is indebted for all the safeguards and intrenchments with which the liberties of the people are protected; that legislation is shaped, constitutions enlarged, amended, and adopted by the enlightened administration of the statesmen, both of England and the United States, who have been in both, and are in all free governments, educated for the bar, and, ascending by the inherent force of their disciplined professional life, they become the directors of the destinies of states and nations.

Military chieftains may spring into power; tyrants may for the hour dazzle, with the glamour of military parade and the pomp of war, an oppressed and frenzied people; but they turn, as the cannonade dies away, to the statesmanship of the country, and call to the parliaments and congressional halls for final debate the arbitraments of the liberties of the people.

From the days of King John to the present hour the bar and the bench have furnished the statesmen who have erected the bulwarks of constitutional law, and extorted from tyrants the Magna Chartas which have secured to the oppressed the guarantees of free institutions.

Imbued with the historical traditions of your predecessors, and tracing the paths they have trod, emulating their good example, it should become more and more the resolute purpose of the Franklin County bar to so walk in the light of their professional teachings that when they are called to follow them to that upper court and file their judgment-roll of the great trial of life with that Supreme Judge from whose bar they can take no appeal,—

> "Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night
> Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

CHAPTER LXX.

THE PRESS.

The Franklin Telegraph—The Northern Spectator—The Malone Palladium—Frederick P. Allen—The Franklin Republican—The Franklin Gazette—The Salmon River Messenger—The Jeffersonian—The Chateaugay Journal—The Star—The Chateaugay Record—The North Star.

THE intellectual, civil, and social status of a county, State, or nation is evidenced by the character and condition of its press. In that locality where is disseminated this great educator of the masses, by which public opinion is so largely shaped and controlled, is ever to be found an intelligent people.

The blessings flowing from a healthy press have been bestowed with a generous hand upon the people of Franklin, for from the foundation of the *Franklin Telegraph*, in 1820, to the present time, it has been marked by a strong intellectuality, and the press of Franklin County has ever taken prominent rank in provincial journalism.

The first paper published in Franklin County was the *Franklin Telegraph*, established Aug. 31, 1820, at Malone, and "published weekly by Francis Burnap." A card in the paper announces the following:

"The *Telegraph* will be published every Thursday morning, and afforded to subscribers at $2 per annum, if paid in advance, $2.25 if paid at the end of six months, and $2.50 if not paid till the end of the year.

"To companies of thirteen or more, who call for their papers at the office, and pay weekly, they will be afforded at the advance price.

"Those who receive their papers by the mail carrier, from Malone to Fort Covington, will hold themselves accountable to the printer only.

"Any responsible person who will become accountable for five sets shall receive one gratis.

"No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

"Advertisements inserted three weeks for one dollar per square, or twenty-five cents for every succeeding insertion. Persons wishing to advertise are requested, if possible, to hand in their advertisements as soon as Wednesday morning."

The publication of the *Telegraph* was continued at Malone until 1829, when it was removed to Potsdam.

The next paper published in the county was *The Northern Spectator*, started at Malone, in 1830, by John S. Clayton. It was subsequently issued by George P. Allen, and in 1835 was purchased by Frederick P. Allen, and changed to *The Palladium*.

Mr. Allen published *The Palladium* until 1844, when it passed into the hands of F. T. Heath, who published it as sole proprietor until June 1, 1849, when J. J. Seaver became associated with him in its publication. It was issued by Heath & Seaver until Dec. 31, 1853, when it passed into the hands of J. J. & J. K. Seaver, who continued its publication until 1877, when it came into the possession of the present publishers, Ames & Seaver, as lessees. Mr. Ames has been foreman in the establishment a long series of years, and Mr. F. J. Seaver is a son of Col. J. J. Seaver.

The Palladium ranks among the strong Republican journals of the State, and is a vigorous exponent of the principles of that party.

In closing our sketch of *The Palladium* it is but justice to refer briefly to the life and services of the late Frederick P. Allen, mentioned above, the veteran journalist of Northern New York.

FREDERICK P. ALLEN was born in Tinmouth, Vt., Dec. 23, 1798. At the age of twelve years he removed with his parents to Plattsburgh, in this State, where he soon afterwards entered the office of the *Plattsburgh Republican* as an apprentice to the printing business. That paper was then under the management of Hon. Azariah C. Flagg, with whom Mr. Allen remained until he was about seventeen. He then went to Middlebury, Vt, and was employed by ex-Governor William Slade in the office of the *National Standard*. In 1818, Mr. Allen became the proprietor of that paper, and conducted it for about four years, returning to Plattsburgh in 1822 and establishing the *Northern Intelligencer*, which he published in connection with another paper in Keeseville, between which and the *Intelligencer* he divided his time, devoting to both the full energies of his early manhood. In these early days the business of printing and publishing a country newspaper was less remunerative than now, and the labors of the editor more constant and varied. Between the editor's table, the printer's case, and the printing press there was little relaxation in the almost constant tax upon both mental and physical energies, and it is not criticism upon his enterprise nor disparagement of his abilities to say that in none of these early ventures was he pecuniarily successful, and whatever of failure there was in this respect his books would attest was due to his leniency towards his debtors rather than to any other cause. Abandoning the field of his early labors, in the winter of 1834–35 he sought and obtained employment in the office of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, then the editors and publishers of the Washington *Intelligencer*. He remained there, however, but for a short period. Returning to Plattsburgh, he came to Malone in March, 1835, and established the *Palladium*, the first number of which, "worked off" with his own hands, was published in that month. He continued the publication of this paper until February, 1844, when he relinquished it to F. T. Heath, on account of his failing health, which had become impaired from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, from which he never fully recovered. It was while he was engaged in the publication of the *Standard* at Middlebury that he married Clarissa Winants, of Plattsburgh. She survives to mourn the bereavement of a kind, devoted, and affectionate husband.

After his settlement in Malone, for more than thirty years, with the exception, we believe, of a single term, he was honored with the office of justice of the peace, the duties of which were discharged up to within a few years, when his health compelled him to decline a further term. In all these years he was remarked for his efforts to discourage litigation no less than for the correctness of his decisions and the impartiality of his judgment. On the occasion of his retirement from the office, resolutions commending him for the service he had rendered the town and his fellow-citizens were passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Allen was appointed postmaster under President Harrison, in 1841, and held the office until removed by President Tyler, in 1844. He was again appointed to the same office by President Taylor, in 1849, and held the

office for four years, discharging its duties to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

On his coming to Malone he established his religious connections with St. Mark's parish, then in its infancy, and was then elected one of the wardens of the church, and has been successively elected to the same position every year since that time. He was an earnest and devoted churchman, and to his efforts, in connection with other early founders of the parish, are due much of the prosperity and life which the society enjoys to-day. His Christian life, in which profession and practice shone with equal splendor, presents to those who survive him an example worthy of all emulation. As he was a consistent member of the Church militant, so we have every reason to believe he is now a living member of the Church triumphant.

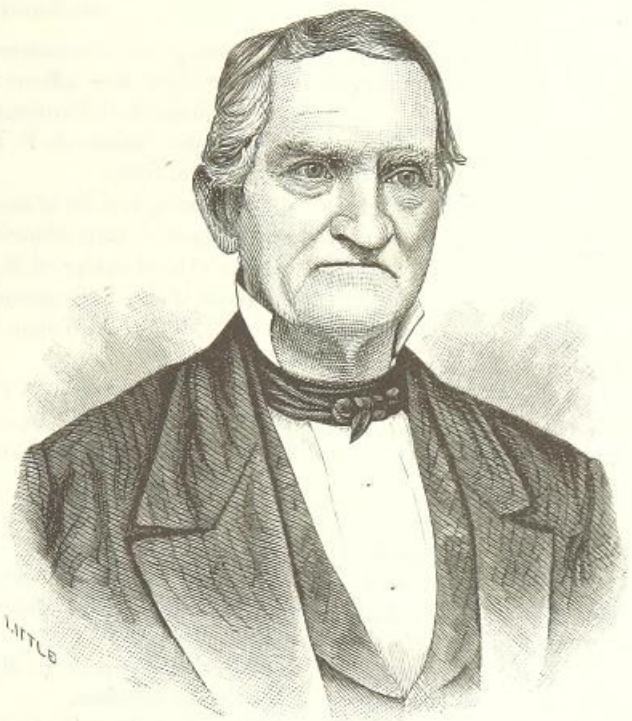


Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

Such is but a brief and poor outline of the busy life and constant labors of the subject of this sketch. Beyond this, over and above it, underlying and pervading it all, is the inner life, the inestimable worth, the too-often unobserved but true glory of an upright, just, and almost perfect man. If there was a trait in the character of Mr. Allen more conspicuous than another, it was an inborn love of justice. With a keen perception of right and wrong, he was rigidly and sternly upright. Plain and straightforward in speech, where it was his duty to speak he was always considerate of the feelings and rights of others.

As a citizen, a neighbor, and a friend he was without reproach and beloved for his good qualities by all who knew him or came in contact with him; and as such, although for many years withdrawn from active duties, he will be missed by all, and truly mourned by those who knew him best. He died May 7, 1878.

The Franklin Republican, the first paper established in Fort Covington in 1826, J. Ketchum Averill, publisher. He remained but a few months, the paper passing into the hands of James Long, a practical printer, with whom Samuel Hoard, up to that time a merchant, became joint proprietor and editor. After a few years Long left, leaving Hoard sole proprietor, who, in 1832, advanced F. D. Flanders to partnership in the office. In 1833, Hoard left to take editorial charge of the *St. Lawrence Republican*, published at Ogdensburgh, leaving Flanders to run the *Franklin Republican* alone. The paper was discontinued at the end of the volume in the fall, and the next spring Flanders became a partner in the publication of the *Republican* at Ogdensburgh, and, Hoard being absent during the summer, had entire charge of the paper.

The Franklin Gazette was started at Fort Covington in the fall of 1837, F. D. Flanders editor and proprietor. It was prohibited circulation in the Canada mail by Sir John Colburn for too free exercise of the freedom of speech during the rebellion. In 1847 the office was removed to Malone. In 1861 its circulation in the mails was again prohibited by the postmaster-general of the United States, the order remaining in force sixteen months. In 1870 the office was leased for six years to A. N. Merchant, Flanders remaining editor, without restrictions upon his discretion. In 1876 the office was purchased by John Law, its present proprietor, Flanders still holding the position of editor.

The *Gazette* is now in a prosperous condition, and is one of the best local journals in Northern New York. It is uncompromisingly Democratic, and exerts a strong influence in the Democratic party.

The Salmon River Messenger was started at Fort Covington in 1853 or 1854, by J. D. Fisk, and was continued two or three years.

The Jeffersonian was begun at Malone in 1853 by J. R. Flanders, and continued about two years.

The Chateaugay Journal was started by I. Van Buskirk. He sold the establishment to A. N. Merchant, who changed it to the *Star*. The *Star* was printed at Burlington, Vt.

The Chateaugay Record was started in 1877 by Meritt & Huntington, and was continued by the firm about one year, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Chas. A. Huntington, who has since continued it. Independent, the *Record* is a good local paper, and well deserves its present popularity.

The North Star was started at Brushton, April 24, 1877, by W. W. W. Belknapp. April 10, 1879, L. S. Gregg purchased a half-interest in the paper, and it is now published by Belknapp & Gregg. It is a seven-column folio, and neutral in politics.

CHAPTER LXXI.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Franklin County Medical Society was organized in October, 1809. The early records of the society were lost, and the following names of physicians who were members of the old society are given from memory by the veteran practitioner Sidney P. Bates, of Malone: Christopher Carpenter, —— Mott, —— Skidmore, Bangor; —— Hoit, E. Fuller, D. H. Stevens, Frederick Petel, Moira; —— Tucker, E. K. Smith, Bombay; Barzilla Hitchcock, —— Natch, A. H. Sprague, —— Howard, O. F. Paddock, Solomon Wyman, Roswell Bates, Fort Covington; Albon Man, Ebenezer Man, J. M. Weeks, Westville; George W. Darling, S. Wyman, Sr., Constable; Stephen Morse, —— Golden, Burke; —— Douglass, Hiram Paddock, Chateaugay; Paul Thorndyke, Horatio Powell, Henry S. Waterhouse, John Wood, Ophir Conant, Thomas R. Powell, John Berry, Malone.

The following is a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the old society held Jan. 7, 1828:

"FRANKLIN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"The anniversary meeting of the Franklin Medical Society was held on Monday, the 7th instant, at the Franklin Hotel, in the village of Malone. Present: Drs. H. and T. R. Powell, Thorndike, Bates, O. F. Paddock, Darling, Douglass V. Conant.

"Drs. H. W. Tucker and A. Sprague became members by vote of the society, and signed the By-Laws.

"An address was made by the President, Dr. H. Powell, on the subject of 'intemperance.' Dr. T. R. Powell read a 'dissertation on its acidity and its concomitant effects.'

"The following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year: Dr. H. Powell, President; —— Thorndike, Vice-President; —— Darling, Secretary; —— Conant, Treasurer; Drs. O. F. Paddock, Darling, and Man, Censors; Dr. T. R. Powell, Librarian.

"Drs. Tucker and Sprague were appointed to read each a 'dissertation' at the next annual meeting, which is to be held in Fort Covington.

"A meeting of the society is to be held at Constable (No. 3) on the first Monday of July, at which Drs. O. F. Paddock and Conant are to read 'dissertations.'

"Drs. O. F. Paddock, H. W. Tucker, and E. Douglass, being appointed to draft resolutions respecting the subject of INTEMPERANCE, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by the society:

"'*Resolved*, That, in our opinion and in accordance with the resolves of the State Medical Society, the general and excessive use of ardent spirits has become a great and alarming evil, which requires the united exertions of all philanthropic societies to repress. Therefore,

"'*Resolved*, That the members of this society will forbear to drink ardent spirits ourselves; that we will not treat our friends with it, nor give it to our workmen; nor will we in any case prescribe it for our patients, unless the urgency of the case imperiously demand.'

"HORATIO POWELL, *President*.

"GEORGE W. DARLING, *Secretary*."

RE-ORGANIZATION.

The society was re-organized Feb. 4, 1868, and the following were the first officers: President, Theodore Gay; Vice-President, H. S. Farnsworth; Secretary and Treasurer, D. B. Wyatt; Censors, S. P. Bates, C. Skinner, I. J. Moxley, and Wm. Gillis.

The following is a list of members of the society, together with the dates of their admission:

1868.—Theodore Gay, H. S. Farnsworth, Calvin Skinner, S. P. Bates, James S. Farnsworth, Geo. Howe, D. B. Wyatt, —— Rolf, Arthur A. Wilbur, I. J. Moxley, Ira A. Darling, D. W. Jones.

1869.—I. P. Morrison, S. S. Wentworth, W. P. Mott.

1870.—Robert J. Wilding, Luther A. Burnham.

1871.—Jonas G. Barney, James Macfie.

1872.—No additions.

1873.—L. W. Babcock, L. M. Wardner, H. S. Rockwood, J. R. Quinn.

1874.—L. M. Berry, Daniel B. Woodward, A. M. Phelps, L. G. De Lorimier, C. B. Smith.

1875.—No additions.

1876.—W. F. Brand, R. M. Whyte, Fernando Roys.

1877.—No additions.

1878.—E. A. Rust, J. A. Johnson.

1879.—Carter Crippen.

The following is a list of officers of the society from its re-organization in 1868 to 1879:

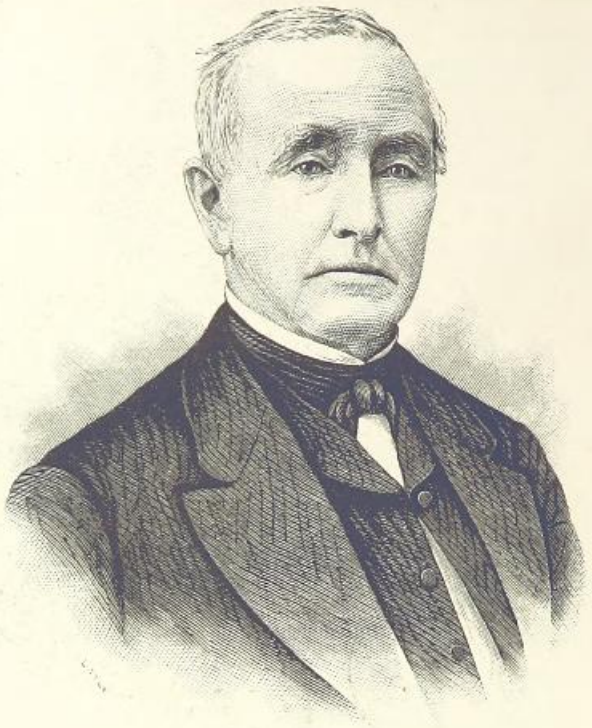
Presidents.—1868, Theodore Gay; 1869, George Howe; 1870, S. P. Bates; 1871, C. Skinner; 1872, Wm. Mott; 1873, Ira A. Darling; 1874, Robert J. Wilding; 1875, James Macfie; 1876, Wm. Gillis; 1877, S. S. Wentworth; 1878, R. M. White; 1879, D. B. Woodward.

Vice-Presidents.—1868–70, H. S. Farnsworth; 1871, Wm. Mott; 1872, S. S. Wentworth; 1873, Robert J. Wilding; 1874, James Macfie; 1875, I. J. Moxley; 1876, L. M. Berry; 1877, R. M. White; 1878, H. S. Farnsworth; 1879, F. Roye.

Secretaries.—1868–69, D. B. Wyatt; 1870, Calvin Skinner; 1871–79, S. P. Bates.

The original society was originated by Dr. Roswell Bates, who practiced his profession at Fort Covington fifty-four years. He was a leading practitioner of Northern New York until his death, which occurred June 6, 1869. Dr. Bates was a cousin of Dr. S. P. Bates, of Malone.

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MUSEUM



Sidney P. Bates

Sidney P. Bates* was born in Derby, Orleans Co., Vt., Feb. 16, 1815. His father died Jan. 7, 1815, and his mother in the following March, thus early leaving him an orphaned child. At the age of three months he was adopted by an uncle, Mr. Joseph Bates, of Randolph, Vt. He removed to Malone in 1821, bringing young Bates with him, and here was passed his boyhood and youth.

He was educated at Franklin Academy; and having manifested a desire to enter the lists of medicine, he was encouraged by the celebrated Dr. Roswell Bates, so long a successful practitioner at Fort Covington, with whom he commenced the study of medicine in 1835.

He subsequently entered the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock (now located at Burlington), where he graduated in 1840. In the autumn of that year he commenced practice in Hartland village, Vt., a short distance north of Windsor, where he remained until 1847, when he removed to Malone, where he has since been engaged with great success in the active practice of his profession.

June 23, 1842, he united in marriage with Miss Maria Briggs, a sister of the wife of Dr. Roswell Bates, mentioned above. They have one child living,—Agnes E., wife of Rev. Herman C. Riggs, a Presbyterian clergyman, and present pastor of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, at Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Bates has ever manifested a remarkable interest in the advancement of the science and practice of physics and surgery, and every movement which had for its object the improvement of the profession generally found in him a vigorous advocate. He was a member of the old Franklin County Medical Society, in 1840, as a "licentiate," and subsequently became one of its leading spirits.

He was instrumental in the organization of the present medical society, and was a member of the first board of censors. He was president of the society in 1870, and in 1871 was chosen secretary of the society, and has served in that capacity continuously from that time to the present.

Dr. Bates was one of the original members of the Northern New York Medical Association, and has been secretary of the society from its organization, in 1870, to the present time. While he has ever loved his profession with the ardor which those destined to adorn either of the learned professions must feel and cherish, he has also been alive to the prosperity and welfare of the village and county wherein he resides. The educational interests of the county, particularly, have received his earnest and enthusiastic support. He was town superintendent of schools under the old *régime*, and has since served twelve years as school commissioner of the First District.

Politically he is a Republican, and has been since the organization of that party. He was previously a Whig. In religious matters he is a Congregationalist, and a member of the Congregational Church at Malone.

* Dr. Bates traces his genealogy back to 1662, on the paternal side, and on the maternal side to 1634.

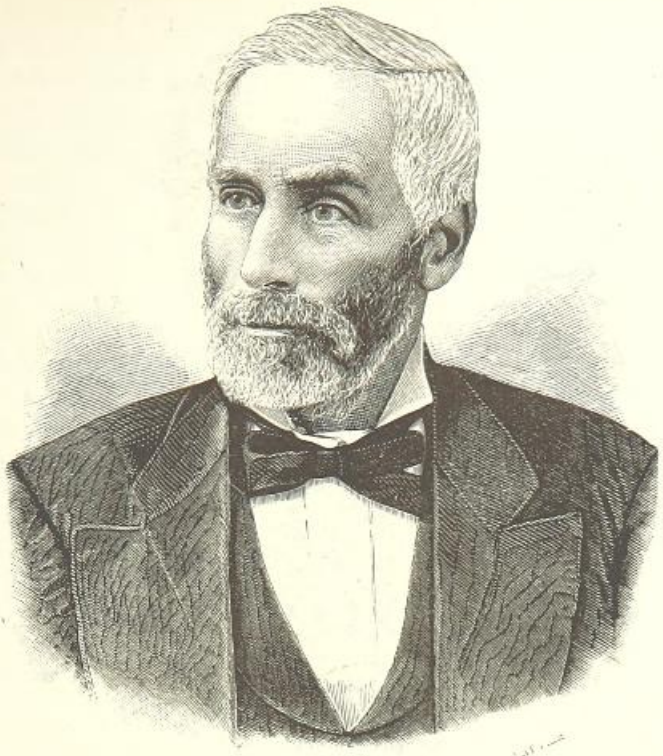
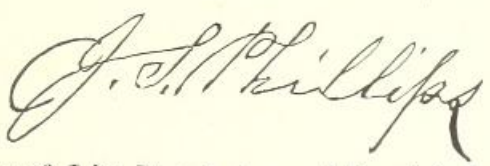


Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.



James S. Phillips, M.D., son of John P. and Arritta Melinda Stuart Phillips, was born in Westville, Franklin Co., N. Y., July 12, 1824. His parents died when he was young, thus, early in life, throwing him upon his own resources. He attended the common schools of his native town during the winter season, while in the summer his time was spent working on a farm and in a forge. It is said that he commenced work in the forge before he had sufficient strength to lift a basket of coal.

After attending the common schools for some time, he entered the Franklin Academy, at Malone. Here he remained until he commenced the study of his chosen profession, with Dr. R. E. Morey, of Westville. About one year later he entered the office of Dr. Roswell Bates, of Fort Covington, where, for five years, he continued his studies. He took his first course at the medical college in Castleton, Vt., and in 1855 graduated from the Medical University College, in New York City.

Dr. Phillips, upon leaving college, settled in Westville, and remained four years, when he removed to Malone, and has since continued in the active practice of his profession with eminent success. He was an active member of the old medical society, and secretary of the same when its meetings ceased; was one of the original members of the present medical society, and also of the Northern New York Medical Association. Politically Dr. Phillips is a Republican, and has been one since the organization of the party. He was previously a Whig. He has never sought official position in any of the walks of life, preferring rather to attend strictly to the duties of his profession.

In 1873, in consequence of impaired health, he made a tour of Europe, visiting the celebrated hospitals of the Continent and of Great Britain, spending considerable time in the hospitals of Paris, Vienna, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

Dec. 16, 1862, he united in marriage with Carrie Elizabeth Beman, a native of Malone, and their family consists of one child,—Sarah Beman Phillips. Mrs. Phillips is a granddaughter of Nathan Beman, who has gone down in history as the youth who piloted Ethan Allen into the fort at Ticonderoga, where, on that May morning, in 1775, he politely demanded the surrender of the British garrison "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Dr. Phillips joined the order of Freemasons in an early day, and received the highest honors that the lodges and chapters to which he belonged could confer.

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MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, NORTHERN NEW YORK.

This association was organized at Malone, Oct. 5, 1870, with the following members: A. C. Butler, Plattsburgh; Luther A. Burnham,* Moira; Carroll C. Bates, Auburn; Sidney P. Bates, Malone; T. De Forris,* Plattsburgh; Theodore Gay, Malone; William Gillis, Fort Covington; Frederick Geare, Ogdensburgh; George Howe, Chateaugay; James S. Phillips, Malone; Benj. F. Sherman, Ogdensburgh; S. L. Parmelee, Watertown.

The following is a list of officers of the association from its organization to the present time:

President.—1870, B. F. Sherman; 1871, T. De Forris; 1872, C. C. Bates; 1873, Theo. Gay; 1874, A. S. Wolff; 1875, D. McFalls; 1876, Robert Morris; 1877, Geo. D. Dunham; 1878, Geo. Howe.

Vice-Presidents.—1870, T. De Forris; 1871, C. C. Bates; 1872, C. Skinner; 1873, A. S. Wolff; 1874, D. McFalls; 1875, F. W. Sheriff; 1876, Geo. D. Dunham; 1877, Geo. Howe.

Secretary.—1870–78, S. P. Bates.

Treasurers.—1870, C. C. Bates; 1871, D. McFalls; 1872–78, C. Skinner.

CALVIN SKINNER, M.D., son of Calvin and Sarah Billings Skinner, was born in Royalton, Vt., May 22, 1818. Like many of the representative men of to-day, his boyhood was passed on a farm, where he worked during the summer, and attended the village school during the winter. He was prepared for college at Royalton Academy, and subsequently entered the University of Vermont, located at Burlington.

Having decided to make the study and practice of medicine a life-work, in 1837 he commenced the study of his chosen profession in the office of Dr. Joseph A. Denison, at that time a prominent physician residing in Royalton. He entered the Dartmouth Medical College, where he graduated in 1840, and subsequently went to New York and took a course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the same time officiating as assistant physician in the general hospital.

In 1841 he returned to his native State, and formed a copartnership for the practice of medicine with Dr. Daniel Huntington at Rochester. He remained with him one year, and in 1842 removed to Malone, where he has since resided. Upon his removal to this place, it is but just to say that he at once took a prominent rank among the physicians and surgeons of Northern New York, a position which he has honorably maintained to the present time.

Sept. 15, 1842, he united in marriage with Jane P. Blodgett, a native of Royalton, and their family consists of six children,—three daughters and three sons,—viz., Eleanor P., Samuel B., Henry C., Alice L., William C., and Bessie C.

Dr. Skinner has always manifested an interest in the general advancement of the profession, and was a member of the old Franklin County Medical Society; and upon the organization of the present society was a member of the first board of censors, and has also been president and secretary of the society. He was also one of the original members of the Northern New York Medical Association, and first treasurer of the same.

In the spring of 1862 the Secretary of War requested the organization, under the authority of Governor Morgan, of an "auxiliary corps of volunteer surgeons," who were to report for duty at once, and were to serve without compensation. Under this call, Dr. Skinner was commissioned, April 19, 1862, as a member of the "special corps of volunteer surgeons," being the only surgeon commissioned in the State north of Albany. He served with distinguished credit in this corps, and in this connection we give the following extract from a letter written him by J. Oakley Vanderpoel, Surgeon-General State of New York, under date of July 17, 1862:

"I appreciate fully the labors of the corps of volunteer surgeons. They were, with scarcely an exception, a noble and hard-working body of men, and did their duty to the full extent of the opportunity offered. The recollection in after-life will be one of pure, unalloyed satisfaction in so nobly and promptly responding to a gratuitous call.

"Truly yours,
J. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL,
"CALVIN SKINNER, M.D." "*Surgeon-General.*

Dr. Skinner returned to Malone in the latter part of June, 1862, sick with malarial fever, and before he had fairly recovered was commissioned, Aug. 11, 1862, surgeon of the 106th Regiment, then being recruited in St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. He remained with this gallant regiment, following its varied fortunes, until January, 1864. He then returned to Malone, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of physics and surgery, making the latter a specialty.

As an illustration of the confidence reposed in Dr. Skinner by the citizens of Malone, he received the appointment of postmaster under President Lincoln, and held the office fourteen years, and during this long period discharged the duties of his office with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was an original Republican, and has ever remained steadfast to the principles of that party. In religious matters he is an Episcopalian, and an earnest and zealous churchman.

Dr. Skinner has ever manifested a decided interest in educational matters, and in fact every movement tending to advance the general welfare of the citizens of Malone and Franklin County has found in him an able and earnest advocate.

* Deceased.

CHAPTER LXXII.

SOCIETIES.

Agricultural Society—Bible Society—Missionary Society—Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company.

THE earliest agricultural exhibition within the present limits of the State of New York was a cattle-fair held at New Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 1641. The interest manifested by the people in that exhibition stimulated the formation of other societies, and the general benefit derived by the agriculturists from those occasional exhibitions soon became

apparent, and a county was scarcely organized before it had its regularly incorporated agricultural society.

An agricultural society was organized in this county some time prior to 1820, for in the *Franklin Telegraph*, the first paper published in Franklin County, under date of Oct. 19, 1820, is the following account of the annual exhibition of the society:

"The annual exhibition of the Franklin County Agricultural Society was held in this village yesterday, and the annual meeting for the transaction of business was held in the evening at Amsden's Hotel, where the following gentleman were chosen officers for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Plumb; Vice-Presidents, Thos. Smith and Asa Wheeler; Treasurer, John Wood; Secretary, H. S. Waterhouse; Visiting Committee, Seth Blanchard, Fort Covington; Daniel Doty, Bangor; Elisha Keeler, Bangor; John Varnal, Chateaugay; and Cone Andrus and John Barns, Malone; Standing Committee, Jacob Wead and Ebenezer Berry, Malone; Jehiel Barnum, Jr., Chateaugay.

"Premiums were awarded to the following persons:

"Seth Blanchard, for the best bull	$10.00
Elisha Kellogg, second best bull	7.00
Seth Blanchard, best yoke of oxen	8.00
Joseph Spencer, best pair three-year-old steers	5.00
Edward Chapman, best pair two-year-old steers	4.00
John Daggett, best pair one-year-old steers	3.00
Ebenezer Berry, best milch cow	4.00
Robert Buchanan, best two-year-old heifer	2.00
Lemuel Parlin, second best two-year-old heifer	1.50
Lyman Sperry, best one-year-old	2.00
Warren Powers, second best one-year-old heifer	1.00
Joseph Plumb, best bull calf	3.00
Elisha Kellogg, best heifer calf	2.00
Seth Blanchard, best breeding mare and colt	4.00
Jacob Wead, best pair of swine	4.00
George B. R. Gove, best acre spring wheat	8.00
William Chaphen, best acre winter wheat	8.00
Elijah Keeler, best acre of oats	4.00
" " best half acre of flax	4.00
Asaph Watkins, best acre of peas	5.00
David Doty, best acre of Indian corn	8.00
Thomas Smith, best half acre of potatoes	4.00
Ebenezer Berry, best hundred-pound cheese	5.00"

In the same issue of the paper is the following:

"A winter squash was this season raised on the farm of Mr. Joshua Knapp, of Moira, which measured five feet three inches in circumference.

"A beet measuring twenty-one inches in circumference, and weighing seven pounds after the top was taken off, was raised by Mr. William Herrick, at Fort Covington."

Fairs were subsequently held at irregular intervals, and finally discontinued.

The present society was organized Aug. 26, 1851, with the following officers: President, Hon. Sidney Lawrence; Secretary, Harry S. House; Treasurer, H. H. Thompson; Vice-Presidents, C. C. Keeler, Malone; M. M. Roberts, Chateaugay; Charles Russell, Bombay; S. W. Gillett, Constable; Philemon Berry, Westville; William Smith, Fort Covington; Leonard Fish, Bangor; Milton Heath, Dickinson; Jonathan Farr, Brandon; Hiram Ayers, Duane; J. R. Megill, Franklin; Pliny Miller, Harrietstown; Geo. Winkley, Belmont; A. Wilmouth, Burke; and W. I. Conger, Moira.

The following is a list of presidents and secretaries from 1851 to 1880:

PRESIDENTS.

1851–53, Sidney Lawrence; 1854–56, James Duane; 1857, William Andrus; 1858, Martin L. Parlin; 1859, James G. Hickey; 1860–62, A. Lindsay; 1863–64, C. C. Whittlesey; 1865, Martin L. Parlin; 1866, Wade Smith; 1867, Thomas R. Kane; 1868–71, Clinton Stevens; 1872–73, James C. Drake; 1874, C. G. Gleason; 1875–76, E. H. Byington; 1877, W. S. Dickinson; 1878–79, D. W. Lawrence.

SECRETARIES.

1851–54, Harry S. House; 1855–56, D. R. Sperry; 1857, James C. Drake; 1858, J. K. Seaver; 1859, Frank Parlin; 1860, S. T. Palmer; 1861, R. R. Stephens; 1862, S. T. Palmer; 1863, Sidney Raymond; 1864–67, S. T. Palmer; 1868–69, William G. Richey; 1870–74, S. S. Willard; 1875–76, P. P. Paddock; 1877, S. S. Willard; 1878–79, S. A. Beman.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This society was organized Oct. 27, 1818. The first officers were Hiram Horton, President; Asa Hascall, Corresponding Secretary; Francis L. Harrison, Recording Secretary; Cone Andrus, Treasurer.

We learn from the *Franklin Telegraph* that the annual meeting of the society for 1826 was held "at the courthouse at Malone, on Wednesday, the 1st day of February, 1826," and the meeting was opened by sacred music and prayer by Rev. A. B. Parmelee. An address was delivered by Dr. H. Powell.

The directors for 1826 were Warren Botsford, Nathaniel Culver, George W. Darling, Jonathan Lawrence, and Ashbel Parmelee.

The officers elected at this meeting were as follows: Horatio Powell, President; Jabez Parkhurst, First Vice-President; Jonathan Stearns, Second Vice-President; Samuel Peck, Treasurer; Daniel Gorton, Recording Secretary; Almon Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary.

The following gentlemen were re-elected committees in the same towns to collect subscriptions: Dickinson, Thomas Spencer, Jr., and Jonathan Lawrence; Bangor, Richard H. King, Luther Dickinson; Malone, John Barnes, David Sperry, Elan L. Chipman; Constable, Geo. W. Darling, Chas. W. Hawkins; Chateaugay, Erastus Douglass, Warren Botsford; Fort Covington, Jonathan Wallace, Perrin B. Fisk.

NORTHERN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This society was organized by the Champlain Presbytery at Malone in February, 1820. President, Pliny Moore, Champlain; Vice-Presidents, Hiram Horton, Malone; John Fine, Ogdensburgh; Dr. H. S. Waterhouse and Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, Malone.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated May 12, 1836. The following constituted the first board of directors: Benj. Clark, Hiram Horton, Jonathan Stearns, Jacob Wead, Aaron Beman, Jonathan Thompson, William King, Sylvester Langdon, Jonathan Wallace, Henry N. Brush, Sidney Lawrence, Joseph Plumb, Timothy Beamar. The following were the first officers: Benj. Clark, President; Uriah D. Meeker, Secretary, and Jonathan Wallace, Treasurer. Closed.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE following exhibit shows the condition of the common schools of Franklin for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878:

BANGOR.

Thirteen districts; number of teachers employed, 29,—10 males and 19 females; number of children of school age, 828; number attending school, 619; average daily attendance, 347; value of school-houses and sites, $7790.

BELMONT.

Thirteen districts; 24 teachers employed,—4 males and 20 females; number of children of school age, 853; number attending school, 558; average daily attendance, 293; value of school-houses and sites, $5345.

BOMBAY.

Ten districts; 20 teachers employed,—3 males and 17 females; number of children of school age, 663; number attending school, 432; average daily attendance, 232; value of school-houses and sites, $4500.

BRANDON.

Six districts; 13 teachers employed,—4 males and 9 females; number of children of school age, 322; number attending school, 234; average daily attendance, 113; value of school-houses and sites, $2105.

BRIGHTON.

Four districts; 7 teachers employed,—1 male and 6 females; number of pupils of school age, 90; number attending school, 71; average daily attendance, 47; value of school-houses and sites, $2850.

BURKE.

Sixteen districts; 28 teachers employed,—8 males and 20 females; number of children of school age, 847; number attending school, 653; average daily attendance, 338; value of school-houses and sites, $6035.

CHATEAUGAY.

Seventeen districts; 32 teachers employed,—8 males and 24 females; number of children of school age, 1088; number attending school, 857; average daily attendance, 413; value of school-houses and sites, $13,245.

CONSTABLE.

Seven districts; 15 teachers employed,—4 males and 11 females; number of children of school age, 494; number attending school, 372; average daily attendance, 163; value of school-houses and sites, $1495.

DICKINSON.

Seventeen districts; 34 teachers employed,—8 males and 26 females; number of children of school age, 914; number attending school, 690; average daily attendance, 362; value of school-houses and sites, $4453.

DUANE.

Four districts; 8 female teachers employed; number of children of school age, 98; number attending school, 50; average daily attendance, 29; value of school-houses and sites, $860.

FORT COVINGTON.

Twelve districts; 27 teachers,—9 males and 18 females; number of children of school age, 982; number attending school, 702; average daily attendance, 381; value of school-houses and sites, $13,226.

FRANKLIN.

Thirteen districts; 19 teachers employed,—3 males and 16 females; number of children of school age, 441; number attending school, 337; average daily attendance, 162; value of school-houses and sites, $2995.

HARRIETSTOWN.

Three districts; 5 teachers employed,—3 males and 2 females; number of children of school age, 247; number attending school, 182; average daily attendance, 98; value of school-houses and sites, $3545.

MALONE.

Twenty-four districts; 67 teachers employed,—13 males and 54 females; number of children of school age, 2712; number attending school, 2004; average daily attendance, 1033; value of school-houses and sites, $59,560.

MOIRA.

Eleven districts; 23 teachers employed,—5 males and 18 females; number of children of school age, 810; number attending school, 570; average daily attendance, 221; value of school-houses and sites, $7635.

WESTVILLE.

Nine districts; 18 teachers employed,—5 males and 13 females; number of children of school age, 590; number attending school, 570; average daily attendance, 221.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

STATISTICAL.

THE following interesting and valuable statistical chapter was compiled from the census of 1875:

I.—*Showing by Towns the Area of Farm Lands; the Value of Farms, of Farm Buildings, of Live Stock, of Implements, etc.*

TOWNS.	AREA OF LAND IN FARMS.			PRESENT CASH VALUE.				Cost of Fertilizers bought in 1874.	Amount of Gross Sales from Farms in 1874.
	Improved.	Unimproved Woodland.	Other Unimproved Land.	Of Farms.	Of Farm Buildings other than Dwellings.	Of Stock.	Of Tools and Implements.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bangor	19,288	3,483	2,030	1,121,930	107,555	182,733	44,310	.....	156,166
Belmont	10,258	7,941	70,810	453,025	54,140	83,965	17,010	47	52,207
Bombay	15,960	3,599	1,153	732,873	74,650	123,063	26,679	18	74,639
Brandon	6,589	2,749	177,244	205,030	29,830	46,840	13,090	101	39,443
Brighton	1,504	979	38,860	110,595	7,885	8,360	2,747	.....	2,451
Burke	18,180	5,433	2,541	940,120	94,485	155,000	35,365	10	113,424
Chateaugay	21,729	6,140	887	915,527	118,017	160,207	38,704	92	88,971
Constable	12,945	2,644	4,516	609,749	68,895	91,205	23,448	.....	95,214
Dickinson	15,859	36,096	134,922	864,274	72,012	127,832	20,204	.....	93,232
Duane	2,118	9,244	1,396	65,450	10,375	13,268	4,001	.....	12,290
Fort Covington	17,351	4,009	160	868,405	95,975	137,953	34,380	.....	99,529
Franklin	9,020	9,745	42,264	230,285	35,191	50,214	11,717	16	17,689
Harrietstown	2,660	55,424	27,459	158,650	25,685	22,078	9,191	5	3,675
Malone	31,004	20,231	2,362	1,883,197	197,560	250,543	74,437	303	343,460
Moira	16,721	6,781	3,850	977,240	86,770	128,145	25,844	.....	99,288
Westville	13,385	3,783	4,270	562,977	63,758	105,150	23,653	152	93,253
Totals	214,571	178,281	514,724	10,699,327	1,142,783	1,686,556	404,780	744	1,384,931

II.—*Showing by Towns the Area of Crops and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

TOWNS.	AREA PLOWED.		GRASS LANDS.						BARLEY.		
	In 1874.	In 1875.	Area in Pasture. 1874.	Area in Pasture. 1875.	Area Mown. 1874.	Area Mown. 1875.	Hay produced. 1874.	Grass Seed produced. 1874.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*
Bangor	2,986	2,995	8,579	8,557	6,826	6,759	8,721	.....	34	16	1,109
Belmont	1,644	1,804	4,187	3,984	4,308	4,341	4,245	112	25	79	590
Bombay	2,709	2,657	8,704	8,746	4,475	4,582	4,480	6	23	27	500
Brandon	1,115	1,152	2,886	2,894	2,123	2,079	1,883	16	11	17	332
Brighton	444	457	395	337	467	471	424	4	.....	.....	.....
Burke	3,228	3,309	7,073	7,170	6,810	7,000	7,065	51	42	27	784
Chateaugay	3,709	4,014	9,307	9,304	8,014	8,051	7,949	14	68	87	1,500
Constable	2,820	3,034	5,734	5,659	4,240	4,214	4,163	28	11	11	157
Dickinson	2,713	2,879	7,738	7,650	5,324	5,293	5,303	5	33	31	911
Duane	538	561	720	713	666	683	394	.....	2	1	24
Fort Covington	3,109	3,064	7,017	7,076	6,768	6,914	7,019	117	110	135	2,486
Franklin	1,907	2,189	2,292	2,319	3,257	3,482	2,190	18	.....	.....	.....
Harrietstown	584	656	828	819	1,141	1,137	798	1	1	.....	12
Malone	6,111	6,154	11,258	11,303	10,767	10,998	11,447	43	130	174	2,484
Moira	2,209	2,251	8,984	8,911	5,227	5,279	5,648	13	17	16	384
Westville	3,460	3,467	6,065	6,059	3,326	3,328	3,431	52	5	2	72
Totals	39,286	40,643	91,767	91,501	73,739	74,611	75,160	480	512	623	11,345

III.—*Showing by Towns the Area of Crops and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

TOWNS.	BUCKWHEAT.			INDIAN CORN.			OATS.			RYE.		
	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area Sown. 1873.	Area Sown. 1874.	Produced. 1874.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*
Bangor	75	10	1,275	161	167	4,963	1,218	1,101	36,529	12	.....	150
Belmont	91	100	1,321	36	28	645	756	845	20,140	33	38	350
Bombay	113	95	1,676	193	204	4,427	1,357	1,343	36,609	51	5	413
Brandon	41	46	748	52	47	1,144	451	529	11,260	25	9	172
Brighton	75	102	1,784	3	3	72	202	214	4,558	1	2	30
Burke	200	34	2,972	353	362	8,018	1,089	1,158	27,059	21	11	164
Chateaugay	158	144	2,539	173	169	3,866	1,460	1,550	41,148	4	15	77
Constable	143	175	1,754	377	436	8,218	662	751	13,987	118	92	1,762
Dickinson	90	109	1,242	219	263	5,525	972	1,047	26,252	66	13	908
Duane	85	107	1,258	1	2	25	321	339	6,159	1	.....	25
Fort Covington	80	68	1,227	250	263	7,468	1,353	1,349	35,608	73	16	709
Franklin	145	187	2,593	6	6	204	1,336	1,524	31,473	29	26	465
Harrietstown	98	112	1,707	1	1	30	362	411	8,891	20	22	189
Malone	213	128	3,278	443	551	10,301	1,926	1,962	48,788	296	193	3,425
Moira	125	137	1,633	299	285	7,639	737	753	19,348	128	109	1,451
Westville	156	178	1,544	493	527	10,030	848	909	18,149	255	239	2,307
Totals	1,888	1,732	28,551	3,060	3,314	72,575	15,050	15,785	385,958	1,133	790	12,597

IV.—*Showing by Towns the Area of Crops and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Spring Wheat.			Winter Wheat.			Corn Sown for Fodder.		Beans.			Peas.		
	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area sown. 1873.	Area sown. 1874.	Produced. 1874.	1874.	1875.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*
Bangor	483	387	6,253	11	13	110	10	.....	4	.....	90	36	30	662
Belmont	181	129	2,654	.....	.....	.....	3	4	2	5	31	26	23	368
Bombay	516	403	5,399	.....	.....	.....	21	14	47	22	518	36	28	592
Brandon	136	123	1,891	.....	.....	.....	6	12	1	2	14	7	6	79
Brighton	5	2	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	23
Burke	344	254	4,181	1	.....	12	10	5	87	35	1,031	22	17	280
Chateaugay	449	404	6,040	10	.....	20	5	14	32	21	453	28	24	419
Constable	284	214	3,030	.....	.....	.....	5	5	7	21	81	12	6	149
Dickinson	429	383	5,905	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	7	83	22	18	336
Duane	17	33	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	43
Fort Covington	520	391	5,471	.....	.....	.....	41	21	106	80	1,597	75	63	1,210
Franklin	61	87	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	28	27	465
Harrietstown	5	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	24	5	2	122
Malone	601	570	8,030	.....	.....	.....	13	15	20	12	185	48	40	679
Moira	220	162	2,869	.....	.....	.....	9	10	24	10	338	10	6	128
Westville	249	164	2,492	.....	.....	.....	9	6	36	23	297	32	25	419
Totals	4,500	3,706	55,468	22	13	142	133	106	378	239	4,752	391	326	5,974

V.—*Showing by Towns the Area of Crops and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Hops.			Potatoes.			Tobacco.			Apple Orchards.		
	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Area. 1874.	Area. 1875.	Produced. 1874.	Trees.	Fruit produced. 1874.	Cider made. 1874.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Sq. Rods.*	*Sq. Rods.*	*Pounds.*	*Number.*	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*
Bangor	118	98	76,457	793	763	123,918	.....	.....	.....	15,439	4,721	24
Belmont	65	63	29,421	414	488	60,617	.....	.....	.....	3,678	235	.....
Bombay	29	55	12,656	285	362	30,290	.....	.....	.....	3,591	1,240	10
Brandon	33	24	20,963	343	352	48,896	.....	.....	.....	2,373	375	.....
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	34	44	5,322	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	.....
Burke	106	92	69,012	745	896	92,471	80	.....	50	14,641	3,692	29
Chateaugay	41	66	16,973	819	883	120,114	.....	.....	.....	7,790	2,528	5
Constable	130	153	85,406	775	901	97,944	320	480	2,058	13,846	3,963	85
Dickinson	6	10	6,187	856	984	119,554	.....	.....	.....	2,130	1,396	.....
Duane	109	119	26,361	62	75	6,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Covington	94	119	48,249	449	514	64,416	10	.....	10	9,968	3,275	19
Franklin	8	16	3,640	257	364	35,904	.....	.....	.....	1,647	86	.....
Harrietstown	3	4	1,150	90	98	10,289	10	.....	25	629	31	.....
Malone	730	778	482,713	1,290	1,469	176,984	.....	.....	.....	15,646	4,764	159
Moira	24	32	14,485	604	724	83,516	.....	.....	.....	5,690	3,618	35
Westville	114	161	42,642	799	908	96,877	.....	.....	.....	7,553	1,663	2
Totals	1,610	1,790	936,315	8,615	9,825	1,173,587	420	480	2,143	104,738	31,587	368

VI.—*Showing by Towns the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Grapes.		Maple-Sugar.		Honey collected in 1874.	Horses on Farms, June 1, 1875.			Mules on Farms, June 1, 1875.	Poultry.		
	Fruit produced. 1874.	Wine made. 1874.	Sugar made. 1875.	Syrup made. 1875.		Colts of 1875.	Colts of 1874.	Two years old and over.		Value owned. 1875.	Value sold. 1874.	Value of Eggs sold. 1874.
	Pounds.	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bangor	45	.....	50,042	617	1,060	62	54	605	.....	1,467	940	2,160
Belmont	.....	.....	15,805	84	100	28	14	341	3	1,308	170	768
Bombay	.....	.....	3,220	67	40	46	41	355	.....	1,491	953	1,321
Brandon	.....	.....	34,347	97	465	7	12	195	1	481	313	715
Brighton	.....	.....	1,806	.....	.....	.....	1	42	.....	144	8	12
Burke	.....	.....	27,877	125	100	68	92	645	.....	2,038	1,011	2,538
Chateaugay	90	.....	34,510	147	1,509	49	62	617	2	1,274	914	918
Constable	1,539	8	35,719	227	702	36	48	437	2	1,407	1,226	1,049
Dickinson	.....	.....	52,765	2	.....	31	32	439	4	2,012	957	2,862
Duane	.....	.....	5,530	21	.....	1	3	72	2	290	71	144
Fort Covington	.....	.....	20,707	345	1,494	94	104	525	15	1,798	1,663	2,081
Franklin	.....	.....	1,265	.....	50	9	14	233	1	918	74	369
Harrietstown	.....	.....	4,850	59	70	1	5	103	.....	340	89	411
Malone	125	.....	58,232	2,743	1,110	58	55	916	8	2,383	1,546	1,659
Moira	.....	.....	52,080	40	850	34	37	373	.....	1,917	574	.....
Westville	.....	.....	17,260	161	745	45	23	461	2	932	1,543	1,509
Totals	1,979	8	416,015	4,735	8,295	569	597	6,359	40	20,200	12,052	18,516

VII.—*Showing by Towns the Value of Live Stock and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Neat Cattle on Farms, June 1, 1875.					Milch Cows. Average Number kept.		Cattle slaughtered in 1874.	Dairy Products.				
	Heifers.			Bulls of all Ages.	Working Oxen and Steers.				Cows whose Milk was sent to Factory.		Butter made in Families. 1874.	Cheese made in Families. 1874.	Milk sold in Market. 1874.
	2 years old.	Yearlings.	Calves.			1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.			
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons.*
Bangor	267	454	467	140	113	1,951	2,188	122	1,042	1,254	137,019	.....	.....
Belmont	164	214	223	56	95	756	834	30	346	534	65,788	450	116
Bombay	212	238	314	78	10	1,483	1,526	29	.....	98	177,546	980	.....
Brandon	89	126	128	38	119	541	568	25	160	225	50,680	1,030	.....
Brighton	9	14	26	9	73	68	76	14	.....	.....	4,000	.....	200
Burke	403	445	536	283	167	1,479	1,661	44	110	376	145,524	1,020	.....
Chateaugay	212	481	581	281	66	1,774	1,926	39	716	800	113,514	490	.....
Constable	202	244	273	64	102	873	913	41	36	31	82,973	990	100
Dickinson	208	376	390	126	89	1,475	1,591	72	59	72	110,367	2,421	.....
Duane	21	26	32	13	22	103	95	12	.....	.....	10,575	.....	.....
Fort Covington	397	392	443	170	127	1,652	1,734	104	267	424	174,942	5,514	36
Franklin	131	163	180	53	147	462	459	41	.....	.....	40,750	750	.....
Harrietstown	42	33	34	23	21	169	181	30	.....	.....	14,425	326	.....
Malone	352	566	645	330	215	2,262	2,396	122	881	1,012	141,088	5,860	2,196
Moira	105	300	390	113	102	1,781	1,845	91	321	233	180,112	600	.....
Westville	187	219	273	187	88	950	1,035	26	73	44	107,886	.....	.....
Totals	3,001	4,291	4,935	1,964	1,556	17,779	19,028	842	4,011	5,103	1,557,189	20,431	2,648

VIII.—*Showing by Towns the Value of Live Stock and the Amount of Agricultural Productions.*

Towns.	Sheep.								Swine.			
	Number Shorn.		Weight of Clip.		Lambs Raised.		Slaughtered in 1874.	Killed by Dogs. 1874.	On Farms June 1, 1875.		Slaughtered on Farms. 1874.	Pork made on Farms. 1874.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.			Pigs of 1875.	Pigs of 1874 and older.		
	No.	*No.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Pounds.*
Bangor	1,398	862	5,712	3,631	819	868	113	25	540	531	479	134,908
Belmont	893	955	3,577	3,837	569	585	104	19	138	146	197	57,215
Bombay	1,004	1,064	3,855	4,016	708	831	39	14	515	677	407	102,843
Brandon	538	529	2,273	2,351	317	355	41	.....	73	109	155	42,085
Brighton	161	185	658	768	45	47	.....	.....	16	14	16	4,510
Burke	1,531	505	6,374	2,066	924	998	90	17	384	268	439	113,487
Chateaugay	1,287	1,326	5,098	5,270	772	844	57	31	543	329	459	125,037
Constable	1,202	1,249	5,234	5,439	676	826	76	10	262	248	358	92,727
Dickinson	900	984	3,736	4,209	465	540	46	5	240	189	292	83,624
Duane	141	143	536	552	38	69	15	.....	33	23	22	6,655
Fort Covington	1,413	1,550	6,000	6,875	1,082	1,192	99	13	626	414	470	128,040
Franklin	733	673	3,025	2,939	313	384	92	19	203	183	181	45,748
Harrietstown	188	174	633	618	74	64	62	22	16	45	63	16,391
Malone	2,913	2,586	12,965	10,861	1,406	1,557	153	17	586	465	685	186,578
Moira	553	673	2,306	2,762	357	465	44	19	368	245	355	101,015
Westville	1,620	1,586	6,714	6,490	950	1,047	77	11	249	289	392	101,296
Totals	16,475	15,044	68,696	62,684	9,515	10,672	1,108	222	4,792	4,175	4,970	1,342,159

IX.—*Showing by Towns the Number and Size of Farms.*

Towns.	Number of Farms.								
	Of all Sizes.	Under 3 Acres.	3 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 50.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 500.	500 and under 1000.	1000 and over.
Bangor	274	1	2	10	53	103	105	.....	.....
Belmont	191	.....	.....	.....	46	80	65	.....	.....
Bombay	181	8	7	4	31	43	87	.....	1
Brandon	126	1	2	7	31	52	33	.....	.....
Brighton	27	.....	1	2	3	7	13	1	.....
Burke	342	1	9	15	72	147	97	1	.....
Chateaugay	314	3	5	10	56	111	129	.....	.....
Constable	239	5	15	9	66	72	72	.....	.....
Dickinson	296	.....	2	9	68	113	98	1	5
Duane	27	1	.....	.....	1	8	16	.....	1
Fort Covington	217	3	6	10	31	74	91	2	.....
Franklin	209	2	5	6	21	71	100	2	2
Harrietstown	67	9	5	1	5	19	27	1	.....
Malone	514	11	38	30	105	173	157	.....	.....
Moira	224	.....	5	8	51	76	82	1	1
Westville	238	3	1	15	54	87	78	.....	.....
Totals	3,486	48	103	136	694	1,236	1,250	9	10

X.—*Showing by Towns for the Years* 1855, 1864, 1865, 1874, *and* 1875 *the Number of Sheep Shorn, the Total Weight of the Clip, and the Average Weight of Fleeces.*

Towns.	Number of Fleeces.					Total Clip.					Average Weight of Fleeces.				
	1855.	1864.	1865.	1874.	1875.	1855.	1864.	1865.	1874.	1875.	1855.	1864.	1865.	1874.	1875.
Bangor	1,515	3,687	4,497	1,398	862	5,325	14,972	16,922	5,712	3,631	3.51	4.06	3.76	4.09	4.21
Belmont	609	1,335	1,882	893	955	9,950	5,275	6,698	3,577	3,837	16.34	3.95	3.56	4.01	4.02
Bombay	2,680	2,060	2,733	1,004	1,064	4,509	7,503	10,047	3,855	4,016	1.68	3.64	3.68	3.84	3.77
Brandon	701	887	897	538	529	2,221	3,198	3,193	2,273	2,351	3.17	3.61	3.56	4.22	4.44
Brighton	.....	102	183	161	185	.....	348	679	658	768	.....	3.41	3.71	4.09	4.15
Burke	1,465	2,620	3,129	1,531	505	4,902	9,491	11,567	6,374	2,066	3.35	3.62	3.69	4.16	4.09
Chateaugay	1,785	4,318	4,760	1,287	1,326	5,675	16,324	15,230	5,098	5,270	3.18	3.78	3.20	3.96	3.97
Constable	900	1,826	3,307	1,202	1,249	3,145	7,076	8,667	5,234	5,439	3.49	3.88	3.76	4.35	4.35
Dickinson	1,318	1,818	2,475	900	984	4,346	6,851	9,282	3,736	4,209	3.30	3.77	3.75	4.15	4.28
Duane	220	172	268	141	143	541	824	1,145	536	552	2.46	4.79	4.27	3.80	3.86
Fort Covington	2,187	3,042	3,789	1,413	1,550	7,275	11,805	14,479	6,000	6,875	3.33	3.88	3.82	4.24	4.43
Franklin	142	659	989	733	673	515	2,501	3,881	3,025	2,939	3.63	3.79	3.92	4.12	4.51
Harrietstown	123	118	132	188	174	394	471	504	633	618	3.20	3.99	3.82	3.37	3.55
Malone	3,814	7,166	8,935	2,913	2,586	12,558	29,725	32,985	12,965	10,861	3.29	4.15	3.69	4.45	4.20
Moira	1,333	1,947	2,286	553	673	4,876	7,250	8,411	2,306	2,762	3.66	3.72	3.68	4.17	4.10
Westville	1,383	2,052	2,423	1,620	1,586	4,504	7,445	8,788	6,714	6,490	3.26	3.63	3.63	4.14	4.09
Totals	20,175	33,809	41,685	16,475	15,044	70,736	131,059	152,478	68,696	62,684	3.51	3.88	3.66	4.17	4.17

XI.—*Showing by Towns the Number, Material, and Value of Dwellings.*

Towns.	Number of Dwellings.					Value of Dwellings.					Number of Dwellings Valued at							
	Total.	Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.	Total.	Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.	Less than $50.	$50 and less than $100.	$100 and less than $250.	$250 and less than $1000.	$1000 and less than $2000.	$2000 and less than $5000.	$5000 and less than $10,000.	$10,000 and upwards.	Value not specified.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Bangor	490	375	30	21	64	332,875	256,075	45,800	25,100	5,900	23	42	92	180	122	28	1	.....	2
Belmont	349	199	3	1	146	155,175	129,690	6,100	500	18,885	7	60	103	135	35	6	3	.....	.....
Bombay	265	210	11	4	40	138,482	117,835	14,200	3,000	3,447	18	13	66	105	50	10	.....	.....	3
Brandon	161	121	1	2	37	49,110	44,630	1,400	1,500	1,580	29	16	48	53	14	1	.....	.....	.....
Brighton	48	22	.....	.....	26	17,605	15,620	.....	.....	1,985	8	16	13	6	1	3	.....	.....	1
Burke	410	317	10	4	79	187,615	162,745	11,800	5,600	7,470	20	26	97	212	50	4	1	.....	.....
Chateaugay	517	416	21	5	75	366,395	318,980	34,500	4,650	8,265	14	41	130	196	75	52	2	.....	7
Constable	318	231	4	.....	83	163,863	152,215	5,500	.....	6,148	16	53	45	146	47	10	.....	.....	1
Dickinson	416	278	4	3	131	185,135	165,160	7,500	3,300	9,175	85	35	90	137	57	11	.....	.....	1
Duane	61	30	.....	.....	31	16,440	12,750	.....	.....	3,690	2	15	27	11	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Fort Covington	445	375	38	9	23	377,310	274,485	86,250	15,500	1,075	7	44	60	182	101	44	6	.....	1
Franklin	213	97	.....	.....	116	64,830	55,390	.....	.....	9,440	47	41	42	65	17	.....	1	.....	.....
Harrietstown	89	60	.....	.....	29	60,600	55,600	.....	.....	5000	.....	11	25	34	11	5	2	.....	1
Malone	1,324	1,060	117	31	116	1,578,605	928,835	572,000	67,000	10,770	13	79	229	478	262	188	33	15	27
Moira	447	371	16	5	55	355,725	298,675	46,800	7,100	4,150	1	33	66	208	97	31	6	1	4
Westville	330	226	4	1	99	120,950	107,750	4,900	1,500	6,800	19	56	96	121	36	1	.....	.....	1
Totals	5,883	4,388	259	86	1,150	4,170,715	3,096,435	835,750	134,750	103,780	309	581	1,229	2,269	980	395	55	16	49

XII.—*Showing the Public Debt of the Various Towns and Incorporated Villages, June* 1, 1875.

Towns.	Assessed Valuation.	Indebtedness.	Indebtedness, less Sinking Fund.	Purposes for which Created.			
				War Bounties.	Court-Houses, Jails, Public Offices, Town Halls.	Almshouses, Asylums.	School Buildings and School Purposes, Markets, Fire Department.
County proper	.....	$26,000	$26,000	.....	$5,000	$21,000	.....
Bangor	$448,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont	195,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	241,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandon	234,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brighton	35,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burke	317,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chateaugay	447,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constable	191,498	2,500	2,500	$2,500	.....	.....	.....
Dickinson	305,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duane	44,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Covington	392,510	No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	95,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrietstown	42,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malone	2,116,645	2,200	2,200	16,200	.....	.....	$4,000
Moira	378,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westville	189,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chateaugay Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malone Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	$5,677,093	$48,700	$48,700	$18,700	$5,000	$21,000	$4,000

XIII.—*Churches.*

Denominations.	Organizations.	Edifices.	Sittings.	Membership.	Property.		Annual Amount Paid for Salaries of Clergy.
					Church Edifice, with Lots.	Other Real Estate.	
Baptist	2	2	1000	260	$41,000	$2,300	$2,400
Christian	2	2	600	70	5,500	.....	900
Congregational	2	2	1000	330	11,000	3,500	3,000
Free-Will Baptist	2	2	600	153	5,500	1,000	550
Methodist Episcopal	16	15	4870	1,231	87,700	8,930	8,825
Presbyterian	5	5	1425	366	23,500	1,500	3,200
Protestant Episcopal	2	2	600	320	9,000	4,500	1,800
Roman Catholic	9	9	4510	7,010	87,600	21,500	6,768
Union	3	3	890	.....	9,800	.....	.....
Wesleyan Methodist	2	2	500	93	3,000	.....	605

XIV.—*Population.*

Towns.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Bangor	370	910	1,076	1,035	1,289	1,606	2,159	2,154	2,520	2,180	2,431	2,271
Belmont	.....	.....	.....	382	472	510	660	873	1,376	1,492	1,619	2,088
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	1,357	1,446	1,667	1,963	2,132	2,440	1,689	1,488	1,397
Brandon	.....	.....	316	417	531	528	590	728	924	821	692	742
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	160	204	247
Burke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,285	2,477	1,900	2,240	1,929	2,141	2,116
Chateaugay	828	1,384	2,016	2,039	2,824	1,952	3,728	2,676	3,183	2,843	2,971	2,727
Constable	637	1,016	693	724	1,122	1,177	1,447	1,443	1,680	1,520	1,516	1,586
Dickinson	495	899	446	597	1,005	1,074	1,119	1,255	1,917	1,783	1,990	2,023
Duane	.....	.....	247	237	324	178	222	325	279	270	234	289
Fort Covington	979	2,136	2,901	1,665	2,094	2,369	2,641	2,559	2,757	2,783	2,436	2,421
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	331	724	447	1,105	1,070	1,145	1,094
Harrietstown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	181	306	340	305	416	491
Malone	1,130	1,633	2,207	2,589	3,229	3,634	4,550	5,186	6,565	6,330	7,186	7,335
Moira	.....	.....	791	798	.....	1,013	1,340	1,459	1,798	1,695	2,064	2,282
Westville	.....	.....	619	661	1,028	1,159	1,301	1,354	1,635	1,675	1,658	1,722
St. Regis Indian Reservation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	737
Totals	4,439	7,978	11,312	12,501	15,656	18,692	25,102	25,477	30,837	28,575	30,271	31,581

In asylums, penal institutions, etc., 13.

XV.—*Showing by Towns the Population in the Aggregate, and as Native and Foreign-born, as White and Colored, and as Male and Female; also the number of Males of the Voting and Military Ages, of Persons of the School Age, of Aliens, of Land-owners, and of Illiterates.*

Towns.	Total Population.	General Nativity.		Race.		Sex.		Aliens.	Males of the Voting Age (21 and upwards).				Males of the Military Age (18 and under 45).	Persons of School Age (5 and under 18).		Owners of Land.	Unable to read and write (21 years old and upwards).
		Native.	Foreign-born.	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Native.	Naturalized.	Aliens.		Males.	Females.		
Bangor	2,266	1,946	320	2,266	.....	1,106	1,160	41	567	428	110	29	406	318	352	355	62
Belmont	2,088	1,655	433	2,088	.....	1,060	1,028	212	496	316	98	82	405	306	310	281	218
Bombay	1,391	1,054	337	1,391	.....	693	698	137	323	187	98	38	236	233	225	180	107
Brandon	736	644	92	736	.....	389	347	26	194	148	32	14	142	105	116	125	35
Brighton	247	226	21	247	.....	128	119	3	63	56	6	1	54	42	30	26	8
Burke	2,115	1,629	486	2,115	.....	1,089	1,026	139	540	352	131	57	391	342	299	355	65
Chateaugay	2,719	2,127	592	2,719	.....	1,353	1,366	113	665	419	198	48	471	428	439	405	104
Constable	1,584	1,184	400	1,584	.....	808	776	106	407	240	128	39	288	229	243	283	164
Dickinson	2,022	1,851	171	2,014	8	1,005	1,017	51	508	434	42	32	390	291	324	307	2
Duane	289	252	37	288	1	147	142	9	84	65	15	4	65	33	43	55	11
Fort Covington	2,418	1,814	604	2,418	.....	1,170	1,248	218	556	334	164	58	376	388	388	344	185
Franklin	1,091	892	199	1,083	8	572	519	32	282	178	86	18	203	186	168	203	45
Harrietstown	491	442	49	491	.....	260	231	10	141	116	18	7	96	64	83	81	.....
Malone	7,365	5,494	1,871	7,358	7	3,626	3,739	760	1,843	1,072	463	308	1,389	1,079	1,078	883	465
Moira	2,279	1,897	382	2,267	12	1,136	1,143	109	536	380	108	48	391	372	352	230	113
Westville	1,721	1,383	338	1,721	.....	867	854	120	387	251	85	51	270	326	282	286	166
Totals	30,822	24,490	6,332	30,786	36	15,409	15,413	2,086	7,592	4,976	1,782	834	5,573	4,741	4,732	4,399	1,750

XVI.—*Showing how many of the Inhabitants of each Town at the Census of* 1875 *were born in certain selected Counties, States, and Foreign Countries.*

Towns.	General Total.	Born in the United States.													Born in Foreign Countries.						
		Total born in United States.	Total born in New York.	Born in the County where enumerated.	Born in Counties of New York contiguous to the Co. where enumerated.	Born in other Counties of New York.	In Maine.	In New Hampshire.	In Vermont.	In Massachusetts.	In Rhode Island.	In Connecticut.	In New Jersey.	In Pennsylvania.	In other U. S.	Total.	In Canada.	In England.	In the German Empire.	In Ireland.	In Scotland.	In other Foreign Countries.
Bangor	2,266	1,946	1,672	1,533	123	16	.....	16	215	30	.....	7	1	.....	5	320	218	1	.....	94	6	1
Belmont	2,088	1,655	1,497	1,051	410	36	1	15	115	16	.....	1	1	3	6	433	335	5	.....	87	5	1
Bombay	1,391	1,054	978	826	135	17	1	9	53	3	.....	1	.....	2	7	337	203	8	.....	123	2	1
Brandon	736	644	541	467	69	5	.....	12	75	10	.....	1	.....	4	1	92	54	2	1	33	1	1
Brighton	247	220	188	106	74	8	.....	4	23	1	.....	8	.....	.....	2	21	12	6	.....	2	.....	1
Burke	2,115	1,629	1,382	1,204	158	20	1	21	195	15	1	4	1	2	7	486	307	13	.....	132	31	3
Chateaugay	2,719	2,127	1,885	1,586	233	66	5	21	174	19	1	12	2	1	7	592	347	17	2	201	24	1
Constable	1,584	1,184	1,021	941	63	17	.....	9	136	13	.....	1	.....	1	3	400	242	7	.....	145	3	3
Dickinson	2,022	1,851	1,455	1,085	348	22	2	23	325	17	1	5	1	4	18	171	130	8	.....	28	4	1
Duane	289	252	214	155	48	11	1	3	24	3	.....	5	.....	.....	2	37	31	2	.....	3	1	.....
Fort Covington	2,418	1,814	1,667	1,532	80	55	3	23	92	17	.....	3	.....	.....	9	604	482	3	1	107	11	.....
Franklin	1,091	892	774	518	248	8	.....	9	91	7	2	.....	1	.....	8	199	62	10	2	122	3	.....
Harrietstown	491	442	367	183	175	9	3	1	66	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	31	1	.....	8	.....	9
Malone	7,365	5,494	4,733	4,158	427	148	7	52	504	101	1	17	2	11	66	1,871	1,337	28	5	456	31	14
Moira	2,279	1,897	1,582	1,340	197	45	.....	80	202	10	3	4	.....	2	14	382	232	5	5	137	.....	3
Westville	1,721	1,383	1,230	1,168	50	12	.....	15	127	8	1	.....	1	.....	1	338	240	7	.....	86	5	.....
Totals	30,822	24,490	21,186	17,853	2,838	495	24	313	2,417	274	10	69	10	30	157	6,332	4,263	123	16	1,764	127	39

XVII.—*Statement of Votes cast at the Election held November* 1, 1824.

Towns.	Governor.		Lieut.-Governor.		Senator.		Assembly.		Congress.	
	De Witt Clinton.	Samuel Young.	James Talmadge.	Erastus Root.	John Crary.	Natt. Pitcher.	Asa Hascall.	David Erwin.	Henry H. Ross.	Wm. Hogan.
Fort Covington	125	144	125	140	116	149	115	147	85	178
Constable	109	57	111	49	99	58	48	63	90	68
Malone	199	52	205	47	196	52	207	43	168	75
Bangor	124	8	124	8	120	12	121	7	72	54
Dickinson	35	108	89	104	30	112	36	106	1	144
Chateaugay	122	19	121	15	102	30	101	36	75	61
Totals	714	388	725	363	663	413	628	402	491	580

XVIII.—*Showing the Real and Personal Estate, as Assessed and Equalized, and Amount of Taxes Levied upon the Several Towns in Franklin County for the Year* 1878.

Towns.	Assessed Valuation.			Aggregate Equalized Valuation.	Different Taxes Levied on Towns.				Taxes Re-Assessed on Same Lands.				Non-res. Rejected Tax.	Rate on $1.
	Acres.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.		Town Taxes.	County Taxes.	School Taxes.	State Taxes.	Tax of 1877 uncol.	Non-res. Road Tax.	Res. Road Tax.	Non-res. School Tax.		
Bangor	26,288	$682,162	$61,200	$686,881	$681.21	$3,133.02	$587.63	$1,006.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0073
Belmont	97,791	341,892	.....	297,971	952.41	1,359.12	254.91	436.62	$57.68	$790.52	$6.93	$494.10	$574.20	.0082
Bombay	20,198	459,322	58,065	391,870	1,489.00	1,778.40	335.24	574.22	4.32	.....	1.58	.....	33	.00815
Brandon	189,887	503,774	2,600	359,322	565.75	1,638.99	307.40	526.52	.....	1,399.75	.....	885.66	97.73	.006
Brighton	46,138	57,412	650	49,138	442.16	224.12	42.04	72.00	1.79	221.68	.....	184.37	268.81	.0135
Burke	26,096	588,640	7,150	475,880	699.90	2,170.06	407.12	697.32	5.32	.....	3.00	.....	7.03	.0067
Chateaugay	29,761	436,470	28,100	685,021	1,351.29	3,124.56	586.04	1,003.77	6.57	.....	.....	.....	17.54	.013
Constable	20,547	351,260	9,500	283,487	1,264.16	1,293.04	242.52	415.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0086
Dickinson	180,028	467,137	9,600	452,677	1,008.11	2,064.78	387.27	663.32	229.83	436.43	13.04	664.12	546.04	.0089
Duane	46,673	54,372	1,000	67,994	505.05	310.14	58.17	99.63	.....	576.35	.....	141.73	273.50	.0216
Fort Covington	22,280	654,770	82,715	640,361	1,433.81	2,920.88	547.82	938.33	20.31	2.63	4.90	.....	.....	.008
Franklin	89,074	156,383	2,500	147,975	579.77	674.95	126.59	216.84	31.55	725.72	.....	302.56	319.45	.0114
Harrietstown	87,450	83,040	725	74,370	724.94	339.13	63.62	108.97	4.23	397.87	.....	180.98	1,150.11	.0164
Malone	63,200	1,990,690	841,300	3,158,106	7,524.42	14,404.72	2,701.78	4,627.63	108.12	.....	34.94	1 93	35.50	.01034
Moira	28,124	373,320	28,560	560,829	702.67	2,557.99	479.79	821.79	35.94	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.0114
Westville	21,526	288,975	15,551	306,953	531.48	1,400.08	262.60	449.79	11.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0088
Totals	995,061	$7,489,619	$1,149,216	$8,638,835	$20,456.13	$39,402.98	$7,390.54	$12,658.65	$517.40	$4,550.95	$65.59	$2,855.45	$3,290.24	

XIX.—*Statement of the Names of the several Incorporated Companies liable to Taxation in the County of Franklin; the Amount of Real and Personal Estate belonging to each, as the same is set down in the Assessment Rolls which have been sanctioned by the Board of Supervisors of said County, and the Amount of Tax assessed upon each for the Year* 1878.

Towns.	Name of Corporation.	Amount of Real Estate.	Amount of Stock taxable, deducting Real Estate.	Total Valuation.	Amount of Tax.
Bangor	Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain Railroad	$49,200		$49,200	$359.16
Burke	Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain Railroad	80,000		80,000	536.00
Chateaugay	Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain Railroad	55,000		55,000	715.00
Malone	Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain Railroad	129,900		129,900	1,343.17
Malone	Malone Water Company	1,100	$30,000	31,100	321.57
Malone	Malone Gas Company	3,600	4,000	7,600	78.58
Malone	National Bank of Malone	5,150	200,000	205,150	2,121.25
Malone	Farmers' National Bank of Malone		150,000	150,000	1,551.00
Moira	Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain Railroad	42,000		42,000	478.80
	Totals	$365,950	$384,000	$749,950	$7,504.53

THE POOR-HOUSE.

The poor-house farm is located about two miles southwest of the village. The old poor-house building was of wood, one and one-half stories high. The present building was erected in 1870, upon the site of the old structure, and is a neat three-story brick building, heated by steam, and is in all respects one of the most complete eleemosynary institutions in the State.

As an interesting statistical document, the following report of the superintendent of the poor for the year 1878 is subjoined:

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Franklin:

The undersigned, Superintendent of the Poor for said county, respectfully submits the following report to your honorable body:

EXPENDITURES FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Bangor.

For temporary relief	$509.96	
" Nelson Stimson, for services	20.25	
" M. J. Hinman, for services	44.00	
" transportation of paupers	2.92	
		—$577.13

Brighton.

For temporary relief	$12.18	
		— $12.18

Belmont.

For temporary relief	$521.17	
" Peter Hanley, for services	5.00	
" M. L. Good, for services	65.00	
" R. J. Taylor, for services	10.25	
" James Maneeley, for services	35.00	
" transportation of paupers	7.22	
		—$643.64

Bombay.

For temporary relief	$194.42	
" James McElwain, for services	18.00	
" Peter Daley, for services	12.00	
" transportation	7.05	
		—$231.47

Burke.

For temporary relief	$170.13	
" Curtis Avery, for services	6.00	
" Benjamin Child, for services	19.00	
" Charles Roby, for services	16.75	
		—$211.88

Brandon.

For temporary relief	$112.97	
" J. C. Orvis, for services	15.00	
		—$127.97

Chateaugay.

For temporary relief	$599.19	
" H. Sancomb, for services	9.00	
" P. McGuire, for services	19.50	
" C. D. Silver, for services	38.60	
		—$666.29

Constable.

For temporary relief	$583.95	
" F. B. Platt, for services	35.00	
" S. M. Conery, for services	16.50	
" transportation	2.40	
		—$637.85

Dickinson.

For temporary relief	$306.58	
" John Dawson, for services	60.00	
" transportation	8.90	
		—$375.48

Duane.

(Nothing.)

Fort Covington.

For temporary relief	$405.53	
" Malachi Barry, for services	36.00	
" Neal Campbell, for services	16.00	
" transportation	5.10	
		—$462.13

Franklin.

For temporary relief	$73.94	
" Pat. Sullivan, for services	26.00	
" Wm. Carney, for services	11.00	
" transportation	5.10	
		—$116.94

Harrietstown.

For temporary relief	$85.80	
" I. Vosburgh, for services	17.00	
		—$102.80

Malone.

For temporary relief	$1388.68	
" Eusebe Lalime, for services	13.50	
" C. B. Conant, for services	100.00	
" A. G. Crooks, for services	110.00	
" transportation	14.50	
		—$1576.68

Moira.

For temporary relief	$324.20	
" H. M. Pierce, for services	18.00	
" A. G. Perry, for services	22.00	
" transportation	1.95	
		—$366.15

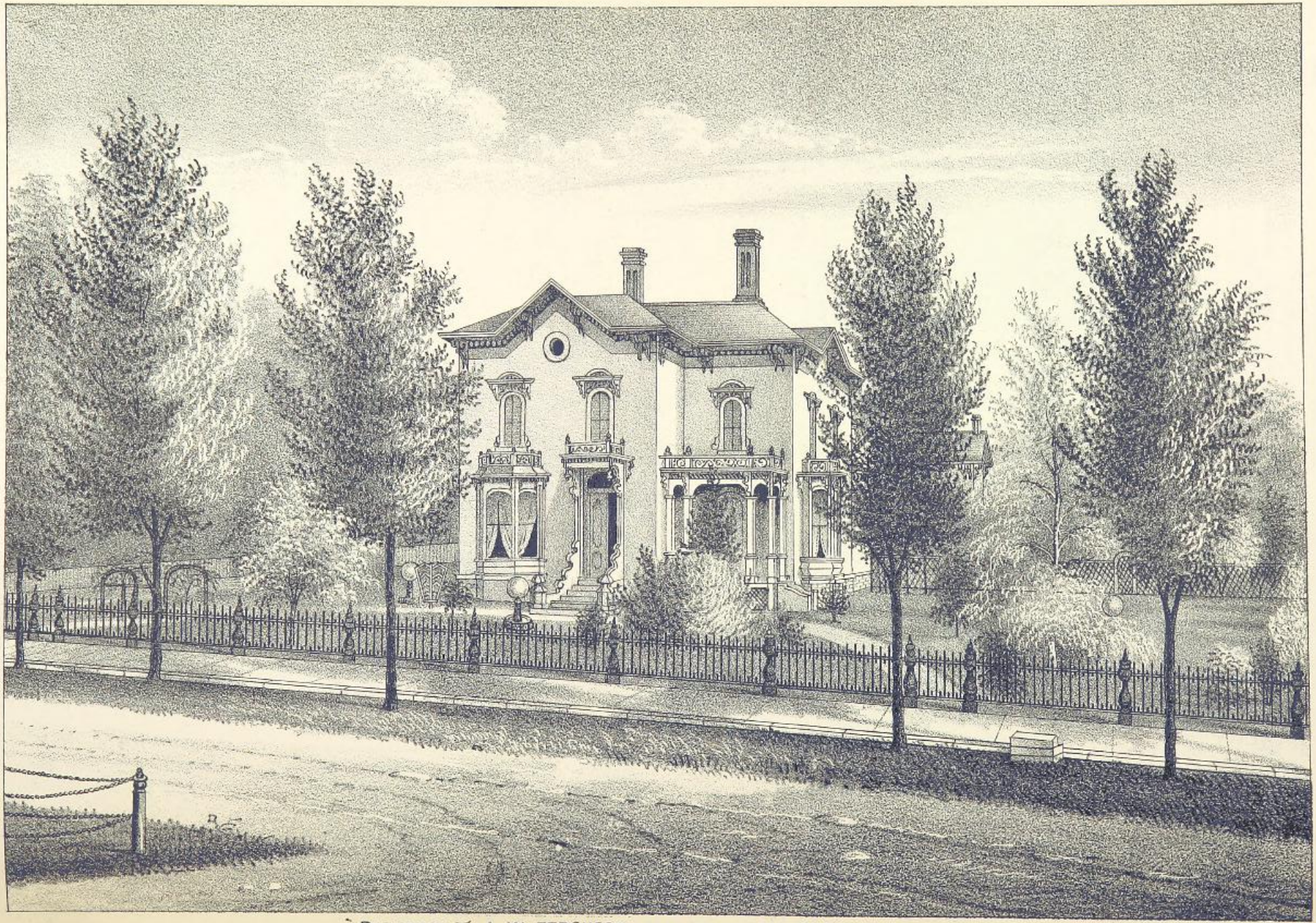
Westville.

For temporary relief	$354.58	
" E. H. Nobles, for services	25.75	
" W. H. Freeman, for services	31.00	
" transportation	1.00	
		—$412.33

EXPENSES OF POOR-HOUSE AND FARM.

For repairs on building	$88.22	
" furniture and tools	155.10	
" insurance on building	70.00	
" water-works	25.24	
" stock	140.00	
" wood	579.09	
" medical attendance and medicines	197.23	
" coffins	40.00	
" sundry expenses, as per vouchers	2340.49	
" flour and meal	945.36	
" pork and beef	759.38	
" accounts of 1877	235.93	
		—$5576.04

BRITISH
6 0080
MUSEUM



RESIDENCE OF A. W. FERGUSON, ELM STREET, MALONE, NEW YORK.

COUNTY AT LARGE.

For examination, transportation, and clothing of lunatics	$329.00	
" legal services and to justices	81.50	
" printing and stationery	35.23	
" sundry expenses, as per vouchers	142.48	
		— $588.21
Total expenditures		$12,685.67

RECAPITULATION.

For temporary relief	$5,593.28
" poor-masters' services	871.10
" transportation	57.04
" poor-house and farm	5,576.04
" county at large	588.21
	$12,685.67

Expended in each town for medical services, medicines, coffins, and tramps, and included in the items of the above report designated "temporary relief:"

	Medical Services and Medicines.	Coffins.	Tramps.
Bangor	$90.00	$12.00	$14.20
Brighton	.....	.....	.....
Belmont	185.20	10.00	.....
Bombay	33.25	4.00	3.75
Burke	100.00	.....	3.75
Brandon	61.68	.....	.....
Chateaugay	207.23	34.00	47.00
Constable	397.40	8.00	3.30
Dickinson	162.75	10.00	.75
Duane	.....	.....	.....
Fort Covington	81.70	.....	1.00
Franklin	.....	.....	.....
Harrietstown	.....	.....	.....
Malone	317.46	97.00	26.60
Moira	131.25	8.00	7.60
Westville	35.85	7.00	.....
Totals	$1,803.77	$190.00	$107.65

Amount raised and placed to the credit of the Poor Fund during the current year:

By tax according to estimate of last year for temporary relief, poor-masters' services, and transportation	$8,000.00
By tax according to estimate of last year for poor-house expenses	5,000.00
For deficiency	1,000.00
By licenses and fines	2,637.05
Total	$16,337.05

Estimate of amounts necessary to be raised for the coming year:

Temporary relief, poor-masters' services, and transportation	$7,500.00
Poor-house expenses	5,500.00
Total	$13,000.00

Number of paupers and tramps in the poor-house during the year:

Permanent paupers	45	
Temporary "	67	
Tramps	62	— 174
Number weeks' board to keeper's family	263	
" " " paupers	4083.4	
" " " tramps	20.2	— 4366.6
Cost of board per week, $1.10 for each person, making a total of		$4809.55

CHAPTER LXXV.

MALONE.

Geographical and Topographical—The Pioneers—Their Locations—Pioneer Physicians—Pioneer Merchants—Early Innkeepers, etc.—Interesting Extracts from *Franklin Telegraph*—War of 1812—Incidents—Sojourn of Gen. Wilkinson—Invasion of the Village by the British—Petition for Protection—The Arsenal.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

MALONE is an interior town, lying north of the geographical centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Constable and Westville, on the east by Burke and Belmont, on the south by Duane, and on the west by Bangor and Brandon.

The surface of the town is level in the north, and broken or hilly in the south. It is watered by Salmon River and Branch Pond Brook. The former enters the town in the southeast corner, and flows in a northwesterly course, emptying into the St. Lawrence River. The latter is the outlet of Branch Pond, and empties into the Salmon at Malone. Branch, Beaver, Gourd, Mud, and Twin Ponds are small bodies of water in the southern part of the town. The soil in the north part of the town is fertile and under a good state of cultivation, while the south part is sandy and unproductive.

THE PIONEERS.

The first settlers of Malone were natives of the "Green Mountain State." The sturdy pioneers, who in the beginning of the present century left the comforts of a New England home and sought an abode in what was then the wilds of Northern New York, brought with them those New England traits of character which are ever synonymous with honesty, integrity, and industry. This ennobling character shone resplendent in the pioneers of Malone, and they have left the impress of that character upon their posterity.

To Enos, Nathan, and John Wood is ascribed the honor of having been the first settlers within the present boundaries of Malone. They came from St. Albans, Vt., and settled here in 1802. Enos located on the road leading to South Bangor, on lands now owned by D. Hardy; Nathan occupied the premises now owned by H. Orcutt; and John settled on lands now owned by Noah Sabin. The Woods were prominently identified with the early development of the town and county, and were well qualified to endure the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. John Wood was locally prominent as a politician, and was the first sheriff of Franklin County, appointed March 17, 1808, six days after the act passed the Legislature incorporating the county.

The healthful climate and fertility of the soil soon attracted the attention of others, and the year 1803 witnessed the arrival of numerous families, chiefly from Vermont, anxious to rear their homes in these fertile lands.

Among this number were Newell Conger and Luther Winslow. The latter located about two and a half miles south of the village. Amos V. Keeler and Joseph Shields settled on what is now known as the "Winslow Place." Eben Berry located about three miles west of the present village, on the road to North Bangor. A son, Jehiel Berry, is one of the oldest living residents of the county.

One of the pioneers of 1803 was Noah Moody, who settled on the present site of the village, on premises now occupied by C. B. Conant. He was an active pioneer, and built the first court-house for Franklin County, which is the present court-house remodeled and improved. He was the first apothecary, and also kept the first bookstore and the only one prior to 1822. A part of his dwelling was used for this purpose. He was also a surveyor, and evidently a useful man in the new settlement.

Roswell Wilcox, a captain in the militia, was a pioneer

about two miles west of the village, on the road to North Bangor. He was the first tanner and currier and boot- and shoe-maker in the town.

A worthy pioneer, who located just out of the present limits of the village, on the Fort Covington road, was David Sperry, familiarly known as "Deacon" Sperry. He was one of the first deacons in the Presbyterian Church at Malone. Lyman Sperry, a brother of "Deacon" David, was also an early settler in this neighborhood, and like his brother was a zealous Congregationalist.

All of the above-mentioned pioneers came in during the years 1802–3. They were followed soon after by others, and not many years elapsed ere this became one of the most flourishing settlements in Northern New York.

Among the early settlers east of the village, on the road to Belmont, was Deacon John Barnes, who located there in about the year 1804. He was a prominent man in the neighborhood, and lived to an advanced age. David Whipple was also a pioneer in this vicinity. Nahum, a son of David, was an early settler on the same farm, and was a large landholder. Ambrose Williamson, now living, was an early settler.

Near the east border of the town, on the road to Burke, a family of Webbs were early settlers.

A worthy pioneer east of the village, on the road to Chateaugay, was Harry S. House, who came from Connecticut, and settled in 1808. He died in 1847. Capt. Parks and a Mr. Abbott also settled east of the village.

Ebenezer Brownson settled here prior to 1809. He first located about four miles south, but subsequently removed to the village. He was a leading man in that early day, and was the first judge of the county of Franklin, appointed Feb. 21, 1809.

Capt. Z. Curtis settled east of the village, and the present cemetery is on lands once owned by him. Beyond this location, about one and a half miles east of the village, a Capt. Hickok was an early settler. Other pioneers in this vicinity were Timothy Palmer and James Brown, the latter familiarly known as "Uncle Jimmy." Bildad Orcutt was also a pioneer.

One of the pioneers of the village, and a man who figured somewhat conspicuously in the affairs of the little settlement, was John Mazuzan. He lived opposite the Irish Catholic church. He was town clerk for a period of sixteen years. Asa Wheeler was here prior to 1805, and doubtless earlier. He was the first town clerk of the town of "Harrison" in 1805, and was supervisor in 1809.

Prominently identified with the early history of Malone and Franklin County was Hiram Horton. He was a native of Springfield, Mass., and came to Malone in 1808. He purchased the mill-privileges on both sides of Salmon River, and erected the first mills worthy of the name. He was supervisor of this town in 1810, and subsequently officiated as county treasurer, judge, and first judge, and for a long time was agent for Pierpont and Ellice in the sale of their lands. He died here Oct. 5, 1824, at the age of sixty-four.

Oliver Brewster was an early settler, just outside of the village, on the road to Bangor.

Leonard and Jeremiah Conant were also pioneers. The former settled about four miles south. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church. The latter, familiarly known as "Uncle Jeremiah," located about one and a half miles south. He is still living at an advanced age. Lemuel Parlin was an early settler west of the village. Nathan Blanchard was a pioneer and supervisor of the town in 1808. An enterprising pioneer was Cone Andrus. Two sons, William and Hon. Albert Andrus, are residents of the village.

PHYSICIANS.

The first disciple of Æsculapius who came to the new settlement was Paul Thorndike, who located in about 1810.

Horatio Powell removed to Malone and commenced the practice of medicine in 1811, and remained in the active practice of his profession until within a few years of his death. He died in this village Nov. 12, 1849.

Henry S. Waterhouse was a native of Salisbury, Vt., and came to Malone during the war of 1812. He was celebrated as a surgeon, and in 1826 was chosen professor of surgery in the Vermont University, located at Burlington. He subsequently removed to Key West, Fla. While at this place he went out in a sail-boat, accompanied by two children, and all were drowned.

Other physicians who have settled and practiced in Malone are the following: A. Conant, Thos. R. Powell, Theodore Gay, Calvin Skinner, Sidney P. Bates, James S. Phillips, S. S. Wentworth, A. C. Taylor, Dr. Ralph Irwin, Emile La Roche, and Dr. Belding. The latter is a homœopathist.

PIONEER MERCHANTS.

The first merchant in the village was Capt. Warren Powers, in 1810, in a stone building on the east side of the river, near the present residence of Widow Smith.

Jonathan Stearns was a pioneer merchant, who offered his wares for sale in a building which occupied the present site of the Hogle House.

A prominent merchant in the early days was Judge Benjamin Clark, on the site now occupied by the Methodist church. It is related of him that he wrote to Jacob Wead, his partner, who was absent in Albany purchasing goods, to be sure and bring home a supply of *kaughphy!*

Among the old merchants are mentioned the names of Samuel Greenough, Wm. Foote, Nathan White, and Peter Hoople.

PIONEER INNKEEPERS.

Among the pioneer hotel-keepers was Appleton Foote, who kept a house on the corner of Main and Webster Streets, on premises now owned by J. C. Sawyer. He also built the first stone bridge across the river.

Warren Powers kept a hotel, prior to 1809, on the site now occupied by the Universalist church. Other early innkeepers were Cone Andrus, Orlando Furniss, Philip Miller, and Deacon Sperry.

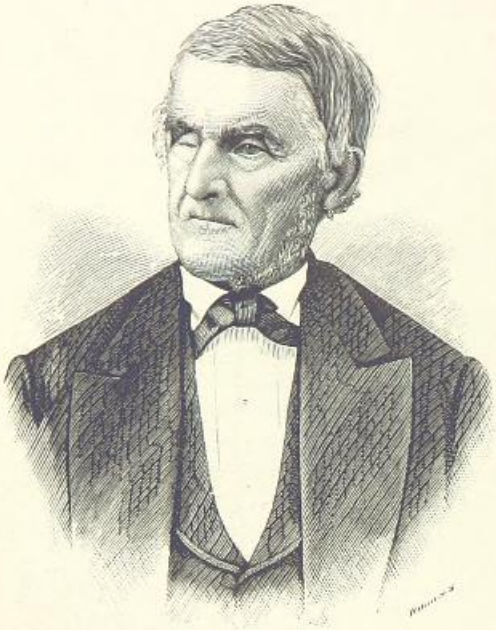
The first stove was brought into this town by Jacob Wead in 1821, and quite a discussion arose among the women of the neighborhood whether it was a *stow* or a *stove*.

IRON MINE.

The following advertisement appears in the *Franklin Telegraph*, under date of Oct. 28, 1828:

BRITISH
6 OCT 80
MUSEUM

BRITISH
6 OCT 80
MUSEUM





Photos. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

GIDEON C. COTTON. MRS. GIDEON C. COTTON.

GIDEON C. COTTON,

of Malone, eldest son of William and Dorcas Cotton, was born in Otis, Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 17, 1802.

William Cotton, a son of William Cotton, who was a Revolutionary soldier for seven years, was born in Suffield, Conn., and removed to Otis, where he married Dorcas Finch, of that place. Of this union the following children were born: Gideon C., Mary M., Lyman, William, Ira, Horace, and Joshua F.

William Cotton removed to Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., where he remained two years; thence to Shoreham, Vt., where he engaged in farming, finally settling in Weybridge, Vt., where he died in 1853, at the age of seventy-one years.

Gideon Cotton left home in 1822, at the age of twenty, going to Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y., working on the farm in summer, and teaching in the winter. He returned to Weybridge, remaining four years, and, November, 1827, removed to Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., where he followed teaching as a profession, teaching in all eight years. In 1831 he settled on his present farm, where he has since resided.

He was married, May 18, 1831, to Lorinda, daughter of Lyman Sperry, of Malone. Two children were born to them, namely, Helen E. and Lyman S., both of whom are buried at Chandlersville, Cass Co., Ill.

Mrs. Cotton died June 6, 1858, and Mr. Cotton married for his second wife the widow of Dennis Bell, whose maiden name was Laura D. Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler, who was a son of Judge Asa Wheeler, one of the early judges of Franklin County. She was born in Malone Feb. 6, 1820. Her children are Emma S. Bell, married to Oliver B. Hale, a farmer in Malone; Anson R. Bell, married Libbie Kirk, living in Vermont; Orphia D. Bell, married Smith D. Kings, living in Litchfield, Minn.

Mr. Bell was a farmer and merchant; he died March 12, 1848.

Mr. and Mrs. Cotton are members of the Congregational Church. He has always been an active man in matters pertaining to religion, and has been secretary of the Town Bible Society for several years; secretary of the County Bible Society for twenty-five consecutive years; secretary of the Tract and Peace Society for several years; school-district clerk for thirty-one consecutive years; inspector of schools and commissioner of schools for one year, to fill vacancy.

In politics Mr. Cotton was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. For more than fifty years he has been an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance.

Mr. Cotton is emphatically a self-made man. Beginning life with no capital save that of strong hands and a determination to succeed, he has won his way from obscure poverty to prominence and a comfortable competence, and he holds a warm place in the hearts of all who know him.

A view of Mr. Cotton's home may be seen on another page of this work.

RES. OF G. C. COTTON, MALONE, N.Y.

BRITISH
6 OCT 80
MUSEUM

"IRON MINE.

"The proprietors of the bed of iron ore, lately discovered in the town of Malone, offer the ore for sale on liberal terms. They have in a few days raised about 200 tons; and as it approaches the surface of a large area, any quantities which may be required can be delivered at short notice.

"This is believed to be by far the most valuable iron ore ever discovered in America, and well deserves the attention of capitalists. The bed is very extensive, and probably inexhaustible. It is situated about three miles westward of the village of Malone, sixty rods from the Hopkinton turnpike. The ore has been tried, and found to produce iron of a quality thought to be not inferior to the best imported. It is *brown oxide of iron*, as it is technically called; has plenty of *flux* in it; and is of a granular structure, approaching that of shot ore. It is believed that when penetrated deep, it will come up fully to the description of shot ore.

"In the vicinity are plenty of waterfalls for the erection of forges. It is in the midst of a fertile agricultural region, and where wood for coal is plenty. It is only about fifteen miles from the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence, by which iron can be conveyed at a small expense to a sure market.

"Everything being taken into account, it is believed that no other place offers equal advantages for the manufacture of iron.

"Oct. 28, 1828.

"The subscribers, under the style and firm of 'The Franklin County Iron Company,' offer for sale IRON ORE at $3 per ton, at their ore-bed, about three miles west of the village of Malone.

"Bildad Orcutt is the agent of the company, to whom all applications are to be made in the premises.

"MOSES EGGLESTON, S. C. HOLLENBAEK,
"BILDAD ORCUTT, Z. CURTIS,
"JOHN WOOD, SAMUEL DUNNING,
"HARRY ORCUTT, GUY MEIGS,
"A. M. HITCHCOCK."

In the same issue is a communication dated "Saratoga Spring, Aug. 2," wherein it is stated that "above *one thousand* strangers partook of the waters of the Congress Spring on Sunday morning last," and "that the cotillion-parties are alternate at the Pavilion and Congress Hall, and it is believed that the country never witnessed an assemblage of more refinement or a greater display of taste and elegance."

Notice is also given under date of "Fort Covington, Sept. 4, 1820," that the "commission under the act for opening a road through the St. Regis Reservation will convene at the Tavern of Lemuel Warren, at Fort Covington, on the 16th inst."

In the issue of Nov. 16, 1820, appears the following modest notice:

"LOOK OUT FOR UNCLE BEN, THE BUTCHER!!

"All persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that unless they call and settle, and make some *great* calculations about paying him on or before the first day of January next, they may depend upon having *tormentor's* fees to pay, as I will pay them no longer.

"The subscriber flatters himself that he shall get enough by that time to pay for this advertisement; and if he should fail he will be in a horrible pickle.

"LORENZO MEIGS.

"MALONE, Nov. 15, 1820."

In the same issue Wead & Lathrop advertise "that they have rebuilt their distillery," and that "they will exchange Whiskey for grain, &c."

In the issue of May 27, 1824, there is a notice of the Malone Debating Society, and the question was, "Is beauty in the female sex more admired than modesty?" Disputants, Messrs. Wood, Wead, R. Powell, and Williams; A. Haskell, president.

In the second number of the *Franklin Telegraph*, which was issued in this village Sept. 7, 1820, Owen Moses advertises the "Gold and Silver Smith's Business" in the village of Malone, "a few rods west of the Court-House." He further states that "those wishing to purchase silver spoons, gold *beeds*, brass clocks, or surveyor's compasses, will do well to call."

Samuel Peck notifies the people that he has a quantity of the "best *soal* leather which he will sell for 30 cts. per pound by the side." Peck & Clark advertise the harness-making business, and Anslem Lincoln boots and shoes.

In the same issue Harry Horton gives notice that he has "discontinued trade in this place, and requests those who have notes or accounts due to call on Hiram Horton, Jr., and settle them immediately."

Jonathan Stearns announces that he has 100 barrels of salt for sale, and John Learned that he has gone into the blacksmithing business.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

In 1820, Almon Wheeler was postmaster, and he advertises the following

"LIST OF LETTERS

"Remaining in the Post Office at Malone 30 Sept. 1820: Mary Andrus, Henry Barlow, Joshua Barnes, Frederick Barnard, Malone; Oliver W. Bowen, Moira; Sally Barry, Francis Burnap, Solomon Browne, James Barber, Pat. Burman, Malone; Asher Buckland, John Crandall, Moira; Horace Chatam, Joel Cornish, Malone; Geo. Claghorn, Franklin; Abial Cornish, Daniel Dale, Bangor; Daniel Dale, Elizabeth Fowler, Silas Farnsworth, Moira; Daniel S. Fletcher, Samuel Field, Stephen Graham, Harry S. House, Stephen Harley, Malone; Joel Horford, Moira; John B. Jackson, Franklin County; John L. Joiner, Moira; Price F. Kellog, Franklin County; Lot Lincoln, Lorenzo Meigs, Chas. Moses, Malone; Noah Moody, Bangor; John H. Russell, Malone; Jonathan Rice, Dickinson; Jonathan Stearns, Malone; Uriah Smith and Suze Smith, Ebenezer Sexton, Bangor; Mowry Sayles, Simeon Smith, Solomon Sayles, Moira; Betsey Spencer, Dickinson; Mary Swan, Malone; Wm. Thompson, Dickinson; Erastus Tracy, Pamelia A. Thurston, Malone; Newell Upham, Harrison; Oliver Webb, John Wood, Mr. Watkins, Maria Wood, Matilda Wheeler, Sally Wheeler, J. A. Woodward, James B. Wood, Elias Watkins, Malone; Eleazer Wakefield, Moira; Asa Worth, Bangor.

"N. B.—Persons calling for any of the above-mentioned letters will please to say they are *advertised*.

"The eastern and southern mail will hereafter be closed by half-past 8 o'clock Sabbath evening,—all letters designed for the east or south must be in the box by 6 o'clock P.M.

"ALMON WHEELER, P.M.

"MALONE, 30 Sept. 1820."

WAR OF 1812.

Malone, located near the frontier, suffered severely during the war of 1812.

After the battle of Chrystler's Farm, Gen. Wilkinson, who was ill, together with the sick and wounded soldiers, were taken to French's Mills, Fort Covington, and from there was, with as much dispatch as possible, taken to the Malone hospital. Wilkinson was carried on a horse-litter, and taken to the house of F. L. Harrison, where he remained during the winter, and gradually recovered his health. The premises were surrounded by his personal guard, great fear being entertained that he would be surprised and taken prisoner. His guard occupied a log house in the

rear. McPherson and Bell, two of Gen. Wilkinson's officers, boarded at the Rev. Ashbel Parmelee's, opposite the Harrison house.

Foot's Tavern, the old academy, the arsenal, the old guard-house, the old distillery, and other houses, were used for the hospital buildings.

The battle occurred Oct. 10, 1813, and within a few weeks Malone was filled with the sick and dying of the army.*

The public stores began to come in for the relief of the troops, and Harrison's barn, sheds, etc., were stored with flour, crackers, etc.

In February, 1814, Gen. Wilkinson and his troops suddenly left Malone, leaving the government stores behind. The British, soon learning that the place was left without defense, and that a quantity of valuable provision was stored in the village, made a descent on the town with 1200 regulars and 400 Canadian militia.

When the enemy approached the village the people were in great consternation; no soldiers to protect them, teams pressed into the service of the enemy to carry off the stores of war left by the Americans; no arms with which to defend themselves; and hearing all sorts of frightful rumors of the intention of the British and Indians, they knew not which way to turn.

Col. Scott, the British commander, seems to have acted like a gentleman, and gave orders that private property should not be molested. This order was obeyed so far as the regulars were concerned, but the militia came a few days later and took everything within their reach, public and private.

Dr. Franklin B. Hough, in his history of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, in speaking of this affair, says, "On Sunday morning several of the Indians and militia commenced demolishing the arsenal, which had been left without arms by the Americans on leaving the place. The windows and gratings were torn out, and it was fired, but Col. Scott, upon the earnest appeals of some of the more influential of the citizens, who represented the barbarity of this wanton destruction, issued orders for its preservation, and posted a guard around it for protection. He then convened some of the inhabitants and gave them the building for educational purposes. For this act of lenity he is said to have been censured by his government.

"A part of Sunday was spent in ransacking the town, in forwarding the stores they had seized, using the teams they had pressed for that purpose, and at noon they started on their return by way of Chateaugay, losing great numbers by desertion. Private property, except arms, was generally respected. Col. Scott, it is said, nearly lost his life from a drunken Indian, who reeled up to him, cursed him for not allowing them to plunder, and aimed his loaded gun for firing, but was instantly seized, rudely bound, and taken off.

"An amusing case of smuggling occurred on this occasion. Jehiel Barnum, a Revolutionary gunsmith, living in Bangor, had been pressed with others, and sent off with a load of stores and in charge of two soldiers, for French's Mills. His team was young and restive, and gave him much trouble in keeping them from interfering with the sleighs before him, to avoid which he got permission to turn off on a by-road, which he said would take them out right, and after going several miles he drove up to *his own door*. His passengers here first discovered their dilemma, and he without difficulty persuaded them to remain, while the cargo was found very convenient in supporting the family."

* Feb. 1, 1814, there were 450 sick in the hospital at this place.

PETITION FOR PROTECTION.

March 25, 1814, the citizens of Franklin County held a meeting at Malone, and united in a petition praying the Legislature for protection against the savages and insults of the enemy. The following is a copy of the petition:

"We, the subscribers, being chairman and secretary of a general meeting of the inhabitants of Franklin County, do respectfully represent:

"That we are peculiarly and dangerously situated, and, as freemen of this State and citizens of our common country, ready to shed our blood in its defense, we ask for protection. Like our brethren of the Niagara frontier, many of our good citizens have experienced the spoliation of their goods, clothing, and provisions, the locks of our desks and trunks have been broken, and books sacred and profane, valuable papers, and money, have been taken from them. We have escaped massacre and conflagration, but we have witnessed that whoever ran was stopped by the force of powder and lead, and whoever submitted was under the humiliating and mortifying situation of being an eye-witness to the spoliation of his goods. But this whole country is exposed to daily depredations. The barbarous savage may be prowling about our dwellings, and, in our weak state of defense, we must tamely submit to every insult and injury. The father experiences, with tenfold increase, the anxious solicitude of a parent and a husband. The mother hugs her infant closer to her breast, contemplating with fear and horror the danger that confronts her.

"The God of mercy only knows how soon the father may fall a victim to the brutal inhumanity of an enemy, in defending the land, the home of his affection; how soon the infant may be torn from the arms of its mother, and sacrificed to the sanguinary notions of a brutal foe; and how soon the house that shelters them from the stormy tempest may be laid in ashes, and not a vestige of husbandry or cultivation be left to mark the residence of man.

"Why have these calamities happened? Has it been the production of Governor Hampton's letters to the Secretary of War, degrading the frontier settlements, as almost improper subjects of protection, that the army should be ordered from their strong positions in this county to the villages of Plattsburgh and Sackett's Harbor? These are strange movements, at a great sacrifice of public property, which we are unable to account for.

"But our situation is too dangerous and degrading for us as American citizens to have patience to sit peacable under, and yet to flee our residences would but complete the ruin which is already begun.

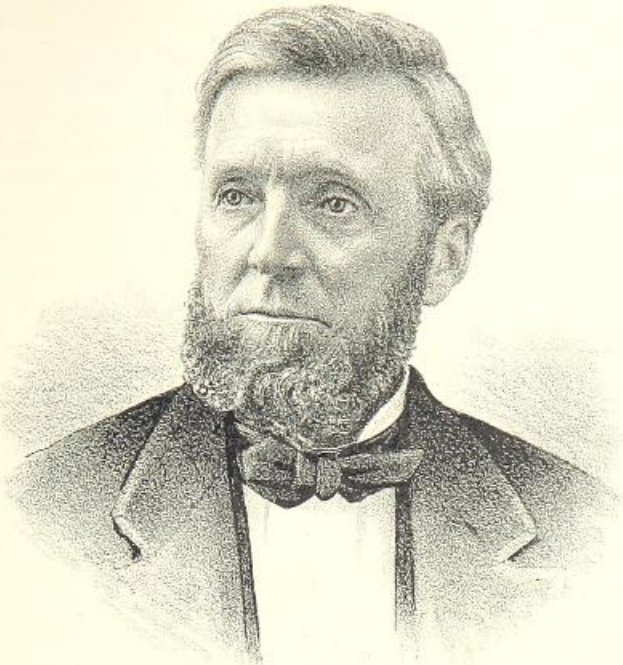
"We do further represent that our enemies are continually drawing supplies of provisions from our frontiers, and the majesty of the civil law is trampled under foot, and the arm of the magistrate is put forth with little or no effect.

"Our jail has been opened by our enemies, and prisoners set at liberty, and our military force is wholly insufficient to render us secure."

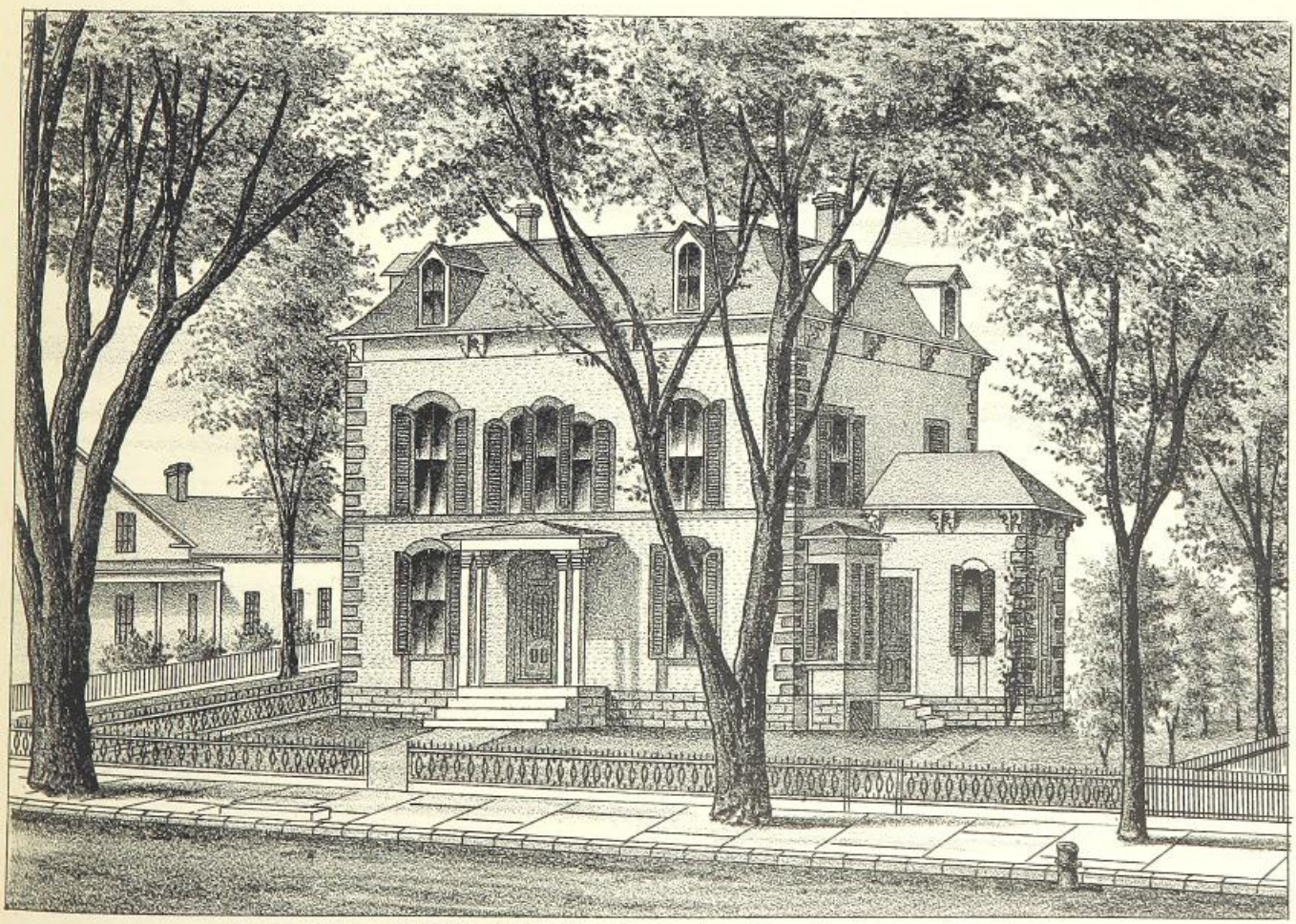
THE ARSENAL.

An arsenal was built in this village in 1812, and was located in the east part of the arsenal park, near the present residence of Hon. William A. Wheeler. It was a two-story stone building.

Under act of April 19, 1850, "the commissary-general was authorized to sell the several arsenals in certain counties, and Jan. 27, 1851, it was enacted that when the arsenal and lot in the village of Malone should be sold the proceeds, after deducting $200, should be applied to the improvement of a certain piece of ground belonging to the



Calvin Skinner



RESIDENCE OF CALVIN SKINNER, M. D., ELM ST., MALONE, NEW YORK.

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State, situated in the village, known as the arsenal green and parade-ground. The treasurer was directed to pay, on the warrant of the comptroller, to Guy Meigs, Samuel C. Wead, and Hugh Magill the above sum to be expended for these improvements. The grounds were to be graded, fenced, planted with trees, and laid out into walks so far as might be without injuring the premises for purposes of military parades. These grounds were never to be sold for private purposes without an act of the Legislature. An appropriation was also made for enclosing and improving the grounds around the academy in the western part of the village. Accordingly, the arsenal green has been neatly and tastefully enclosed, and a row of shade-trees planted around its border. This beautiful park is crossed by the Northern Railroad, which here required a deep cutting, but the two sides have been united by a foot-bridge, and the premises are little marred by this work." Thus wrote Dr. Hough in 1852. Both parks have been nicely improved, and we doubt if there is a village in the Empire State that can boast of more pleasant or attractive public parks.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

MALONE—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History—The First Presbyterian Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church—St. Mark's Episcopal Church—The First Baptist Church—The Universalist Church—The Roman Catholic Churches.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.*

THIS church was organized in the spring of 1807, at the hotel of Abijah Abbott, which stood on a part of the site now occupied by the Ferguson House, Malone. Rev. Amos Pettengell, of Champlain, and Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard, of Brandon, Vt., officiated on the occasion.

The original members numbered 26 (12 males and 14 females), whose names are as follows: Nath. Blanchard, John Barnes, Silas Johnson, Isaac Parker, David Sperry, Lyman Sperry, Samuel Andrews, Abijah Abbott, Samuel Blodgett, Abijah Stowers, Amos Brownson, Eben Titus, Charlotte Johnson, Mercy Blanchard, Hepsebah Barnes, Anna Parker, Rebecca Sperry, Polly Sperry, Polly Stowers, Sarah Brownson, Rebecca Keeler, Berzillia Blanchard, Tarumy Purdy, Asenath Wood, Lovina Blanchard, and Rebecca Parker. The last of these (Mrs. Barnes) died July 9, 1867.

The first Trustees were Hiram Horton, Sr., Abijah Abbott, and Silas Johnson; the first Deacons, John Barnes and Abijah Abbott; the first Moderator, Silas Johnson; the first Clerk, Nath. Blanchard; the first Chorister, Leonard Conant.

The first entry in the church records is May 10, 1807. A pretty full record has been kept from that day to the present.

On the 7th of July, 1808, H. S. House had two children, and Abijah Abbott one child, baptized. These were the first infant baptisms.

Among these names of the early members of this society will be easily recognized some who have left their impress on the town of Malone, in its various industries, and whose sons and grandsons, as merchants, farmers, and business men, still hold rank in our midst, in this and other churches.

They were New Englanders, who were induced to emigrate to, and settle in this new region, by the encouragement and offers of Richard Harrison, of New York, to whom this township (No. 6) had fallen in the allotment among the proprietors of Great Tract No. 1, of the Macomb purchase, in 1804. And they brought with them the energy and perseverance that, in after-years of toil, secured comfortable pecuniary circumstances to some and thrift to others.

The county of Franklin was formed from a part of Clinton County by act of the Legislature, March 11, 1808. The First Congregational Church of Malone was the first religious body organized in the territory now embraced in Franklin County, and it afterwards built the first church edifice erected in the same county.

For two years after the organization public worship was held in private families; after that, till the fall of 1827, generally in the academy or court-house.

From 1807 to 1809, Rev. Mr. Robbins preached three months; Rev. Holland Weeks, ten Sabbaths; Rev. Simeon Parmelee, three months. The last-named gentleman had an invitation to be settled, but declined it. Occasionally the services of other clergymen were procured.

Early in October, 1809, on invitation by a committee from the church, Rev. Ashbel Parmelee came to Malone. He was then twenty-five years old. He had been licensed to preach at Granville, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1808, and from that date to his coming to Malone he had preached in Cambridge and Hinesburgh, Vt.

On the 20th of December, 1809, by a vote of the church and society, Rev. Ashbel Parmelee was presented with a call for settlement as pastor, signed by Hiram Horton, Nath. Blanchard, John Barnes, E. Brownson, Asa Wheeler, David Jones, "Committee from the Church and Society." This call was accepted.

A Congregational Ecclesiastical Council met at the house of A. Foot, in Malone, Feb. 7, 1810, when Mr. Parmelee was ordained, and the next day installed at the old academy, by the same council. The members of it were Revs. Samuel Haynes, S. Parmelee, C. Cooke, and Rufus Deland, a lay delegate,—all from Vermont, and Rev. Martin Powell, of Mooers, N. Y.

Mr. Parmelee remained as pastor for thirty-six years. In another part of this volume will be found a biographical sketch of him, which gives some details of his work and services during that period.

From small beginnings the church struggled on. During the tempestuous times of the war of 1812–15 it kept up its regular meetings, at which the officers and soldiers of Gen. Wilkinson's army, then quartered here, often made part of the audience.

In the years 1816 and '17 large additions were made to the church from both the old and young.

In 1817 this church, although otherwise retaining its Congregational organization, connected itself with the Presbytery of Champlain and the Synod of Albany, with whose Presbyterian councils it is still in full alliance and

* By A. B. Parmelee.

fellowship. The first session of that Presbytery, held in Malone, was Feb. 2, 1820. The pastor, *ex officio*, and a lay delegate represent the church in the Presbytery. On several occasions its pastor has been the delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. While that body was divided, from 1838 to the reunion of 1869, at Pittsburgh, between what was called the "Old School" and the "New School," the Malone Church adhered to the latter organization.

In December of the same year a sum was raised on the grand list "to constitute a fund for the relief of the poor, to be deposited with the deacons of the church, to be appropriated at their discretion."

In February, 1819, the Franklin County Bible Society was formed, in which this church and its pastor took an active part. The latter delivered the address at the annual meeting in January, 1821, held in this village.

On the 2d of November, 1822, the question arose as to the expediency of building a church. Hiram Horton, Silas Johnson, Jonathan Stearns, and Noah Moody were appointed a committee to call a public meeting for that purpose in the *Franklin Telegraph*. For the time being the project was abandoned.

During the same year provision was made by the church "for supplying indigent persons with shoes and other articles, to enable them to attend divine worship."

Under the entry of March 14, 1823, we find the subject of foreign missionary work brought up, and a vote was passed to take up a collection for the American Board of Foreign Missions. Previously (February, 1820), at a meeting of Champlain Presbytery, at Malone, "The Northern Missionary Society" was organized, with the co-operation of this church, its pastor being the secretary, and one of its members (H. S. Waterhouse) treasurer. This seems to have been subsequently merged in the National Association.

At the same meeting of March 14, 1823, the Home Missionary cause was considered in a movement to raise funds for aiding one of the young members to procure an education for the gospel ministry.

In the proceedings of one week later, we find the first allusion to Sunday-schools. A committee was appointed "to devise ways and means for the purchase of books to distribute among our youth and children who shall be invited to attend Sabbath-schools."

Jan. 18, 1825, Jacob Wead, Jonathan Stearns, H. S. Waterhouse, and Enos Wood were appointed a committee to confer with a committee from the Baptist Church and society, relative to the portion of time each society shall occupy the court-house for public worship. No religious society here then had a building of its own, and the court-house furnishing the most ample accommodations of any other, was occupied by the different bodies by arrangement between them. The committee on this occasion do not seem to have agreed, and the sheriff (John Mitchell), who had the legal custody of the court-house, settled the matter for them by giving to the Congregationalists the use one-half the time, the Baptists one-quarter, and the Methodists one-quarter.

Feb. 4, 1825, a public meeting was called in the *Franklin Telegraph*, by Harry S. House, clerk, to take into consideration the building of a Congregational meeting-house. The meeting was held, and by a sale of the pews the needed amount wanted, $700, was subscribed. In the March following, at another public gathering called by a similar notice, the balance was raised.

Under these auspices, in 1826, the Congregational society commenced, and in the fall of 1827 completed, a stone church edifice, 60 by 80 feet, on Main Street, on the east side of the river.

The corner-stone was laid with Masonic honors in the afternoon of May 30, 1826. The address was delivered by the pastor in the open air, close by the foundation walls, to a large assembly, whom interest and curiosity drew together to witness so novel a proceeding. We copy a few extracts from the address. Having spoken of the ceremonies around the Jewish tabernacle, and of the incidents attending the erection of Solomon's temple, etc., it says,—

"From the Scriptural facts just alluded to, Christians in all countries have considered themselves authorized, when about to erect a house of worship, of whatever materials, to commemorate their labors with some kind of religious ceremonies. Indeed, the nature of the service demands it. Under the smiles of Jehovah, we have the inclination and the opportunity now of meeting for a similar purpose.

"Before our eyes are materials for a church,—a house to be exclusively devoted to the rational and social worship of Almighty God. With gratitude and rapture we hail this auspicious moment! . . .

"Our children and children's children for a great while to come may meet in this sanctuary to praise the Lord. Here many a herald of the cross may yet stand when you and I have gone to judgment, and ably preach that gospel which may prove the salvation of thousands yet unborn. Here scenes of mercy and glory may yet be exhibited, which shall be joyfully told in distant lands, nay, fill heaven with wonder and joy.

"With these prospects before us, suffer me to give a word of exhortation from the fountain of truth. Praise ye the Lord! both young men and maidens, old men and children. Let them praise the name of the Lord, for his name alone is excellent; his glory is above the earth and heaven!"

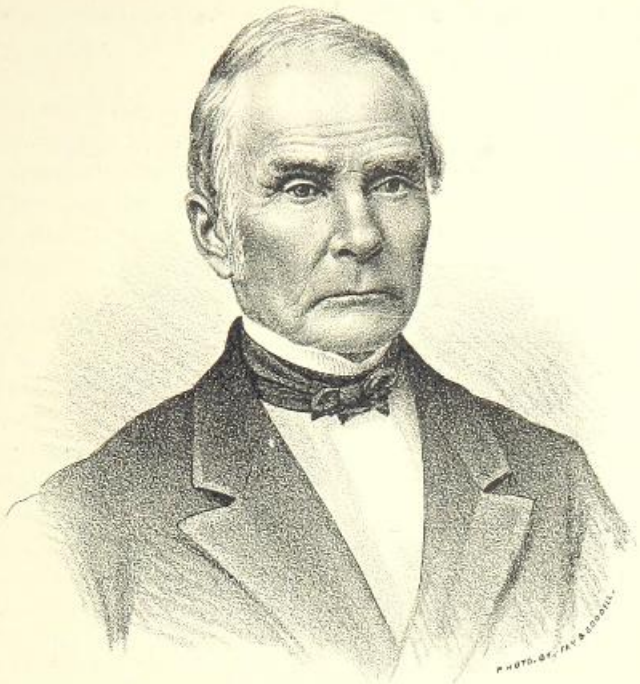
It cannot be doubted that the members were as much elated as the pastor in their look forward to the completion of the church.

The corner-stone was placed in the northeast corner of the building, and the Masonic ceremonies fitted to the occasion were performed. Carved in the stone was a receptacle, in which were deposited the newspapers of the day and also a lead plate with the following inscription:

"Laid by Northern Constellation Lodge, No. 148, Malone, May 30, A.L. 5826, A.D. 1826; Ind. U. S. A. 50th; Clark Williamson, M.; Stephen Van Rensselaer, G. M. S. N. Y.; De Witt Clinton, Governor S. N. Y.; John Q. Adams, Prest. U. S.; Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, Pastor Congregational Society; Orin Moses, Sculptor."

The house was not formally dedicated until Feb. 7, 1828, when Rev. O. P. Hoyt, of Potsdam, preached the dedication sermon.

Under date of Nov. 9, 1827, we find the first reference



JEHIAL BERRY.

was born April 20, 1803, in Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn. His father was Ebenezer Berry, of Litchfield Co., Conn. His mother was Demis Fuller, of the same place.

They came to Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1815, and located where David Berry now lives, in the west part of the town of Malone.

Their children were Irad (deceased), Myron, living in Malone, on the farm on which he has lived for fifty consecutive years; Ovid (deceased), Jehiel, Precinda (deceased), Matilda (deceased), Philemon (deceased). His wife dying, Ebenezer married, for his second wife, Mrs. Fish. By this union the following children were born: David, Horace, Adelia, and Hiram.

At about thirteen years of age Jehiel went to live with his uncle, Jacob Fuller, in Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn., making his home there until he was about twenty-two years of age, when he returned to Malone, and soon after married Mary Sperry. Of their children two are living: Mrs. Wood, of Malone village, and Mrs. Williamson, living on the homestead.

Jehiel Berry is one of the prominent farmers of the town of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., and has followed the occupation of farming the major part of his life, although, when a young man, he taught school for several terms. His reputation is that of an intelligent, enterprising man, a good citizen, commanding the respect of all who know him. He is, and for a long time has been, a member of the Congregational Church in Malone, and deacon of the same. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has always taken a deep interest in the political affairs of the country.

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in the church records to temperance societies. Positive action was taken Oct. 4, 1833, and a strong manifesto was presented and adopted in their favor.

April 18, 1828, H. S. House, Sr., Elisha Kellogg, and Thomas R. Powell were appointed a committee to devise plans for improving sacred music in the sanctuary; and a week later there was given "a hearty vote of thanks to Leonard Conant for his long and very acceptable services as chorister of sacred music, with the most sincere desire that he may be continued in the same capacity." It is due to Deacon Conant to say here that for more than a quarter of a century he was the main-stay in the choir; and he was one of the finest patterns of a religious and good man that any community ever produced.

On the 4th of July, 1828, the church celebrated the day with religious services in the sanctuary.

In the years 1828 and 1829 a fierce intestine conflict took place in the church on the subject of Masonry and Anti-Masonry. It was finally quieted by the pastor and the other members of the lodge agreeing to withdraw from the order, but without compromising them by any hostility to it otherwise.

July 3, 1829, the first collection was authorized to be taken up for the American Colonization Society.

Aug. 26, 1831, it was unanimously voted "to offer the occupancy of the meeting-house to the Baptist denomination on the following Saturday and Sabbath for their three-days' meeting." And on the 2d of September of same year the use of the same building was tendered "to the Methodists for their quarterly meeting." These courtesies were often extended.

In the spring of 1845, Mr. Parmelee, at his own request, was dismissed from the pastoral relation. Very soon after, Rev. Silas R. Woodruff took his place, and was duly settled and installed in the following year, June 18, 1846.

In 1851 the stone church erected in 1826–27 was torn down. From some defect in the original construction of its walls, it had for years been a source of anxiety, almost fear, to the worshipers. The present brick church edifice was erected substantially on the same site, costing about $8000. This sum was raised by a sale of the pews from a diagram, in advance of the construction. An organ was added, and soon after a new bell.

In March, 1853, Rev. S. R. Woodruff was dismissed by Presbytery, at his own request.

In December of the same year, Rev. John R. Herrick was invited here and employed as pastor. He had a call to be settled, Dec. 21, 1855; but, without being installed, he continued his labors till the spring of 1867, when he resigned his charge.

In the following October, Rev. E. H. Byington, of Windsor, Vt., had a call, but did not accept it.

In January, 1868, Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley became the pastor, and remained by invitation of the church till he resigned, Oct. 4, 1874.

In December, 1874, the present pastor, Rev. Charles S. Richardson, by invitation of the church and society, commenced his labors. A regular and unanimous call was extended to him, Aug. 18, 1876, which he accepted. He was duly installed, Nov. 21, 1876, by Champlain Presbytery, at a special session at Malone for that purpose. The sermon was preached by Rev. Andrew Millar; the constitutional questions put by Rev. E. A. Bulkley, D.D., of Plattsburgh, the moderator; installation prayer by Rev. C. N. Thomas, of Fort Covington; the charge to the pastor by Rev. J. B. Richardson, of Geneva, father of the pastor; the charge to the people by the moderator.

Church Expenses.—The First Congregational Society manages the financial business, and works in harmony with the church. From 1807 to 1847 the salary of the pastor and the other expenses were raised mainly by subscription. Occasionally a tax was struck on the grand list for these purposes. From 1847 to 1868, a committee of nine, selected from different parts of the parish, met with the trustees, and made assessments on the different members proportioned to their supposed ability.

In January, 1868, the present method of assessing the pews was adopted. The pew-holders, who had by original purchase, when the church was built in 1851, or by deeds afterwards, obtained certain proprietary rights, were induced in the main to release to the society all their claims, and to throw the pews open, to be rented by any one who would pay the highest sum for them at an annual auction-sale. A price was fixed on each pew, and public notice, followed by public sale; rents payable quarterly. For several years the society has raised in this way about $3000 for annual expenses. For the last three years the ordinary receipts have met the ordinary expenditures. The society owns its church edifice and ground on Main Street, and the fine parsonage on Washington Street. Both church and society are free of debt.

Donations.—Beyond paying its own current expenses, the donations and contributions from the members of this church for home and foreign missions, Bible, tract, and other societies, and for other benevolent objects of the day, were, from 1856 to 1876, $24,000, or $1200 per year. From Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1880, they were $9921.92, or $2480.48 per year.

Belmont Colony.—In 1871 a new Presbyterian Church was organized in the adjoining town of Belmont, under the auspices of Rev. Andrew Millar. About 50 members of this church, most of whom resided in that town, took letters of dismissal and joined that church. The colony went out with the good-will and blessing of the mother-church, and with the gift of its own communion-service.

Admissions.—From the organization of the church to the present time it has received into its communion 1408 persons, a fraction over 19 per year. The number of communicants at this date is 327. The pastors of the church have been as follows: Revs. Ashbel Parmelee, D.D., from 1809 to 1845; Silas R. Woodruff, from 1845 to 1853; John R. Herrick, D.D., from 1854 to 1867; Charles H. A. Bulkley, from 1868 to 1874; Charles S. Richardson, from Jan. 1, 1875, till now.

The following are the present officers: Deacons, Jehiel Berry, George D. Bell, Charles L. Hubbard, and E. A. Webster; Clerk, G. J. Whipple; Leader of Choir, W. H. Barney; Superintendent of Sunday-school, M. E. McClary; Trustees of Society, A. B. Parmelee, L. C. Wead, and H. A. Miller; Sexton, H. C. Bliss.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

The records of Methodism in Malone are so incomplete that it is impossible to write as full a history as is desired.

In 1822, Rev. N. Solsbury, presiding elder of Black River District, Oneida Conference, held the first Methodist service in Malone.

From 1822 up to May, 1835, services were held in the old academy and court-house. The first class formed was composed of 15 members, 10 of whom are known, and are as follows: Judge Wheeler and wife, John Wiley and wife, A. Lothrop and wife, Jacob Childs and wife, and —— Billings and wife.

On May 2, 1835, Oliver Brewster, Esq., conveyed to John Wiley, John F. Dimick, Thomas J. Paddock, Stephen Paddock, Isaac Holden, trustees, the lot where the "Franklin House" is now situated, for the consideration of $1, to be occupied for church purposes.

In June, 1836, the first church was commenced, and in 1838 was completed. It was plain and substantial, and cost about $3000. It was dedicated by Bishop Elijah Hedding, D.D.

This was the first substantial position the church had taken. Thomas Paddock and John Wiley (still living) were the most active, liberal, and useful members of those times.

At about this time Malone was visited by a very remarkable revival of religion, under the labors of C. L. Dunning and B. F. Brown, and nearly 100 members were added to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

For twenty-eight years, or from 1838 to 1866, the church enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, its membership having increased to 214.

In February, 1863, the grounds now occupied by the church and parsonage were purchased of the Chandler estate for the sum of $1700.

In 1866 the present church was built. It is a massive structure, entirely of brick, two stories high, 100 by 52 feet, and cost about $36,000, and upon the tablet we read, "Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866." The auditorium is reached by two entrances, and has a seating capacity of 800 persons.

It is largely due to the munificent liberality of Warren L. Manning that this enterprise has been successfully carried through,—his gifts amounting to about $10,000.

The church also contains an organ, the gift of Mr. Manning, at a cost of $2500, and a bell weighing 2100 pounds.

During the last year an effort has been made to pay the indebtedness of $6200, and to this date $5500 has been paid.

The present membership is about 250. The Sunday-school register shows a membership of 260.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Rev. Charles H. Guile, Pastor; A. R. Paddock, S. G. Hugoboom, W. C. Stevens, Trustees; R. Davenport, W. Caldwell, A. W. Meeks, J. C. Corgin, Class-Leaders; F. D. Kilburn, Sunday-school Superintendent; S. D. Stevens, Dr. S. S. Wentworth, S. C. Dudy, C. S. Hastings, B. S. Turner, F. O. Conant, C. S. Nicholson, D. J. Stewart, A. Lincoln, Jr., Stewards.

The church has had, during its history of fifty-seven years, 29 pastors. The following is the list and the dates of their service as near as the records indicate: 1829–30, L. Lee, D.D.; 1831–32, John Lovis; 1833, —— May; 1834, C. H. Austin; 1835, C. L. Dunning; 1836, Linden King; 1837–38, George Sawyer; 1839, Charles Mason; 1840–41, L. L. Adkins; 1842–43, A. Blackman; 1844–45, G. C. Woodruf; 1846–47, M. D. Gillett; 1848–49, E. Arnold; 1850, E. Smith; 1851–52, James B. Graham; 1853, R. E. Stratten, D.D.; 1854–55, F. A. O'Farrell; 1856, J. L. Humphery, M.D.; 1857, A. F. Bigalow; 1858–59, M. M. Rice; 1860–61, H. Shepherd; 1862–63, F. F. Jewell, D.D.; 1864–65, A. E. Corse; 1866–68, S. Call; 1869–71, A. Bramly; 1872–73, J. C. Stewart; 1874, F. H. Beck; 1875–77, A. L. Smalley; 1878–79, C. H. Guile, present pastor.

ST. MARK'S PARISH.†

We have no account of the time when, or of the place where, the first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were held in the town of Malone. Our first record is of a meeting of members of the church, and of others friendly to her services, held in the village of Malone, Sept. 27, 1831, for the purpose of organizing a parish. Among those present we find the name of Rev. Anson B. Hard, who undoubtedly was doing missionary work, and under whose administration the parish of St. Mark's was organized. At that meeting the requisite legal measures were taken, and the parish was organized under the title of "The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Mark's Church of the town of Malone." The Rev. Anson B. Hard was chairman, and John C. Clayton secretary, of the above meeting.

The following gentlemen were then elected wardens and vestrymen: Hon. Luther Bradish and James Duane, Wardens; William Hogan, Lucius King, Ransom Hanley, John Smith, Roswell Green, John G. Clayton, Henry B. Titus, Joseph H. Jackson, Vestrymen.

We have no record of the names of the first members of the parish aside from the above, which no doubt included members of their several families, and many others, sufficient in number to warrant so important an undertaking.

How long Rev. Mr. Hard continued his labors is not known, but probably about two years, for Aug. 19, 1833, the Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, now rector of St. Stephen's Church, New York, was elected rector, and held the position one year.

The work of the church at that time was purely missionary in character, for then Malone was in a wilderness on the northern border of civilization,—the church in its infancy, struggling for existence in the face of ignorance, prejudice, and opposition, and obliged to hold services in the court-house, or in the little school-house on "Arsenal Green."

Among the warmest supporters of the infant parish, and most constant worshipers, was Mrs. Harriet Duane, wife of James Duane, and the mother of the present wife of Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, D.D., Bishop of Missouri. Regardless of roads and weather, this lady drove with her family of children from Duane, fourteen miles distant in

* By Rev. Charles H. Guile.

† By Rev. John B. Pitman.



Martin L Parlin

The honored subject of this memoir was of English ancestry, and a native of Bennington, Vt., born in 1802. His father, Lemuel Parlin, removed to Malone when Martin was about two years of age, and resided there until his death, in 1854. His wife lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, dying in 1864.

Like many of the foremost and substantial men of our time, Mr. Parlin received his education at the common schools. He pursued his studies with diligence and attention, and subsequently engaged, for a short time, in the honorable vocation of school-teaching.

He manifested a decided interest in public affairs, and filled many positions of trust and responsibility. For many years, under the old Constitution, and up to the time of the adoption of the present Constitution (in 1846), he held the office of surrogate, the important duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public. He was often the choice of his fellow-citizens for office when sound judgment and fidelity were required, and in 1859 he represented the county in the Legislature. A writer in Albany, speaking of him at that time, says, "Mr. Parlin is one of the most active and thoroughgoing politicians in Franklin County, and is one of the most quiet, industrious, and efficient members of the House."

Mr. Parlin was supervisor in 1836. He cast his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams, and supported Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1836, and again in 1848. Since 1856, when he advocated the election of Gen. Fremont, he acted with the Republican party.

Mr. Parlin possessed good natural abilities, a good education, fine personal appearance and address, and was a man of much influence in the social, political, and religious circles in which he moved. He was a genial man, as well as a close student and sound reasoner. He was married, in 1829, to Minerva Carruth, of Worcester, Mass., and their family consisted of three children: Leslie, who resides in St. Paul, Minn.; Mary C. (deceased), the wife of Henry W. Clark; and Florence, the wife of C. C. Stanton, now residing in Malone. He died March 29, 1865.

"*Resolved*, 1st, That we regard American slavery a sin against God and subversive of the rights of man.

"2d, That we can hold neither church nor Christian fellowship with those who practice this great abomination.

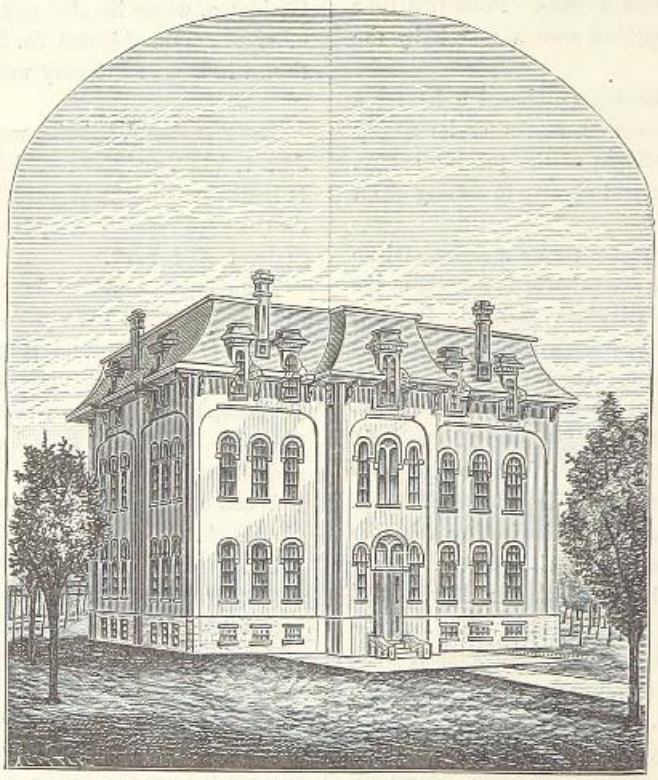
"3d, And therefore we are opposed to the employment of any man as a missionary, either foreign or domestic, who is a slave-holder."

The church is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 272.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist Church was organized as early as 1835. Among the early members were Benj. Clark, Lauriston Amsden, Samuel Field, Martin Parlin, Lemuel K. Parlin.

Among the ministers have been Dr. Jonathan Wallace, Edwin A. Holbrook, —— Swan, Lyman Perry, —— Cantwell, A. B. Hervey, Herman Bisby, J. O. Skinner, —— Simmons, J. A. Seitz, and J. Crehore, present pastor.



ACADEMY AND CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

The following have also served the church as supplies: J. M. Pullman, C. E. Tucker, J. M. Paine, and —— Simmons.

The church edifice was erected in 1847, and dedicated in the same year.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mass was said here in an early day, but we are unable to give either the date of the first services or the erection of the first church edifice. The edifice was, however, erected during the pastorate of Rev. Father M'Cabe. Father McCabe was followed by Father Theres, who came in January, 1858, and it was during his pastorate that the second church building was erected. The pastors from that time have been as follows: Father Francis (Edw. Van Campenhoudt), P. A. Ledden, present vicar-general, diocese of Albany, James J. Sherry, John E. O'Haire, subsequently chancellor of the diocese, and Rev. F. Wm. Rossiter, the present pastor, who took charge of the church in June, 1872.

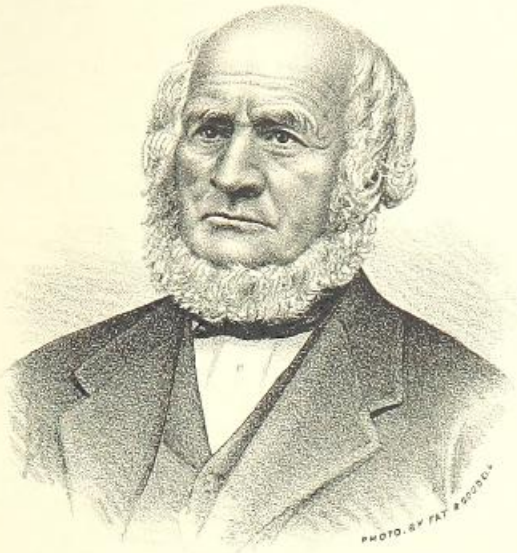
THE FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

has one of the largest congregations in the county, and is under the charge of Father John B. La Grand. The church is pleasantly located, fronting on Arsenal Park.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

In the year 1810, Richard Harrison, the original proprietor of township No. 6, Malone, conveyed to the judges of the court of Common Pleas a lot of four acres, situated in a commanding position on the west side of Salmon River, in the village of Malone, in trust for the use and support of an academy and such other schools as the inhabitants of said town might establish. And it was provided that whenever an academy should be established, that the said judges should convey such premises to the trustees thereof. Soon after, or about the year 1812, a two-story wooden building was erected on said lot, and used for many years, partly for school purposes and partly for religious meetings. Franklin Academy was incorporated April 28, 1831, and in 1833 the judges of the court of Common Pleas conveyed the premises to the trustees of the same. In the early part of the year 1836 the academic building was seriously damaged by fire, and in that and the following year a new and larger building of stone was erected, and used until the completion of the present building in 1868,* and was taken down and removed in 1870.

* The present academy building was erected at a cost, including furniture, of $40,000.



Harvey Whipple.

Harvey Whipple, the honored subject of this notice, was born in Cornish, Vt., in 1798. His parents subsequently removed to Norwich, N. H., where he remained until the age of sixteen years. He attended the common schools, and pursued his studies with diligence and attention, and succeeded in securing an education which well qualified him for his subsequent successful business career. When sixteen years old he entered the employ of Mr. Lyman, an extensive merchant, residing at White River Junction, Vt., with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Malone, and located at Whippleville. This section was then a comparative wilderness, scarcely a pathway leading from Malone village to the location which he had chosen for a home. Here he remained until 1868, engaged in the farming and milling business, and did much to develop that section of the town. He then removed to the village of Malone, where he resided until his death.

In 1826 he united in marriage with Sophia Shepherd, daughter of Dr. Shepherd, of Brandon, Vt. He was married a second time to Frances McHutcheon, daughter of Hon. George B. R. Gove, of Fort Covington, N. Y., by whom one son was born,—George J. Whipple. In 1858 he was again married to Mrs. Sarah Haskell; of this union one son was born,—Fred. H. Whipple. Both sons are residents of Malone. Politically he was a Republican. He was a consistent Christian, and a deacon in the Baptist Church from 1845 until his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1872, at the age of seventy-four.

Mr. Whipple was a man of active business habits, and acquired an ample competency. He lived to see a thriving hamlet grow up about the place where he made his first selection, and with which his name will always be associated. He was an honored citizen, and during his long and active life was esteemed by all who knew him as a just and upright man.

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Simeon Bicknell was the first principal of Franklin Academy, and was succeeded by S. M. Boynton, Lorenzo Coburn, John Hutton, Elos Winslow, George H. Wood, D. D. Gorham, D. D. Crittenden, John I. Gilbert, G. L. Manley, Wm. S. Aumock, and M. Eugene McClary.

Present faculty, M. Eugene McClary, Principal; Miss Charlotte M. Klohe, Preceptress.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1858, school districts Nos. 1, 14, 15, and 21 were consolidated into one district, called "The Village School District of the Town of Malone," with five trustees, one to be elected each year. The first board elected under this act was as follows: John Hutton, Joseph R. Flanders, Sidney P. Bates, Howard E. King, and William B. Earl. By an act passed Jan. 24, 1867, Franklin Academy, together with all the other schools of the district, were placed under the "care, management, and control" of a board of education, consisting of ten members, five of whom are elected by the district as provided by the act of 1858, and five are elected by the board of trustees of the academy. The first board elected under this act consisted of Samuel C. Wead, President; William P. Cantwell, Clerk; Samuel C. F. Thorndike, Ashbel B. Parmelee, William W. King, Charles C. Whittelsey, Sidney P. Bates, Francis D. Flanders, Baker Stevens, and Horace A. Taylor. The present board (November, 1879) is as follows: Francis D. Flanders, President; William W. Paddock, Clerk; Horace A. Taylor, Darius W. Lawrence, Joel J. Seaver, Leslie C. Wead, Henry A. Paddock, George Hawkins, Baker Stevens, and John I. Gilbert.

The academic or central school building accommodates the academic department and six schools of the common school department. A new building large enough for four schools, and costing $7000, has been erected the present year in the east part of the village. There are also six other buildings in different parts of the village used for primary schools.

The whole number of scholars taught during the last school year was 1000. Average daily attendance, 600. The whole number of teachers now in the employ of the board is 20, of whom one is a method teacher or superintendent of graded schools, and one is teacher of vocal music.

The academy has a classical, scientific, and English-Latin course, each occupying three years. The common schools are divided into nine grades, each requiring one year for completion. The first, second, and third grades are taught together in the primary schools. Each of the other grades employs one or more teachers.

The academy has a fund of $3000 bequeathed to it by Hiram Taylor, Esq., late of the town of Bangor, the interest of which is applied to the education and maintenance of indigent pupils.

The board has also the sum of $200 given by Hon. W. A. Wheeler, to be expended during the present school year in prizes in the several schools in the care of said board.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

MALONE—(Continued).

The Fire Department—The Water-Works—The Conflagration of 1879—The Bank of Malone—The National Bank of Malone—Farmers' National Bank of Malone—The Cemetery—The Fenian Movements.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Malone Engine Company, No. 1, was organized Nov. 6, 1852, with the following members: A. H. Miller, D. N. Huntington, William G. Dickinson, S. W. Rich, Enoch Miller, Faber C. Meigs, B. S. W. Clark, David F. Field, Benjamin W. Clark, Charles J. Clark, N. Morse, I. S. Amsden, G. P. Flack, J. J. Seaver, D. Grange, Edw. Fitch, F. T. Heath, F. W. Weaver, A. F. Moore, C. A. Powell, W. W. King, William Robb, William Keeler, W. J. Powers, Theodore Rogers, C. C. Whittlesey, G. W. Beardsley, A. Heath, G. D. Lathrop, Wing Merritt, H. S. Brewster, P. B. Miller, W. A. Wheeler, Oliver Milton, Charles Fury, Harvey Brown, R. R. Stephens, S. W. Lincoln, B. B. Bell, H. C. Powell.

The first officers were Philip B. Miller, Captain; William G. Dickinson, Secretary; Enoch Miller, First Assistant; Benjamin W. Clark, Second Assistant.

The present (1879) officers are John McCoy, Captain; Moses Veon, First Assistant; A. Fadden, Second Assistant; J. K. Seaver, Clerk and Treasurer; and Genoir Veon, Steward.

*Hope Hose** was organized Dec. 2, 1870, with the following members: Charles W. Allen, Charles W. Breed, M. H. Barry, Henry Furness, A. R. Fuller, J. E. K. Green, J. B. Hamilton, J. N. Hunt, Robert D. Huntington, E. R. Hoit, W. H. King, R. S. Keeler, J. L. Keeney, Henry A. Miller, S. A. Plumley, N. P. Seeley, F. J. Seaver, J. F. Wright, M. W. Hutchins.

Active Hose Company was organized April 15, 1873, The following were the first members: Thomas Cantwell, G. M. Clark, F. J. Curran, Henry H. Gray, Harry H. Hawley, L. W. Hubbard, Fred. M. Heath, Harry S. House, William R. Flanagan, Harry B. Fields, J. S. McVicker, E. W. Lawrence, Warren L. Manning, Jr., A. H. McIntosh, William Olney, E. B. Pitman, Charles B. Whittlesey.†

Rescue Hose Company, No. 3.—This company was formed June 19, 1879, with the following members: Julius Bailey, B. C. Bowen, A. H. Barnum, A. E. Clark, A. H. Fay, S. E. Gregg, J. E. K. Green, M. F. Hinman, R. D. Huntington, J. P. Kellas, C. R. Lane, E. W. Labormbarde, J. W. Massey, M. E. McClary, R. McMiller, E. A. Pratt, S. C. Paddock, Henry Rennie, C. P. Simonds, F. H. Turner, C. B. Williamson, and J. H. Wead.

The present foreman is R. D. Huntington.

Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company was organized April 5, 1872, with the following members: Thomas Adams, E. Bussford, Mandell Boomhower, Duncan M. Cameron, Edward Cassin, Henry H. Davis, J. W. Fallows, Charles Fury, Robert R. Fell, William Henry Gray, Nelson P. Gravell, Frank Hall, George D. Hastings, Thomas Jones, John Ma-

* Disbanded, and reorganized as Rescue No. 3.

† The present foreman is R. C. Thompson.

loney, Robert Martin, David Pritchard, Newell Rexford, Levi P. Rodgers, Andrew Ross, John P. Spear, Charles Stevens, Warren H. Smith, J. P. Toland, P. B. Wolff, R. J. Wentworth, and Henry A. Wolff. The present foreman is R. C. Wentworth.

There is also a wheel Babcock fire-extinguisher which was purchased in July, 1878, at a cost of $1500. It is owned by the firemen, and is a neat and effective machine. It is operated by a detail of 15 men from the several companies. The present (1879) foreman is George A. Mayne.

The fire department of Malone is a well-disciplined and effective organization.

The first board of engineers consisted of B. S. W. Clark, Chief; Henry A. Miller, First Assistant; P. B. Wolff, Second Assistant.

The present (1879) officers are as follows:* Chief Engineer, Charles W. Breed; First Assistant, Henry A. Miller; Second Assistant, M. S. Parmelee.

WATER-WORKS.

The movement which resulted in the construction of the water-works was commenced in the winter of 1856–57. The first board of commissioners was composed of S. C. Wead, H. H. Thompson, W. W. King, O. Y. Hosford, and Calvin Skinner.

The first board of directors, elected May 6, 1857, was constituted as follows: Hiram H. Thompson, Benjamin Raymond, Samuel C. Wead, Ebenezer Man, W. W. King, William A. Wheeler, Sidney W. Gillett, William King, Obadiah T. Hosford. The reservoirs are two in number.

THE CONFLAGRATION OF 1879.

The largest and most disastrous fire that ever occurred in this village, when the Fire King seemed to hold a complete saturnalia in the streets, broke out on the morning of Monday, Oct. 20, 1879.

The following description of this conflagration and the losses is taken from the *Franklin Gazette*. "The cause of the fire is unknown. It was first discovered in Webster Bros.' tannery on Mill Street, between one and two o'clock in the morning, by the watchman. Before he could give the alarm and the fire department get upon the ground, the flames had gained such headway that neither the buildings nor the stock could be saved. The heat was so intense that the buildings standing on either side of the tannery not only caught, but the tannery of Lincoln & Miller on the opposite side of the river was burned to the ground in spite of the efforts of the firemen and the crowd assembled; and it was only by the utmost exertions that Ladd, Smallman & Wentworth's planing-mill, standing near by, was saved. The stone building standing on the south side of the tannery, owned and occupied by D. W. C. Erwin as a marble-shop, soon took fire, and but very little of the stock was saved. The two brick buildings adjoining on the opposite side, owned by P. Clark and Joe Cogland, and occupied by G. F. Dickey as a flour and feed store, and by J. Cogland as a saloon, were also soon destroyed. The flames on reaching the northwest part of the tannery building communicated to the Horton Block on Main Street, which was entirely consumed, together with the brick stores owned by Mrs. W. W. King and E. Cherrier, and the two frame buildings on the bridge, which were occupied as follows: D. F. Mannix, merchant tailor; A. B. Cooley, groceries; N. Morse & Son, books, stationery, and fancy goods; John Moore, fruit; Greeno & Mastin and G. W. Fisher, meat-markets; and on second floors by D. N. Huntington, justice; John Moore, living rooms; C. R. Lane, insurance; W. W. Paddock, surveyor and conveyancer; Frank Knight, barber.

"The loss, as estimated by the losers, and the insurance are as follows: Webster Bros., loss about $50,000, insurance $23,000; Lincoln & Miller, loss between $5000 and $6000, insurance $2800; D. W. C. Erwin, loss $6000, insurance $800 on building and nothing on stock or machinery; P. Clark, loss $4000, insurance $1500; J. Cogland, loss $3000 on building and $1000 on stock, insurance $1500 on building and $500 on stock; Geo. F. Dickey, loss about $200, fully covered by insurance; G. W. Fisher, loss on building $500, stock $500, fully insured; M. W. Lynch, loss $400, fully insured; Greeno & Mastin, loss slight and fully covered by insurance; the Horton Block, loss $6000, insurance $4000; John Moore, loss on stock and furniture contained in rooms over store $1500, insurance $800 on stock and $200 on furniture; D. N. Huntington, loss on office furniture $50, no insurance; N. Morse & Son, loss $2500, insurance $2500; Mrs. W. W. King, loss on store building $3000, insurance $2500; E. Cherrier, loss on store building $3000, insurance $2000; A. B. Cooley, loss on stock and fixtures $600, insurance $1000; D. F. Mannix, loss between $400 and $500, fully insured; C. R. Lane, loss on office furniture about $30, no insurance; W. W. Paddock lost, besides most of his furniture, his compass and other surveying implements, upon which there was no insurance.

"In the next block the damages were slight; that on the buildings from smoke and heat was fully covered by insurance. The damage to the stocks was greater, and was occasioned by moving them, and is estimated as follows: Smallman & Seeley, loss $2000; R. McC. Miller, $2500; Stevens & Symonds, $1500; all fully insured.

"The front of C. C. Whittelsey's factory building opposite on Main Street was considerably scorched, and 26 large lights of glass were broken out by the heat. The fronts of N. P. Gravell's meat-market and T. W. Miller's restaurant were also pretty well heated and considerable glass in the fronts broken.

"The total loss at the above estimate would be something over $100,000, upon which there is about $50,000 insurance."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF MALONE

was incorporated Aug. 6, 1851. The first meeting of those interested in the organization of this institution was held July 24, 1851, the following persons being present: Henry B. Smith, L. Fish, W. King, W. Andrus, S. C. Wead, and O. A. Burton. H. B. Smith was chairman of the meeting, and O. A. Burton secretary.

* Since the above was written the village of Malone has voted to purchase a steam fire-engine.

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MUSEUM

BRITISH
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MUSEUM





Photos. by Fay & Ferris, Malone.

GARDNER A. CHILDS. MRS. GARDNER A. CHILDS.

GARDNER A. CHILDS

was born May 14, 1808, in Pomfret, Vt. His grandparents, Abijah and Sarah Childs, were among the earliest settlers in Connecticut.

His parents, Sanford and Mary (Conant) Childs, moved to Franklin Co., N. Y., when he was but eleven years of age, and engaged in farming and the manufacture of potash in or near Malone village.

Gardner was the eldest of nine children, three of whom are still living. The names of the children were: Gardner A., Leonard C., Lucy (deceased), Justin, Mary (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Charles (deceased), Thomas J. (deceased), and Kate E. (deceased).

Gardner A. Childs remained with his father until his twenty-second year, when he left home, and spent the following six years working on the farm by the month for the neighboring farmers. What education he received was at the district school, when he could be spared from the duties of the farm, devolving upon him as the eldest of a large family, his father's time being almost entirely occupied in the manufacture of potash.

At the age of twenty-eight he purchased a farm of seventy-five acres, paying for the betterments three hundred dollars. He was married, Dec. 28, 1836, to Delia M., daughter of Ebenezer Berry, one of the first settlers in Malone. She was born May 24, 1818. Their children were Sanford A., Hiram G. (deceased), and Freddie C. (deceased). Mrs. Childs died in January, 1858.

Mr. Childs married his present wife Feb. 1, 1859. She was born April 27, 1827, and is the daughter of Isaac and Sarah Parker, of Malone. She was the youngest in a family of seven. Of this latter marriage two children have been born,—Delia Adelaide and Fred. P.,—living at home.

Mr. Childs lived on the farm of his first purchase until 1860, when he moved into his present home in Malone. To-day he is the owner of four hundred acres of land, and one of the prominent farmers of Malone. In politics Mr. Childs is Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Malone, to the support of which he liberally contributes. His wife and children are also members of the same church.

"On motion it was resolved that the directors now proceed to the election of a president, whereupon the ballots were cast, and Samuel C. Wead was elected.

"It was resolved that Wm. Andrus, Wm. King, and Samuel C. Wead be directed to purchase the Andrus lot of B. Raymond, and cause a bank building to be erected according to the plan this day drawn, with such slight alterations, etc., as they may deem advisable, but to be a neat, safe building.

"Gustavus A. Austin, Oscar A. Burton, and S. C. Wead were appointed a committee to go to New York and purchase stocks, furniture, books, etc., and do such other business, in order to commence a general banking business, as they may find necessary.

"On motion it was resolved that we proceed to the election of a cashier, whereupon Wm. A. Wheeler received the unanimous vote.

"It was also resolved that the cashier be paid at the rate of $700 per annum for the first six months, and thereafter at the rate of $1000 per annum, provided said cashier takes the entire management of the bank after the said first six months.

"HENRY B. SMITH, *Chairman.*

"O. A. BURTON, *Secretary.*"

The board of directors for 1852 was constituted as follows: Henry B. Smith, Leonard Fish, Wm. King, Gustavus A. Austin, Wm. Andrus, Samuel C. Wead, Oscar A. Burton, David P. Noyes, Hiram Horton.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF MALONE

is a successor of the Bank of Malone, and was organized in 1865.

Mr. Wead continued as president of the bank until his death, which occurred May 11, 1876. He was succeeded, June 27, 1876, by Hon. Sidney Lawrence, of Moira, the present incumbent. Mr. Wheeler remained cashier until 1865. The present cashier is George Hawkins, elected Jan. 2, 1865.

The present (1879) directors are as follows: L. C. Wead, Wm. Andrus, Eli B. Smith, H. E. King, H. H. Thompson.

THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF MALONE

was organized Nov. 23, 1864. The following constituted the first board of directors: A. W. Ferguson, Nathan Knapp, Warren L. Manning, S. S. Clark, Jr., D. W. Lawrence, D. F. Soper, E. L. Meigs, L. Whitney, and W. G. Dickinson. The first president was Edwin L. Meigs, who officiated until his death. He was succeeded by Nathan Knapp, who was elected Jan. 9, 1866. He resigned in May, 1866, and was succeeded by Wm. G. Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson served until July 17, 1866, when D. W. Lawrence was elected. In January, 1867, Mr. Lawrence was succeeded by A. W. Ferguson, who officiated until January, 1874, when D. W. Lawrence was re-elected, and is the present incumbent.

The first cashier was H. S. House, who served until 1867, when he was succeeded by D. W. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence remained cashier until January, 1869, when B. S. W. Clark, now (1879) Superintendent of Public Works of this State, was chosen to the position, and served until January, 1877, when Wm. F. Creed, the present cashier, was elected. Upon organization the capital was placed at $100,000; September, 1865, it was increased to $150,000, the present capital.

THE CEMETERY.

The Malone Cemetery Association was organized Aug. 1, 1862, with the following members: Benjamin Raymond, William G. Dickinson, William Andrus, Albert Hobbs, S. C. F. Thorndike, Philip B. Miller, A. B. Parmelee, William P. Cantwell, Uriah D. Meeker, and Aaron Beman. The ordinances were adopted May 1, 1863, and May 30th of the same year the cemetery was dedicated. It is beautifully located in the eastern part of the village, and contains about twenty-five acres of land.

The present trustees are as follows: William P. Cantwell, H. A. Taylor, D. W. Lawrence, William A. Wheeler, A. B. Parmelee, C. L. Hubbard, F. T. Heath, William Andrus, and Albert Hobbs.

The present officers are A. B. Parmelee, President; H. A. Taylor, Vice-President; Albert Hobbs, Treasurer; C. L. Hubbard, Secretary; and William Andrus, Superintendent.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

Malone, situated on the frontier, has twice been the headquarters of the Fenian raiders in their contemplated invasions of Canada. The first of these movements occurred in June, 1866, when a force of about 1000 congregated at this point, but seemed to be under no particular leadership. The government took active measures to disperse the crowd, and June 8th, Gen. Meade reached Malone, and on the following day issued an order, in compliance with the President's proclamation, for the "Fenians" to disperse, or force would be employed to enforce the order. At this time there were 1000 regular soldiers in the village. A number of the Fenian officers were arrested. The last "raid" occurred in 1870, the invaders, as in the abortive attempt in 1866, having their headquarters here. This fiasco ended by the seizure of their arms, which had been collected here in considerable quantities, and the arrest of the men.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

MALONE—(Continued).

Societies—Business Interests.

Northern Constellation Lodge, No. 291, F. A. M.—The following interesting historical sketch concerning Northern Constellation Lodge is an extract from an address delivered by the Rev. J. B. Pitman, at the dedication of the Masonic Hall, May 10, 1877:

"Nearly three-quarters of a century has passed since Northern Constellation Lodge, No. 291, was organized in the wilderness of Northern New York. Among its first members and officers were men who were the pioneers of this wild region, who helped to lay the foundations of our beautiful village, establish its business enterprises, form its society, and build up its churches and schools. The old members present on this occasion will be able to recall the names of many of those early craftsmen who, under many discouragements and trials, first laid the foundations of our order in Malone. How different their surroundings from ours to day! To draw the contrast would oblige me to unfold the successive steps by which our county, town, and village grew from a state of primitive border life until they attained the proud eminence they occupy to-day. It is, however, a pleasing satisfaction to know that many who

helped to give stability and character to our town and village considered it an honor to wear the Masonic apron.

"Among these early members of our lodge we find the names of Dr. Man, of wide reputation throughout the county; Zachariah Heath, the father of our genial and staunch fellow-citizen, Frank T. Heath; Deacon Barnes, one of the early pillars in the Presbyterian Church; Enos Wood, whose family has filled an important place in our community; Dr. Powell, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed physicians of Franklin County; Smith Clark, whose descendants are now with us occupying honorable positions in society; Dr. Thorndike, the father of our brother, Gen. S. C. F. Thorndike, who has for many years been identified with the growth of Malone; Jacob Wead, the honored father of Samuel Clark Wead, Esq., lately deceased, whose name is associated with all the commercial, educational, and religious enterprises of the town; Cone Andrus, the father of William Andrus, who has grown up to fill a large place in the estimation of many of his fellow-citizens; Dr. Waterhouse, one of the most eminent physicians of this county, the announcement of whose name cannot fail to remind many here of past afflictions and sickness removed or alleviated by his kindly skill; Judge Campbell, the first sheriff of the county; Leonard Conant, one of the oldest deacons of the Presbyterian Church; H. L. House, who, though not a deacon, was the father of our deacon,—Harry S. House; Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, the pioneer missionary and founder of the Presbyterian Church in the St. Lawrence Valley, who, if he had held to his Masonic principles with one-half the strength with which he held the doctrines of Calvin and the tenets of his faith, must have been a powerful Mason; and last, though not least, we find the name of Almon Wheeler, the father of our honored fellow-citizen, Hon. William A. Wheeler, Vice-President of the United States.

"These are a few of the names from among the many who, by work faithfully performed and duty conscientiously met, earned for themselves a good degree as men and Masons.

"They now rest from their labors; sprigs of evergreen thrown by fraternal hands cover their coffins, and sprigs of acacia stand at the head of their graves, reminding us that they are immortal, and waiting only for the resurrection.

"In turning from this portion of our history we come to a darker period, when with our whole order we passed under a cloud. The good fame of the order became tarnished, and its name made a rallying cry for the benefit of one political faction, while against it was arrayed another faction, determined on its destruction. An order utterly opposed in its principles and teachings to all political or religious strife was thus forced into a false position, and received a reputation which it indignantly repudiated.

"It cost something to be a Mason in those days, even as it cost something to be a Nazarene in the days of Nero. Persecution in its temper and spirit is alike in all ages, whether arrayed against moral, political, or religious principles. It is born of bigotry and nursed in selfishness. Our order suffered with this for many years. Some of us who are here to-day can bear painful witness to the facts. We rejoice, however, that after all our humiliation and trials we are able to transmit to our younger brethren the character and standard of our Masonic liberty unchanged, untarnished, and far more valuable and influential for good than before they passed through the smoke of battle.

"For this, however, we are indebted to a few faithful brethren, who, through all the vicissitudes of these eventful struggles, held fast to their rights and privileges, and *never surrendered their charter*. It is well for us to know and preserve in grateful memory the names of those who were among the last to be called from labor to refreshment in A.L. 5828, and the first to be called from refreshment to labor in A.L. 5852.

"The last record we have of the meeting of the lodge is dated first Monday, A.L. 5828, the following officers present: Clark Williamson, W. M.; Frederick Barnard, S. W.; Salmon Clark, J. W.; Leonard Conant, Sec.; Samuel Peck, Treas.; John Sims, S. D.; Horatio Peck, J. D.; Abijah Stowers, Tyler.

"Our next record carries us to Dec. 23, A.L. 5852, a period of twenty-four years, when we again find the name of Clark Williamson as Worshipful Master, who is with us on this occasion, and with him the following officers: Josiah F. Saunders, S. W.; Aaron Beman, J. W.; Nathan Crary, Sec.; S. L. Fisk, Treas; W. P. Williamson, S. D.; H. P. Merriam, J. D.; H. Hurlbert, Tyler.

"Thus, after a cessation of labor for twenty-four years, the sound of the gavel was again heard, our lodge was reorganized, and since then has been constantly at work, until to-day we find ourselves occupying a favorable position among the many lodges of the State. On our roll of members are found the names of many of the leading citizens of Malone, who, by their wealth, their business talent, and their moral character, have helped to give it an enviable position among the enterprising towns of the Empire State."

The present (1879) officers of the lodge are as follows: W. D. Gray, M.; R. M. McMillan, S. W.; I. Gibson, J. W.; R. Bailey, Sec.; C. R. Lane, S. D.; F. T. Furgeson, J. D.; J. Thompson, Tyler.

NORTHERN CONSTELLATION CHAPTER

was organized some time prior to 1811, for in the old records of the chapter, under date of Feb. 20, 1811, the proceedings of a meeting are recorded at which the following were present: Albon Man, H. P.; Samuel Peck, K.; Noah Moody, S. *pro tem.;* H. S. Waterhouse, Captain of the Host *pro tem.;* John Potter, Principal Sojourner *pro tem.;* P. Turner, R. A. C. *pro tem;* Ezekiel Blanchard, G. M. *pro tem.;* John Mazuzan, Sec.; Ebenezer Brownson, Treas.

At this meeting it was voted that Companion Moody be a committee to provide three squares, a keystone, and two square stones and chest for the use of the Mark Lodge. It was also voted that the chapter for the time being be held at C. Andrus' hall.

The present (1879) officers of the chapter are as follows: W. H. Gray, H. P.; J. B. Taylor, K.; S. Raymond, S.; R. Bailey, O. P. Ames, P. S.; I. Brown, R. A. C.; F. T. Furguson, M. 3 V.; C. J. Jamison, M. 1 V.; J. Thompson, Tyler.

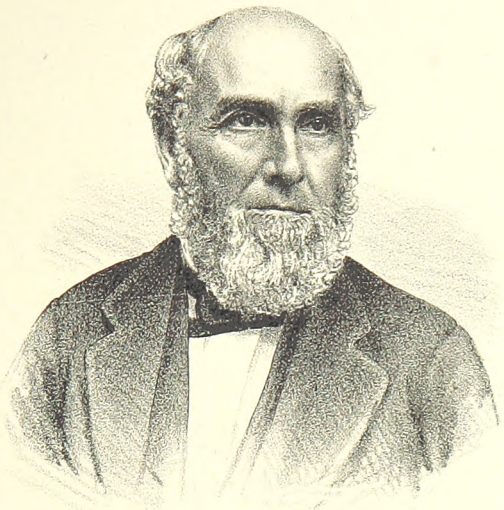
There was also a council organized here at one time, but it was short-lived.

JOHN B. BROUGHTON, of Malone, is a native of that town, born May 19, 1823, and is the son of Samuel and Rachel (Hobart) Broughton.

Samuel Broughton was born in Massachusetts, and settled in Brandon, Vt., where he followed the vocation of farming, removing to Malone in 1807.

He was married to Rachel, daughter of Shebuel Hobart, of Ashburnham, Mass. Their children were: Shebuel, Susan (deceased), Submit (deceased), Betsey, Honor (deceased), Bradford (deceased), Wait (deceased), Sarah, and John B.

Samuel Broughton was a millwright by trade. In this capacity he built many of the mills in and around Malone. He also worked at carpentering. He settled on the farm now owned by his son, John B., in 1811. He was a soldier in the war of 1812–14, and was captured by the British. In politics he was an Old-line Whig. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church. She died June 29, 1859. He died Jan. 29, 1871, at the great age of ninety-five years.



J. B. BROUGHTON.

John B. Broughton received a good common-school education, also the advantages of two years' study at the Franklin Academy of Malone. For three winters thereafter he taught school, working on the farm during the summer months.

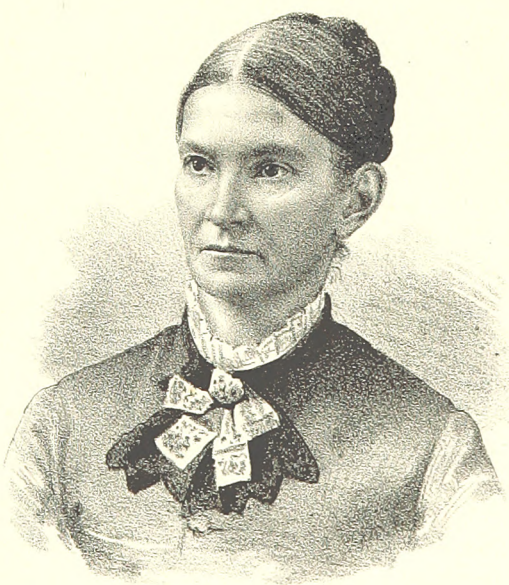
March 11, 1846, he married Rachel, daughter of Josiah and Rachel Stickney. Their children have been Harriet A. (deceased), Bradford J., Byron M. (deceased), Hattie A., and Jessie M.

Mrs. Broughton was born in Moira Jan. 14, 1828. Her parents were early settlers, who came from Weybridge, Vt. Her mother died in 1840; her father in 1862, on the 17th of February. Mrs. Broughton and her sister, Olive Stickney,—the latter of whom married Simon Harris, of Moira,—are the only surviving members of the family.

In politics Mr. J. B. Broughton is a Republican, and has held the office of assessor of his town. He has been vice-president and director of the Agricultural Society, also president of the Dairy Association. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church; he has also been superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years.



RACHEL BROUGHTON.



MRS. J. B. BROUGHTON.

PHOTO'S BY FAY & GOODELL.

Tanneries: Webster Bros.,* Lincoln & Miller.*

Woolen-mills: McMillan Mills, Lawrence, Webster & Co.; Malone Mills, C. C. Whittlesey.

MALONE PAPER-MILLS.

These mills, the first and only industry of the kind in Malone, were built in 1872 by the late S. C. Wead, for the manufacture of straw wrapping and straw boards. In 1877 the manufacture of news and Manilla paper was introduced, and in 1878 a further addition was made for the manufacture of wood pulp.

The mill is furnished with two washing-engines, 550 pounds capacity each, and two beating-engines of same capacity. The pulp-mill has two run of stone for grinding wood by the Voelter process. The mill is furnished with a 68-inch cylinder machine, and the steam-boiler in use has a capacity of 60 horse-power. The power is furnished by five water-wheels, one of which was manufactured by the Malone Foundry Company. The mill consumes 30 tons of mixed rags per month, employs 35 persons, and has a capacity of one and a half tons per day. The mill is owned by the widow of the late Samuel C. Wead, and is managed by Leslie C. Wead.

GAS COMPANY.

The Malone Gas Company was organized in January, 1871, with a capital of $20,000, and the following were the first directors: Samuel C. Wead, Henry A. Paddock, D. F. Soper, D. W. Lawrence, E. A. Webster, and Wm. W. King. Samuel C. Wead, President. The works have a capacity of 20,000 feet, and 350 tons of coal are consumed annually. At present there are 120 consumers.

MALONE WOOLEN-MILLS.

These mills were built by John Stearns, in 1825, and for a time prospered and gave employment to a large number of operatives. They were subsequently discontinued, and remained idle until 1861, when C. C. Whittlesey, having previously purchased the property, supplied it with woolen-machinery, and has since conducted the business.

There is also another woolen-mill, owned by Lawrence, Webster & Co., but we are unable to present its history in detail.

MALONE LUMBERING INTERESTS.

Alexander Pidgeon, Thomas Earl, and P. P. Paddock have each a single-gate saw-mill on the branch of Salmon River. On the site of the Earl mill, Timothy Bemas, and on the site of the Paddock one, George N. Keeler, carried on the lumbering business at an early day.

George M. Sabin ran a saw-mill for many years on the river where the Dickey flouring-mill is now operated. Hiram Horton ran one in the village, now owned by Ladd & Smallman. Harvey Whipple ran one at Whippleville, three miles above, now owned by Tobey & Whipple; Duane, one six miles, and Wead & Man a large gang-mill eight and a half miles above the village, at Titusville. With the exception of the two mills last named, circular or English gate-saws only are used.

About half a century ago James H. Titus, of New York, became interested in a tract of land known as the middle third of town 9, Malone. He afterwards bought the south third of the same township, and other tracts in Belmont, Duane, and Franklin; also a quantity of land in and adjoining the village of Malone, and lying on both sides of the river. In 1854 he constructed a dam across the river, and built the gang saw-mill above the village, and now within its limits. He also built a dam and mill at the outlet of Branch Pond, and subsequently bought the Wead & Man mill, at Titusville, and the Duane one, two miles below. He carried on the land and lumbering business here, with William King as his agent, and afterwards with F. T. Heath and P. B. Miller as his agents.

In August, 1866, Mr. Titus sold an undivided one-third of his interest to A. B. Parmelee, and the firm of Titus & Parmelee carried on the business till Jan. 1, 1875. They built the present planing-mill and bought additional lands. At the date last named Morton S. Parmelee was taken in as a partner, and the firm-name became Titus, Parmelee & Co. In May, 1878, A. B. and M. S. Parmelee bought the interest of Mr. Titus in the copartnership property. The larger part of the lumber manufactured by them is sent by rail to New England markets.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

MALONE—(Continued).

Civil History—Military History.

THIS town was originally called Harrison, and was formed from Chateaugay, March 2, 1805. April 8, 1808, its name was changed to Ezraville, and to Malone June 10, 1812. It was diminished in size by the erection of Constable in 1807, Dickinson in 1808, and Duane in 1828.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Jonathan Hapgood, on the first Tuesday of April, 1805, and the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Ebenezer Brownson; Town Clerk, Asa Wheeler; Assessors, Silas Cushman, James Mason, and Appleton Foot; Collector, Walter Blanchard; Poormasters, Alric Man and Nathan Wood; Commissioners of Highways, Alric Man, Noel Conger, Appleton Foot; Constables, Lemuel Chapman, Thos. Wright, Apollos Lathrop; Fence-Viewers, Enos Wood, Ira Baker, Jonathan Lawrence, John Levingstone; Pound-Keepers, Enos Wood, Appleton Foot, and Albon Man.

At this election it was

"*Voted*, That Asa Wheeler, Stephen D. Hickok, and Albon Man be overseers of highways.

"*Voted*, That swine shall not run at large, and in case allowed to run, the owners to pay all loss and damages assessed by the fence-viewers.

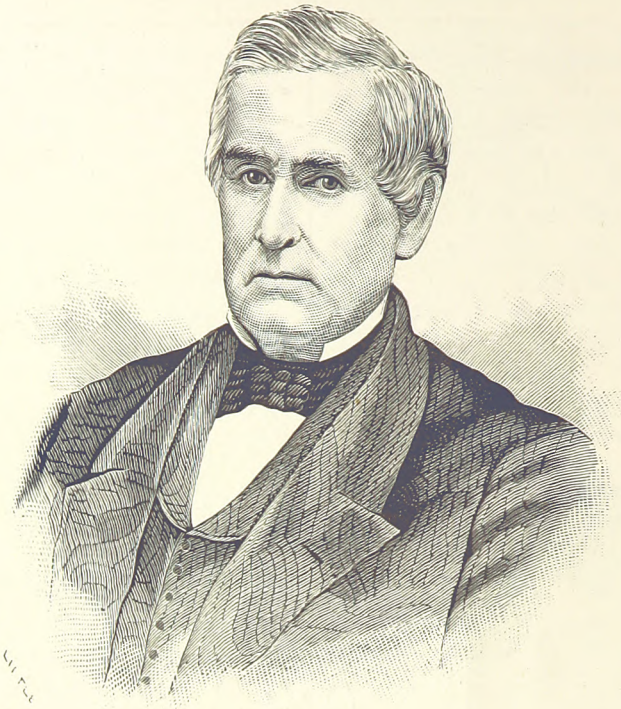
"*Voted*, That if any person shall leave any *syrip* (syrup?) so that his neighbor's cattle are injured thereby, shall pay all loss and damage determined by the fence-viewers.

"*Voted*, That the next town-meeting shall be holden at the house where Noah Moody now lives."

The following are specimens of the ear-marks used in the early days to distinguish sheep, etc.:

* These tanneries were both destroyed in the great fire of Oct. 20, 1879, but at the present time (November, 1879) both are being rebuilt. The Webster Bros'. tannery was one of the largest establishments of its kind in the State.

BRITISH
6 OC 80
MUSEUM



URIAH D. MEEKER.

Among the former residents of Franklin County who have passed away, leaving behind them the record of an honorable life, none are more worthy of special mention than the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Meeker was born in Washington Co., N. Y., April 24, 1804, and was a son of David Meeker, who removed to that county from Vermont at an early day. He subsequently located in the town of Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Here were passed the earlier days of Mr. Meeker, and where he commenced his business career, first as a clerk and subsequently as a member of the mercantile firm of Orvis (Uriah H.) & Meeker.

In the autumn of 1829, Mr. Meeker moved to the town of Fort Covington, Franklin Co., where he engaged in the mercantile business. The following spring he went to Bangor, in the same county, where he remained in trade for about one year, in connection with Hon. George B. R. Gove. In the year 1831 he returned to Fort Covington, where he engaged in the lumbering and mercantile business with Abial Stiles. Here he remained until the close of 1834. In the fall of that year Mr. Meeker was selected by the Whig party as its candidate for county clerk, to which office he was elected; and, removing to Malone, he entered upon his official duties Jan. 1, 1835. He was successively re-elected to the same office in 1837 and 1840, retiring from the office Jan. 1, 1844. After that period he acted as the deputy of his successor for some time, and a little later he again engaged in trade, this time in Malone, and for a portion of the time as the partner of Lewis A. Moses. In this occupation he continued until the year 1862, when, by the passage of the present revenue laws of the State, he was appointed an assessor for the Seventeenth District of the State, the duties of which he discharged with eminent ability and to the general satisfaction of the public up to the time of his death, which occurred after a brief illness of five days, April 5, 1868. He was a consistent and devoted member of the Baptist Church of Malone, and his Christian character was exemplified in his daily walk, and the summons to a higher life found him not unprepared for the change. Some estimate of his character can be formed, and the position he held in society will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the obituary notice published in the *Malone Palladium* at the time of his death:

"In all his public life, in all his domestic and social relations, his whole course is a record of spotless integrity and of irreproachable character. Genial in his nature, and frank and generous in his intercourse with his fellows, he attached to himself as friends all who came within the circle of his influence. Especially with the young was he a favorite, for he retained in his advancing years much of the freshness and buoyancy of spirit that belong to youth. He could never see a young man struggling to rise in business or build for himself a name, but he instinctively held out to him an assisting hand, and by some good word or better counsel, led him onward and upward in his life. In the midst of life, in the fullness of health, ripe in years, and in the full vigor of his mind, in the pursuit of his daily business, and without a moment's notice, he was stricken down by paralysis, and without a word, and with scarcely a sign of returning consciousness, he passed to his eternal rest, and his death was received by a wide circle of friends with unfeigned sorrow."

Mr. Meeker was united in marriage Sept. 9, 1827, to Aldula, eldest daughter of John Stone, of Massena, N. Y. The family was formerly from Chester, Vt., and Mrs. Meeker was born at Mount Holly, in that State, Oct. 8, 1808. Two children were born of this union, of whom Martha M. survives, and resides with her mother in their pleasant home in Malone.

"Samuel Wheeler's ear-mark is a square crop off from the right ear, and a half-penny under the left ear.

"Samuel Forbes' ear-mark is a slit on the end of the right ear and a half-penny on the under side of the same, and a half-penny on the upper side of the left ear.

"Asa Wheeler's is a half-penny on the upper side of the left ear.

"Cone Andrus' mark is a square crop off both ears and a slit in the end of the right."

The following is a list of supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town of Harrison in 1805 to 1880:

SUPERVISORS.

1805–7, Ebenezer Brownson; 1808, Nathaniel Blanchard; 1809, Asa Wheeler; 1810, Hiram Horton; 1811, Asa Wheeler; 1812, Geo. F. Harrison; 1813–15, Harry S. House; 1816–17, Abel Wilson; 1818–35, Asa Hascall; 1836, Martin L. Parlin; 1837, Asa Hascall; 1838–39, Jonathan Stearns; 1840–42, Asa Hascall; 1843–45, Hiram Horton; 1846–52, Wm. Andrus; 1853, Henry S. Brewster; 1854–55, Thomas R. Powell; 1856, D. N. Huntington; 1857–59, Wm. Andrus; 1860, Edwin L. Meigs; 1861–62, Albert Hobbs; 1863, Wm. W. King; 1864–70, Wm. Andrus; 1871–79, H. E. King.

TOWN CLERKS.

1805–7, Asa Wheeler; 1808, John H. Russell; 1809–11, Abijah Abbott; 1812, Francis L. Harrison; 1813–15, John Mazuzan; 1816, John L. Fuller; 1817–30, John Mazuzan; 1831, Ransom Hawley; 1832, Abel Wilson; 1833–37, F. L. Harrison; 1838–40, Frederick P. Allen; 1841–43, William A. Wheeler; 1844–47, Ashbel B. Parmelee; 1848–50, Joel J. Seaver; 1851–52, E. Fitch; 1853, Horatio C. Powell; 1854, Wm. G. Dickinson; 1855, John D. Fisk; 1856, R. R. Wilson; 1857, John D. Fisk; 1858–59, Charles L. Hubbard; 1860, John Lincoln; 1861, Samuel J. Austin; 1862, James E. Barry; 1863–64, M. S. Mallon; 1865–68, D. H. Stanton; 1869, O. C. Earle; 1870, M. C. W. Hutchins; 1871–73, John Lincoln; 1874, George Sabin; 1875–76, F. D. Kilburn; 1877, Wm. W. Gay; 1878–79, Robert Bailey.

The officers elected in 1879 were as follows: Supervisor, Howard E. King; Town Clerk, Robert Bailey; Justice of the Peace, Sylvester S. Willard; Collector, William Tracey; Assessor, George Sabin; Commissioner of Highways, Eugene E. Lowe; Constables, John I. Wood, P. W. Tulley, Olin Cardinell, Samuel Titus; Overseers of the Poor, Amos G. Crooks, Eusebe Talime; Auditors, Nahum P. Seeley, Albert Hobbs; Inspectors of Election, Sylvester S. Willard, Frederick D. Kilburn, Robert D. Huntington, and A. P. Beebe; Commissioner of Excise, Hiram H. Porter.

VILLAGE OF MALONE.

The village of Malone was incorporated May 14, 1833. The first election for village officers was held June 11, 1853, when the following were chosen: William King, Guy Meigs, Abijah White, Philip B. Miller, and L. C. Lathrop. Assessors, William Andrus, Uriah D. Meeker, and William B. East; Treasurer, Francis D. Flanders; Clerk, Albert Hobbs; Collector, Loren Greeno; Pound-Keeper, Elias Williams.

The following is a list of presidents and clerks of the village from 1853 to 1880:

PRESIDENTS.

1853–54, Wm. King; 1855, Rufus R. Stevens; 1856–57, Uriah D. Meeker; 1858, C. C. Keeler; 1859, Loyal C. Lathrop; 1860, Horace A. Taylor; 1861, Christopher Briggs; 1862, L. Amsden; 1863, Wm. Andrus; 1864, Martin Kearney; 1865, W. G. Dickinson; 1866, Wm. Andrus; 1867, James C. Drake; 1868–69, Wm. Andrus; 1870, C. Hutchins; 1871, Charles W. Allen; 1872, S. S. Willard; 1873–77, W. W. King; 1878, F. T. Heath.

CLERKS.

1853, Albert Hobbs; 1854, George S. Adams; 1855, Horace A. Taylor; 1856–57, J. K. Seaver; 1858, N. H. Miner; 1859, B. S. W. Clark; 1860, F. F. Wead; 1861, D. H. Stanton; 1862, R. D. Morehouse; 1863, J. N. Palmer; 1864, J. C. Saunders; 1865–66, S. S. Willard; 1867, Alfred Lincoln; 1868, A. K. Fuller; 1869–71, S. S. Willard; 1872, O. P. Ames; 1873–78, P. B. Wolff.

The present officers are as follows: B. Stevens, President; J. C. Saunders, F. T. Ferguson, F. S. Channell, H. W. Parkman, D. S. Camp, Trustees; E. R. Hoit, Treasurer; J. A. Stockwell, Collector; P. B. Wolff, Clerk.

CHAPTER LXXX.

MALONE—(Continued).

Military History.

THE National Guard of the State of New York is acknowledged to be the most thoroughly disciplined and complete militia organization in the Union, and the Twenty-seventh Separate Company of Infantry, with headquarters at Malone, in point of discipline and *personnel* of its members, ranks among the best in the service.

It was organized in 1879, and September 19th of that year was mustered into the service. Remarkably good taste was exhibited in the selection of uniform, which is the same as that of the celebrated and historic 7th Regiment of New York City.

As an evidence of the interest manifested in the company by the citizens generally, the following is quoted from the *Malone Palladium:*

"The first really public introduction of our military company to our people was on Thursday last, and the impression it left was of admiration and even enthusiasm. The occasion was one which may well stand red-lettered in the archives of the company. Its own appearance, and all its undertakings, were admirable and excellent. The parade, in the individual carriage of the men, in their handsome uniforms, and in their manœuvres in column, seemed perfect, and would have done credit to an organization of longer service and more constant practice. Their bearing was soldierly, their drill indicated precision, and they themselves testified to the splendid material which constitutes the company.

"The reception at the armory in the evening was among the finest events of the kind Malone has ever witnessed. The reception-room itself, harmonious in decoration and arrangement, was made more tasteful still by festoons of evergreens, drapings of flags, and hanging of pictures. In the place of honor was a life-size portrait of Capt. Beman, a present of the company to the armory, and secured without his knowledge until he saw it hanging there. It had been enlarged from a smaller picture, and was a surprise as complete as it was agreeable. The floor was covered with cotton, and, spotless white, was as attractive as the dancers afterward found it to be suitable for their purpose. Add to all this a brilliant illumination, glittering uniforms, and the handsome toilets of the ladies, and the picture was one which compelled admiration and promoted enjoyment.

"The opening ceremonies, after music by the orchestra

and a general promenade, consisted simply of the formation of the company in the form of a circle, with Capt. Beman, Lieuts. Bailey and Barney, and Supervisor King in the centre. The latter, representing the Board of Supervisors, briefly and appropriately handed the building over to the company, and Capt. Beman made response in fitting terms, and with warm recognition of the interest and friendliness Mr. King has taken in preparing for the organization what is to be its future military home."

June 16, 1879, the company was inspected by Col. Briggs, who reported as follows:

"Ceremonies of review and inspection creditably performed. Men steady; military appearance, soldierly bearing, and discipline excellent; uniform and equipment new, and in excellent order; commendable progress in drill; company is well officered and provided with suitable quarters; full set of books, well kept and complete, except description-book."

The property of the company was subsequently inspected by Col. E. H. Kent, inspector of ordnance and ordnance stores, who reported:

"I have the honor to report that a special pride has been taken in the property of the State, and for which Capt. Samuel A. Beman is responsible. Especially marked is the care taken of the arms, which proved to be in the finest condition it has yet been my duty to inspect."

The present officers of the company are as follows: Captain, Samuel A. Beman; First Lieutenant, Robert Bailey (late captain 6th New York Volunteers); Second Lieutenant, William H. Barney (late captain 98th New York Volunteers); First Sergeant, Frederick D. Kilburn; Quartermaster Sergeant, Edgar R. Hoit; Sergeants, Robert C. Thompson, Sidney S. Whittelsey, Melburn W. Hutchins, Chester H. Wead; Corporals, Clarence A. Copps, Harry H. Hawley, John S. Gillett, Edward W. Lawrence, William H. Plumb, Isaiah Gibson, Frederick M. Heath, William G. Earle.

It is but justice to state that the present discipline and general efficiency of this company is largely due to the personal efforts of Capt. Samuel A. Beman, who has been untiring in his determination to place it in its present honorable rank in the service. As an additional evidence of the pride manifested in the company, the following extract is taken from a letter addressed to Capt. Beman by Vice-President Wheeler:

"I share fully in the universal pride of our citizens in the highly creditable parade of your command on Thursday last. I know of nothing that our spirited village now lacks to put it in the first class in the way of all needful appointments. We all owe much in this matter to your untiring energy and perseverance, and to the public spirit and patient, painstaking efforts of the young men who so efficiently and successfully support you."

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

The following is a list of those who served in the late Rebellion from this town, compiled by D. H. Stanton:

James G. Wray, private, enl. Oct. 8, 1863.
John Jackson, private, 5th Cav.; enl. Oct. 31, 1863.
Levi D. Varney, private, 106th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Nov. 14, 1863.
Clements Colwell, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Nov. 30, 1863.
Edward Rushford, private, 106th Regt.; enl. Nov. 30, 1863.
William W. Andrews, private, 11th Cav.; enl. Nov. 30, 1863.
Nelson Boyra, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Dec. 1, 1863.
John Baptiste Denio, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Dec. 3, 1863.
John Lucey, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Dec. 4, 1863.
John W. Duer, private, 16th Cav.; enl. Dec. 5, 1863.
Moses Brissett, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Dec. 10, 1863.
Aaron M. Basford, private, 98th Regt., Co. E; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.
Andrew Wallett, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Dec. 19, 1863.
Alexander Nadow, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
James Gabree, private, 106th Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
William Clifford, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Dec. 7, 1863.
Peter Wallett, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
John Lamountain, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Julius Laline, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Julius Jarvis, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died at Albany, N. Y., October, 1864, of wounds received in action at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
William Hastings, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
James Donihee, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
Lyman P. Keeler, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; subsequently re-enl. 14th H. Art.
David E. Keeler, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; subsequently re-enl. 14th H. Art.
Charles Bissett, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
Charles La May, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
James N. Smith, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Rising D. Spear, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Russell G. Webster, private, 106th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
Jared M. Hickok, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
Oscar P. Ames, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. for disability, September, 1864.
Theodore Dickey, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
James Badger, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 15, 1864.
William S. Eighmey, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
George E. Rex, private, 98th Regt., Co. E; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died at Hampton, Va., of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Robert Fortune, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Patrick Slattery, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Nelson Galnow, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; pro. to corp., for gallantry at Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 1864, in capturing a rebel battle-flag.
Geo. H. Arnold, private, 98th Regt., Co. K; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; taken prisoner, June 24, in front of Petersburg, Va., and never since heard from.
Julius Nason, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; died of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864, at Washington, D. C., June 18, 1864.
Edward Nason, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
David Delane, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec 25, 1863.
Thomas Wilber, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
Henry Bemis, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Albert W. Ryan, private, 18th Cav.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Leopold Polazell, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
Joseph Pecor, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
William Pickering, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Miles McMan, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Henry F. Wait, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died of disease at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 10, 1864.
Hugh Hayes, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Joseph A. Moore, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Horace H. Barsford, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Albert E. Laporte, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Milo B. Goodell, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Edgar W. Brown, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Edwin Sartwell, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Silas P. White, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
William W. Adsit, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Smith Lassell, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
William J. Crosier, private, 1st Art., Co. D; enl. Aug. 6, 1864.
Andrew V. Hill, private, 1st Art., Co. D; enl. Aug. 6, 1864.
Stephen La May, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Aug. 9, 1864; killed near Manchester, Va., in 1865.
Oliver Yeddo, private, 1st Art., Co. D; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.
Silas K. Banker, private, enl. Aug. 15, 1864, Harris Light Cav.; enl. in 98th Inf., Dec. 31, 1861; pro. to corp.; discharged on consolidation of regiment, June 2, 1863, at Newport Barracks, N. C.
John Ross, Jr., private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
Albert Haley, 106th Regt., Co. D; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
Benjamin Neiley, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
Albert La Rock, private, 20th Cav.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
Henry E. Pickett, private, enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
Ross Roswell, Jr., private, 11th Cav.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.
George Turner, private, enl. Aug. 20, 1864; recruit for the regular army; must. by Capt. L. B. Stevens.
Smith M. Kimball, private, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864.
Henry Dove, private, 13th Cav.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
William A. Clark, private, 13th Cav.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
Robert Gaines, private, 1st Art., Co. D; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.

Edwin Basley, private, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
Cleveland P. Freeman, private, 3d Cav.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864.
Vilas Ingram, private, 1st Art., Co. M; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
Newton W. Garner, private, 3d Cav.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
E. R. Cleveland, private, 3d Cav.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
John B. Greeno, private, 16th Cav, Co. F; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Charles S. W. Greeno, private, 16th Cav., Co. F; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.
Joseph Denio, private, 3d Cav.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
Thomas Denio, private, 3d Cav.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
William H. Bicknell, private, 12th Cav.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
Harlen S. Fitch, private, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Chauncey S. Branch, private, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Michael Fitzpatrick, private, 2d Cav., enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Cortez Dailey, private, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Judson N. Bosworth, private, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Charles S. Bosworth, private, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Ransom W. Manning, private, 2d Cav.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Henry Dunham, private, 16th Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
William Kerry, private, 106th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
Stephen Wyatt, private, 153d Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
Lucius Dimmings, private, 3d Cav.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
John Aach, private, enl. Dec. 8, 1864; must. as substitute.
Samuel P. Hunter, private, enl. Dec. 10, 1864; must. as substitute.
Jacob Bernhard, private, enl. Dec. 10, 1864; must. as substitute.
Karl Gut, private, enl. Dec. 10, 1864; must. as substitute.
William Eichenauer, private, enl. Dec. 10, 1864; must. as substitute.
Samuel Santamore, private, enl. July 30, 1864; must. as substitute.
Charles Goodnow, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
Byron H. Spencer, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
Sidney A. Martin, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 26, 1865.
Alfred L. Allen, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 27, 1855.
Louis Lafountain, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
Wayland C. Wescott, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
Barney Sancomb, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
Levi C. Rogers, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
Loren C. Wilcox, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
Oliver D. Ellis, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 27, 1865.
Cornelius Mulchey, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 28, 1865.
William S. Mandigo, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 28, 1865.
Peter Handley, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 28, 1865.
John Collins, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 30, 1865.
George Burgett, private, F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 30, 1865.
Cyretius Champane, private, 9th Cav.; enl. Dec. 22, 1864; substitute.
John Collins, private, 142d Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1864; substitute.
John Sprague, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
John D. Buckley, private, enl. July 29, 1863; substitute.
Ransom Babcock, private, enl. July 22, 1863; substitute.
William Henry Allen, private, enl. July 21, 1863; substitute.
Coyne Martin, private, enl. July 21, 1863; substitute.
Hiram B. Shepard, private, enl. July 25, 1863; substitute; died at Washington, D. C., July, 1864, of wounds received in action.
James Canty, private, enl. Aug. 12, 1863; substitute.
John Enright, private, enl. July 20, 1863; substitute.
John Tolan, private, enl. Sept. 3, 1863; substitute.
David A. Bemis, private, 47th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1863; substitute; died while a prisoner of war, at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 22, 1864.
Lewis E. Benware, private, enl. July 22, 1863; substitute.
John Beatty, private, enl. July 28, 1863; substitute.
James Moore, private, enl. Aug. 14, 1863; substitute.
James B. Marshall, private, enl. Sept. 11, 1863; substitute.
Thomas B. Simpson, private, enl. Aug. 5, 1863; substitute.
Frederick A. Lewis, private, drafted July 14, 1863.
James H. Huntington, private, drafted July 14, 1863.
William Monto, private, drafted July 14, 1863.
Alfred Lincoln, private, drafted July 14, 1863.
Lucien Dean Ellsworth, capt., 98th Regt., Co. C; enl. Oct. 24, 1861; res. June 18, 1862.
Adolphus Petell, private, 98th Regt., Co. A.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
Horace D. Hickok, capt., 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; pro. to com. sergt., and 2d lieut., Oct. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut., Jan. 15, 1864; to capt., in summer of 1864; disch. on expiration of term of service.
Hiram J. Prichard, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; disch. for disability, 1862.
Royal B. Brand, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Jan. 4, 1862; disch. by order, May 31, 1863.
Jonathan Brand, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; disch. for disability.
William Brown, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. November, 1861; re-enl. in 3d Cav., July, 1863; disch. for disability.
William J. Hutchings, private, 142d Inf.; must. September, 1862.
James Barnes, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
Louis Napoleon, private, 3d Mich. Inf.; enl. April, 1861; wounded at White Oak Swamp, Va., June, 1862.
David Perry, private, 5th Cav.; must. Feb. 14, 1865.
Silvanus Perry, bugler, 5th Cav.; must. Feb. 14, 1865.
Silas A. Smith, capt., 92d Inf.; must. August, 1862.
Cassius Merriam, private, 139th Inf.; enl. April, 1865.
Albert Brand, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. September, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 27, 1864.
Pascall W. Smith, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Nov. 13, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
George D. Hastings, private, 142d Inf.; enl. August, 1862.
Fernando C. Smith, corp., 98th Inf, Co. C; enl. November, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864; wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
James Dickey, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
William H. Van Ornum, 1st lieut., 14th U. S. Inf.; must. April 25, 1861; com. as 2d lieut., 20th U. S. Col. Inf.; pro. to 1st lieut.
Barnes Birney Van Ornum, private, 106th Inf; must. Aug. 29, 1862.
Alexander W. McDonald, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 7, 1864.
George W. Parker, corp., 13th Cav.; must. June 1, 1863.
James St. James, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. July, 1862.
John Goodrow, private, 142d Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
Martin Perry, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
Francis Patno, private, 1st Vt. Cav.; enl. September, 1864.
Oscar G. Buttolph, private, 110th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Donaldsonville; trans. to 2d Vet. Res. Corps.
Augustus Laduke, private, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; trans. to 5th U. S. Art., September, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 12, 1864; wounded in left arm.
Benjamin Pecor, private, 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. March 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va.
Moses Gibbo, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. December, 1863.
John La Mountain, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. October, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; disch. for disability; re-enl. Dec. 13, 1863.
John Conto, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. for disability, 1862.
Charles P. Buel, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. D; must. Nov. 22, 1862; disch. June 1, 1863.
Azro B. Gibbs, private, 83d Inf.; must. Aug. 4, 1863.
Alexander Laneto, private, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, June 24, 1864.
George Lamountain, private, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Dec. 2, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; disch. for disability.
Henry Lamountain, private, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; trans. to 2d U. S. Inf., November, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863.
William T. Hubbard, private, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; taken prisoner at Martinsburg, Va., June, 1863; exchanged October, 1863.
William A. Jones, lieut.-col., 142d Inf., Co. H; must. August, 1862; pro. to maj., January, 1865.
Noay Dumas, private, 5th Cav.; must. March, 1865.
Wilber P. Beesly, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded in front of Petersburg, June, 1864.
Adin Henry, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. September, 1862.
Theodore Henry, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
Patrick Tracy, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 3, 1862; wounded.
John Tracy, private, 20th Cav.; must. Sept. 3, 1864.
Samuel J. Austin, capt., 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; must. out June 2, 1863.
Ozro T. Hubbard, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. May, 1861; wounded at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Joseph Neddow, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 26, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
George P. Norris, 1st sergt., 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
Luther Bradish Webb, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. November, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
Marcellus Sisco, private, Vet. H. Art.; must. December, 1863; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
John Martin, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; taken prisoner, June 24, 1864, in front of Petersburg.
Jeremiah Patno, private, 29th Cav., Co. 5; must. Feb. 28, 1865.
John B. Greeno, private, 16th Cav.; enl. August, 1864.
Lem La Mountain, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. November, 1861; wounded.
Prescott Hawley, sergt., 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
John Donihee, private, 142d Inf.; enl. April, 1864.
Charles Hastings, private, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Edward H. Hobbs, 1st lieut., 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; com. as 1st lieut. and adj.; must. out June 1, 1863.
Daniel Hayes Stanton, 1st lieut., 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; wounded May 31, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., Sept. 30, 1862; app. adj., June 2, 1863; must. out Nov. 18, 1864.
Edmund J. Hildreth, capt., 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut., May, 1862; to 1st lieut., Oct. 1862; to capt., January, 1864; must. out on expiration of term.
William H. Covey, private, 106th Inf.; enl. August, 1862.
Charles D. Willard, private, 60th Regt., Co. E; enl. September, 1861.
Cornelius H. Vaughan, maj., surgeon, 43d Inf.; must. Jan. 19, 1864; enl. in 96th N. Y. Inf., 1861, as asst. surg.; pro. to surg., 43d Inf.
Charles Durkee, col., 98th Inf.; enl. October, 1861; pro. to col., July 4, 1862; res. Feb. 23, 1863.
Hiram E. Perkins, maj., 8th Vt. Inf.; enl. May, 1861.

George Worth Lathrop, musician, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. August, 1862.
Henry A. Miller, 2d lieut., 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 28, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., 1865.
Page M. Evans, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 13, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 4, 1864, and trans. to U. S. Engineer Corps.
George H. Hutton, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. August, 1862.
Joel Joshua Seaver, col., 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. May 15, 1861; pro. to maj., lieut.-col., and col.
John Enright, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. May, 1861.
Peter Demars, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. September, 1862.
Deforest B. Russell, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. October, 1861.
Henry R. Wood, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Bentley A. Phillips, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. Oct. 4, 1861.
Bensen W. Bedell, private, 35th Regt.; enl. June, 1861.
Calvin Skinner, maj. and surg., 106th Inf.; enl. August, 1862.
Hiram P. Gile, capt, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; appointed 1st sergt., Dec. 21, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut., Sept. 30, 1862; 1st lieut., June 2, 1863; capt., March 4, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
Newton H. Davis, capt., 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; appointed 1st sergt., May 8, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., October, 1862; 1st lieut., June 2, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; pro. to capt., F. Cav., Co. 5, January, 1865.
Orlando Furness Miller, capt., 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 24, 1861; disch. June 2, 1863.
Albon Man, maj., 98th Inf.; enl. November, 1861; disch. for disability, June 8, 1864.
Samuel Benton Powell, 1st lieut., 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., December, 1864; 1st lieut., 1865; must. out as capt.
Timothy A. Bemis, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. C; must. Feb. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, 1862.
Percy Schelly Sinclair, capt., 60th Regt., Co. E; enl. October, 1861; pro. to capt., 1862.
John D. Silsbee, private, 16th Cav.; must. June 6, 1863.
Edward Lowell, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. September, 1862.
Edward Lowell, private, 16th Cav.; enl. July, 1863.
John Lowell, private, enl. March, 1865.
Henry N. Brown, sergt., 29th F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Feb. 5, 1865.
Frank Hughes, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. September, 1862.
Daniel Modix, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; discharged.
Isaac Rexford, musician, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. November, 1861; must. out October, 1862.
Samuel Joy, private, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Feb. 4, 1862; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Sylvester S. Willard, capt., 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; pro. to capt., June 18, 1862; must. out June 2, 1863.
William Henry Barney, capt., 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. October, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut., August, 1862; capt., May, 1862; must. out June 2, 1863.
Charles Webster Breed, 1st lieut., 96th Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 13, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut.; resigned on account of disability.
Michael Bront, private, enl. April, 1865.
Patrick Henry Shields, capt., 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. August, 1862; resigned.
Henry Brown, sergt., 29th F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
Charles W. Frazier, corp., 142d Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
Oscar A. Chapman, private, 8th Cav.; must. Sept. 8, 1864.
Walter H. Winchester, private, 8th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864.
Levette B. Austin, sergt., 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; disch. for disability.
Eugene Wilber, capt., 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Cedar Run, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Seymour L. Andrus, capt., 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 24, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; must. out June 2, 1863.
Henry H. Ellice, corp., 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. May, 1861.
Corydon D. Chapman, 2d lieut., 1st Mich. Inf.; enl. April 27, 1861.
Jasper Brand, private, 29th F. Cav., Co. 5; must. February, 1865.
George Ellice, private, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Hiram Whitton, private, 11th Cav.; enl. January, 1864.
Foster J. Whitton, private, 1st I. B. Cav.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
Henry Amadon, private, 97th Inf.; enl. February, 1865.
Seneca Randall, private, 29th F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
Francis Gallnow, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. August, 1862.
Robert Dandrow, private, 2d Vet. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
Edward Robarge, private, 29th F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
Joseph Whitton, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. September, 1861.
Frank Barber, private, 193d Inf.; enl. March 4, 1865.
Paul Lamaka, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. April 1, 1864.
Peter Reed, private, 16th Cav.; must. July 13, 1863.
Ephraim Bova, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. December, 1863.
John M. Haskell, 2d lieut., 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. October, 1861; must. out April, 1863.
Charles Papineau, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 22, 1861.
Philip Papineau, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. October, 1861.
Joseph Reiley, sergt., 51st Inf.; enl. April, 1864; wounded in front of Petersburg.
Fayette Barlow, private, 159th Inf.; enl. September, 1864.
Reuben H. Todd, private, 193d Inf.; must. April 11, 1865.
Buel E. Man, capt., 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. August, 1862; trans. to 26th U. S. Col. Troops; pro. to 2d lieut., to 1st lieut., and capt.
William Marsden, private, 54th Inf.; enl. November, 1863.
Rufus Earl, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Rufus R. Stancliff, sergt., 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
Almanzo B. Stancliff, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Stephen Primeau, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. October, 1861; wounded May 9, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.
Martin Perry, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. October, 1861; disch. for disability, 1862.
Ira L. Wescott, Jr., private, 9th Cav.; enl. November, 1863.
Theophilus Hurlburt, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Asher D. Wilson, private, 29th F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Feb. 13, 1865.
David Dopp, private, 29th F. Cav., Co. 5; enl. Feb. 23, 1865.
Reuben H. Batchelder, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Feb. 23, 1864.
George A. Fountain, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 19, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
Joseph Garrow, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. September, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
Rufus A. Wescott, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 19, 1861.
Palemon Goodnow, corp., 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. October, 1861; disch. June 2, 1863.
James Halford, private, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Jonas G. Hurlburt, private, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. Jan. 22, 1862.
Joseph Garner, Jr., private, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
Joseph Dupree, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
Delowa Forkey, private, 193d Inf.; enl. March 28, 1865.
John Forkey, private, 193d Inf.; enl. March 30, 1865.
Alfred Hewitt, private, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
Joseph F. Button, private, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 10, 1865.
Roswell Hutchins, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
Samuel Hapgoad, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
John Cary, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Hiram Archer, private, 98th Inf.; enl. Feb. 28, 1864.
Francis Vanyea, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Feb. 18, 1864.
Rufus Lowe, corp., 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
William Hastings, private, 98th Regt., Co. C; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
George C. Hastings, private, 142d Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 31, 1862.
George Grant Douglass, private.
Louis Napoleon, private, 10th Mich Inf.; enl. June 10, 1861.
Madore Rose, private, 106th Regt., Co. I; enl. July 18, 1862.
Peter Lucese, private, 83d Inf.; enl. August, 1863.
Eben B. Grant, musician, 142d Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
George T. Hubbard, sergt., 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to 121st Inf., on expiration of term.
Birney Bronson Keeler, maj., 142d Inf., Co. I; enl. September, 1862; pro. to capt.; to maj., and judge-advocate, on Gen. Terry's staff, 1865.
Thomas Boyle, musician, 98th Regt., Co. E; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; disch. for disability; re-enl. in 13th Cav., May, 1863.
William D. Woodward, private, 98th Regt., Co. B; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to 1st U. S. Cav., December, 1862.
Alexander Lindsay, capt., 142d Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, 1863.
Albert Johnson, private, 1st Mass. Cav.; enl. July 15, 1861.
Solon Moore, private, 185th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
Jonathan Bemis, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
Alexander Rolla, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. September, 1862.
John Curan, private, 142d Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
Patrick Johnson, private, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
Thomas Whitehouse, sergt., 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1861.
George Whitehouse, private, 20th Cav.; enl. Sept. 26, 1864.
Harry Bemis, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Nov. 18, 1861.
Joseph Aldrich, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
David Laduke, private, 98th Regt., Co. C; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Nelson Merritt, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. September, 1862.
Michael O'Reiley, private, 20th Mass. Inf.; enl. February, 1864.
Henry B. Hawkins, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. August, 1862.
Adolphus Oak, private, 98th Inf., Co. K; enl. April 5, 1864.
Emery Sanford, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Jan. 6, 1864.
Oliver Buttell, private, 16th Cav.; enl. June, 1863.
Joseph Oak, private, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. December, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864; severely wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1846.
Acnab Oak, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
John Wolff, musician, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. October, 1861.
Frederick M. Smith, corp., 142d Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
Allan Thorndike, private, 29th F. Cav., 5th Co.; enl. February, 1865.
Chas. B. Conant, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. for disability, August, 1862.
Alonzo R. Fuller, sergt., 16th Inf.; enl. 1861.
Emott Clark, private, 6th Wis. Inf.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864.
Parrit B. Wolff, capt., 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 31, 1861; resigned Nov. 1862.
Andrew M. Millar, chaplain, 16th Inf.; enl. December, 1861.
William D. Brennan, capt., 142d Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 25, 1863; wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

William Kennedy, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
Charles McMannis, private, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. July 24, 1862.
Oliver Brabon, private, 16th Cav.; enl. July 15, 1863.
Henry Norman, private, 14th U. S. Inf.; enl. Jan. 8, 1863.
L. Byron Everest, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; must. April 2, 1861; re-enl. April 4, 1865, 193d Inf.
Robert Sulenger, private, 1st M. Rifles; enl. December, 1864.
Hiram Rowell, private, 142d Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Clinton Gibbins, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. July 28, 1863.
Isaac M. Warren, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 5, 1863; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
William Sulenger, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. August, 1862.
Louis Belville, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. June 2, 1863.
Michael Sullivan, private, 11th Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
John Robb, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. November, 1861; re-enl. December, 1863.
Ambrose Davids, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
Oliver Donno, private, 193d Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
Charles Benson, private, 29th F. Cav., 5th Co.; enl. March, 1865.
Daniel W. Boston, musician, 193d Inf.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865; served two years in 16th Inf.
Charles Greeno, corp., 29th F. Cav., 5th Co.; enl. February, 1865; served two years in 16th Inf.
Thomas Trumble, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Edward J. Manix, capt., 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; resigned on account of disability, Oct. 1, 1862.
Frederick Lewis, capt., 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Dec. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt., sergt.-maj., and in 1862 to capt.
Anthony McCollum, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; disch. for disability.
Byron H. Spencer, private, 29th F. Cav., 5th Co.; enl. April 16, 1865.
Frank Lancto, private, 60th Inf.; enl. July, 1863.
Michael Bodeau, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. August, 1862.
David Cromp, private, 13th Cav.; enl. May, 1863.
Theodore Cromp, private, 13th Cav.; enl. May, 1863.
James McCarthy, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
Cornelius McCarthy, private, 29th F. Cav., 5th Co.; enl. January, 1865.
Clinton N. Hoit, private, 17th Vt. Inf.; enl. November, 1863.
Samuel G. Hugaboom, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. September, 1862.
James Mars, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. October, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; re-enl. January, 1864.
John Mars, private, 29th F. Cav., 5th Co.; enl. February, 1865.
John Bushey, sergt., 164th Inf.; enl. September, 1863.
Julius Pelan, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Nov. 15, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Cornelius G. Hugaboom, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. May, 1861.
William Langlois, private, 97th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1863.
Edward Haynes, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. November, 1861; disch. for disability, 1862.
Orin K. Bicknell, musician, 142d Inf., Co. I; enl. August, 1862.
Patrick Lynch, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. January, 1862; re-enl. January, 1864.
James Cooney, private, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1862.
Michael Cooney, private, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. Dec. 23, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
William H. Bicknell, private, 12th Cav.; enl. August, 1864.
Harrison Fayette, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. March 26, 1864.
Charles Wood, private, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
John Jero, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. March, 1864.
John Martin, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. March, 1863.
William McConnell, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
Russell Cunningham, sergt., 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. June, 1861.
Nelson Fayette, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. March 20, 1864.
Gilbert Fayette, private, 29th F. Cav., 5th Co.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.
Josiah Mason, private, 29th F. Cav., 5th Co.; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.
Peter Gero, private, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Dec. 16, 1861; trans. to Bat. M, 4th U. S. Art., Nov. 4, 1864.
Andrew G. Arnold, private, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 24, 1864.
James McCabe, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. March 5, 1864.
Patrick Murphy, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. March 8, 1864.
Barney McCabe, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. March 8, 1864; wounded.
James Burns, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 3, 1862.
Thomas Clark, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. October, 1861; disch. for disability, 1862.
Charles J. Rider, capt., 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; resigned, 1863.
Peter Meighan, private, 142d Inf.; enl. July, 1862.
Lyndon Young, private, 3d Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
Sylvester Griffis, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
Edward Riley, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. March, 1864.
James King, private, 142d Inf.; enl. August, 1862.
John Bloomer, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
John Moren, private, 106th Inf., Co. E; enl. October, 1862.
Thomas Rae, private, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. Nov. 1, 1861.
Patrick Meighan, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. August, 1862.
Louis St. Mary, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. August, 1862.
Frank St. Mary, private, — Mass. Inf.; enl. 1864.
Menare St. Mary, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. March, 1864.
Martin Calahan, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. May 15, 1861.
Paul Primeau, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.
Alexander Neddo, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. January, 1862.
Benjamin Neddo, private, 96th Inf.; enl. 1863.
John Neddo, private, 193d Inf.; enl. January, 1865.
Samuel Hudson, sergt., 34th Inf.; enl. May, 1861.
John Burns, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
Patrick Meighan, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. October, 1861.
Alexander Belville, sergt., 13th Cav.; enl. June 4, 1863.
John Maguire, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. August, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 1864.
James Maguire, private, 96th Inf.; enl. 1862.
Patrick Maguire, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. October, 1862; re-enl. January, 1864.
John Slack, private, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. March, 1864.
Louis Belville, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. June 2, 1863.
Ephraim Schoolcraft, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
James B. Hatch, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. May, 1861.
Cyrus Shepard, q.-m. sergt., 16th Cav.; enl. June, 1863.
Charles L. Russell, 2d lieut., 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. for disability, August, 1862; re-enl. 93d Inf., 1863; pro. to 2d lieut., January, 1865.
Henry P. Field, 2d lieut., 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. 1863; re-enl. 16th Cav.
Benjamin Russell, capt., 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 30, 1862.
Maxim Bonell, private, 193d Inf.; enl. March 25, 1865.
Henry Jarvis, private, 9th Inf.; enl. July 23, 1863.
John Jarvis, private, 106th Inf.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Frank Jarvis, private, 142d Inf.; enl. January, 1864.
Anson R. Bell, q.-m. sergt., 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to q.-m. sergt., November, 1864.
Thaddeus Cook, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
John K. White, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Ransom C. Luther, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. May 27, 1861.
Alonzo B. Firman, private, 142d Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
James Graham, private, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. August, 1862.
Truman Wheeler, private, 142d Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
Henry H. King, corp., 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Jan. 28, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
George A. Shipman, private, 13th Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Oliver Ashlaw, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Oct. 20, 1861.
John J. Wood, capt., 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; resigned May 2, 1863.
William Wallace King, private, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Charles A. Smith, sergt., 4th U. S. Art., Co. M; enl. December, 1860; re-enl. on expiration of term.
Charles A. Keeler, capt., 92d Ill. Inf., Co. D; enl. September, 1862; wounded in raid around Atlanta, 1864.
William H. Mathews, 1st sergt., 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 31, 1861; mortally wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1862.
Michael Cooney, private, 1st Penna. Art.; enl. 1861; died of disease, February, 1865.
William Slack, private, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; re-enl. December, 1863; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; died at White House, Va., June 15, 1864.
Marshal W. Taylor, corp., 142d Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died of disease, March 5, 1864.
Alvin H. Russell, sergt., 2d Mass. Inf.; enl. February, 1863; died of wounds received in action at Winchester, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
Clinton W. Shipman, private, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; killed at Cedar Run, Va., Oct. 17, 1864.
Hugh Tracy, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. May, 1861; died of disease contracted in service, Jan. 1, 1864.
John Johnson, private, 11th N. H. Inf.; enl. January, 1863; died of wounds received in action, July 10, 1864.
John Whitehouse, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1861; killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
Patrick Magiveny, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; died of disease, May 4, 1862.
William Schoolcraft, private, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; died of disease, April 31, 1862.
Wilder Miller, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died of disease, Dec. 7, 1862.
Cornelius O'Reiley, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. March 1, 1864; died of wounds received in action at Drury's Bluff, May 16.
Duncan Oak, private, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
John Trumble, private, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. Jan. 20, 1864; died while a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1865.
William McMannis, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Dec. 3, 1861; died of disease, Aug. 9, 1862.
Oliver La Tour, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. October, 1861; died of disease, May, 1862.

Peter Graves, private, 92d Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
Allen Spenard, private, 106th Inf.; enl. August, 1862; died of disease, September, 1863.
Nehemiah Hoit, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died of disease, Oct. 24, 1863.
Albert B. Phelps, 2d lieut., 98th Inf, Co. E; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. and in 1863, to 2d lieut.; killed at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
S. Leslie Ellis, private, 142d Inf.; enl. September, 1862; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Daniel E. Tower, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 4, 1861; died of disease, May 6, 1862.
Peter Gallagher, private, 142d Inf.; enl. August, 1862; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 14, 1865.
John Conley, private, 142d Inf.; enl. August, 1862; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 14, 1865.
Frank Gallagher, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. August, 1861; died of disease, October, 1862.
George P. Lyman, 2d lieut., 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; died of disease, May 20, 1862.
Nathaniel D. Van Ornum, private, 2d U. S. Inf.; died at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1864, of wounds received in action.
James Couchey, private, 142d Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; killed in action, July 4, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.
James Hamilton, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; died of disease, March 24, 1862.
Michael Moren, private, 106th Inf.; enl. October, 1863; died of disease, Dec. 7, 1863.
John Denoyea, private, 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. Dec. 3, 1863; died of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
Henry Denio, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; died June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Samuel C. Barnum, private, 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; killed while on way home, Nov. 21, 1862.
Nelson Bassette, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. November, 1861; re-enl. December, 1863; died of disease, July 8, 1864.
John W. Brown, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. December, 1863; killed while storming Fort Harrison, Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
George W. Thompson, private, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died of disease, Feb. 6, 1865.
Edwin F. Hill, corp., 14th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
Sidney W. Langdon, 2d lieut., 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 11, 1861; died of disease, June 15, 1863.
Daniel S. McMillan, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1861; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Frederick F. Wead, col., 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. May 6, 1861; pro. to lieut-col., 98th Regt., October, 1862; pro. to col., Feb. 24, 1863; must. March 4, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Clark L. Haley, private, 1st L. Art.; enl. Sept. 23, 1864; died of disease, March 21, 1865.
Charles S. Demming, private, 110th Inf.; enl. August, 1862; died of disease, July 2, 1864.
Lucius A. Simonds, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. August, 1862; died of disease, Dec. 31, 1862.
Josiah Simonds, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. November, 1862; died of disease, May 27, 1863.
Jeremiah Dumas, private, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. August, 1862; killed in action, 1864.
Chas. Kiernan, private, 2d Mass. Inf.; enl. May, 1861; died of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, July 13, 1863.
Frank La Munday, private, 98th Inf., Co. A; enl. December, 1861; died of disease, Aug. 25, 1862.
Randall H. Westcott, private, 106th Inf.; enl. August, 1862; died Aug. 18, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Ira Goodnow, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; died of disease, Sept. 4, 1864.
George N. Halford, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. December, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor, June 8, 1864.
Lewis G. Dopp, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; died of disease, May 10, 1864.
Howard Hapgood, private, 142d Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 24, 1862; killed in action at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
Edward Lamarky, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; died of disease, Sept. 23, 1864.
Douglas Bigelow, private, 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1861; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Napoleon Hebard, private, 98th Inf., Co. B; enl. November, 1861; killed June 24, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.
Charles Albert Powell, 2d lieut., 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. October, 1861; died of disease, May 12, 1862.
Charles A. Brown, 2d lieut., 16th Inf., Co. I; enl. 1861; pro. to 2d lieut., 1863.
John Gallagher, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. September, 1862.
Henry R. Thompson, 1st lieut., 98th Regt., Co. E; enl. September, 1862; appointed com. sergt., Oct. 31, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., 1865.
William H. Keeler, private, 98th Regt.; enl. September, 1862.
Charles W. Rosa, enl. September, 1862.
Royal Jones, enl. September, 1862.
James Laughrin, enl. September, 1862.
Richard Clifford, private, enl. September, 1862.
Michael Gearin, enl. September, 1862.
Miron Graves, enl. September, 1862.
Joseph Fitch Titus, sergt., 98th Regt., Co. E; enl. September, 1862.
Philip Breezer, private, 98th Regt., Co. E; enl. September, 1863; wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Albert J. Barber, enl. September, 1862.
George A. King, enl. September, 1862.
Lemuel F. Whitman, enl. September, 1862.
Orin Wilcox, enl. September, 1862.
Isaac Fay, private, 142d Regt.; enl. September, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; accidentally killed at Harrisburg, Pa., 1864.
George W. Underwood, enl. September, 1862.
R. D. Moorehouse, capt., 142d Regt., Co. I; enl. August, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., and in 1865 to capt.
Peter Lewis, enl. September, 1862.
Charles P. Mahue, enl. September, 1862.
Fred. C. King, capt., 142d Regt., Co. H; enl. September, 1862; appointed regt. q.-m. sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut., and in 1864 to capt. and com. sergt., U. S. Vols.
Jeremiah N. H. Davis, sergt., 98th Regt., Co. D; enl. November, 1861.
Jacob M. Duell, enl. September, 1862.
Oliver Orton, enl. September, 1862.
Henry W. Williams, private, 1st Eng.; enl. September, 1862.
Charles Douglass, enl. September, 1862.
James Conaly, enl. September, 1862.
John Guthrie, enl. September, 1862.
Howard Hastings, enl. September, 1862.
William M. Gregg, enl. September, 1862.
William Johnson, enl. September, 1862.
Eben Attwood, enl. September, 1862.
A. P. Wilder, enl. September, 1862.
Cornelius Enright, private, 98th Regt.; enl. September, 1862; drowned in Lake Champlain while on his way to join regiment in Virginia.
Patrick Gobbins, enl. September, 1862.
Stills Mismo, enl. September, 1862.
W. Jackson Fellows, hosp. steward, U. S. Army; enl. September, 1862.
Michael Clerkin, enl. September, 1862.
Thomas Hughes, enl. September, 1862.
Alban Crosby, enl. December, 1862.
Silas Phelps, enl. December, 1862.
Adolphus Petell, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. December, 1863.
Dennis Willetts, private, 98th Regt., Co. B; enl. December, 1861; re-enl. December, 1863.
Henry W. Clark, maj., 106th Regt., Co. F; enl. August, 1862; resigned 1864.
Charles Henry Boyniton, private, 11th Cav.; enl. August, 1862.
Patrick Doherty, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; re-enlisted.
Lawrence Clark, musician, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
Peter S. Clark, sergt., 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; re-enl. January, 1864.
Charles Wesley Crary, maj., surg., 98th Regt., Co. H; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; resigned as capt., and appointed asst. surg., 98th Inf., September, 1862; pro. to surg., 185th Inf., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. on expiration of term, June 3, 1865.
John J. Deno, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Nov. 9, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864; disch. with regiment.
Isaac Robdean, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Francis Robdean, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Peter Robdean, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. February, 1865.
Joseph King, private, 98th Regt., Co. A; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
Francis Degon, private, 98th Regt., Co. G.

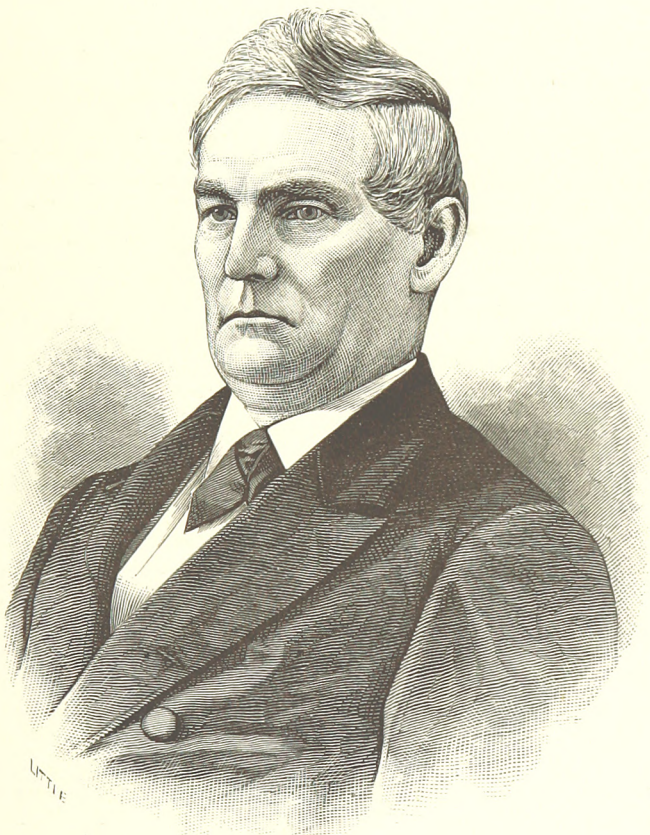
NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

E. D. Eaton, asst. paymaster, enl. June, 1862; "Itaska."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM ALMON WHEELER.

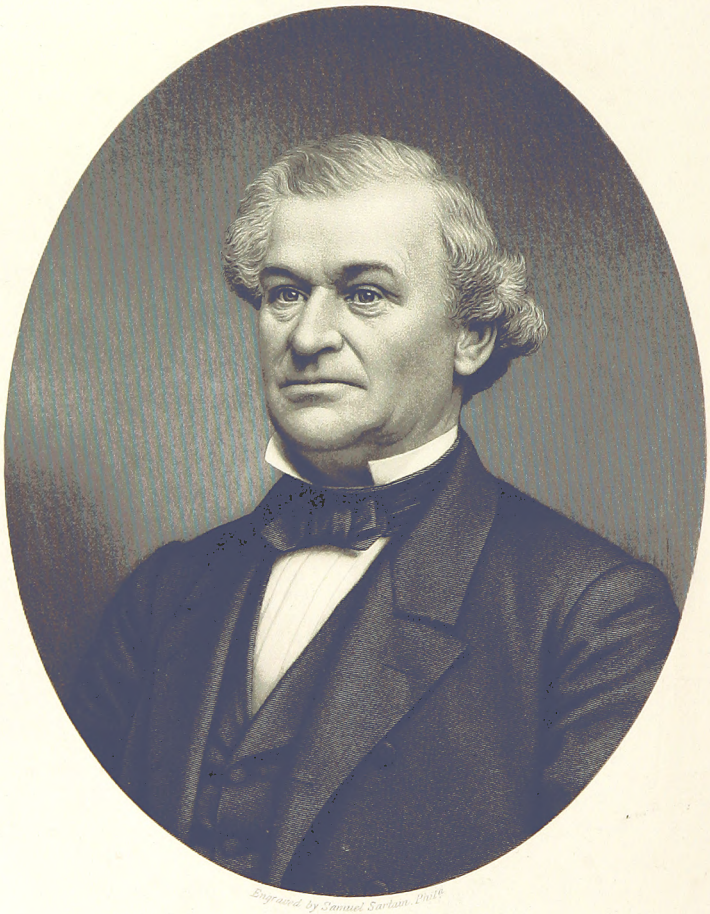
"William Almon Wheeler was born at Malone, N. Y., June 30, 1819. At the age of nineteen he entered the University of Vermont, where he continued two years. After four years of study of the law in Malone, he began practice. During this time he was made town clerk, school commissioner, and school inspector, and soon after the adoption of



HON. W. A. WHEELER.

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Engraved by Samuel Sartain, Phila.

Samuel C. Wead

the State Constitution of 1846 was elected district attorney for the county. He was elected by the Whigs a representative in the Legislature of 1849 and 1850, and in 1859 and 1860 he was a member of the State Senate, where he was chosen president *pro tempore*. He was cashier of the Malone Bank from 1851 to 1865. In 1854 he became a trustee of the second-mortgage bonds of the old Northern Railroad (afterwards merged in the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain), and as president of the board of trustees was virtual manager of the road for eleven years.

"In 1860, Mr. Wheeler was elected to Congress, and served one term. In 1867 he was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and when that body assembled he became its president. In 1868 he was again elected to Congress from his native district, and was three times re-elected in succession. He served as a member of the Committees on Appropriations and Southern Affairs, and was chairman of the Committees on the Pacific Railroad and Commerce. In 1875 he visited New Orleans and prepared an adjustment for the political difficulties in Louisiana, which became known as the 'Wheeler Compromise.'"*

Mr. Wheeler has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, and was previously a Whig. In June, 1876, he was nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the National Republican Convention, assembled in Cincinnati, and is the present incumbent of that office.

SAMUEL C. WEAD.

At the time of the persecution of the Huguenots in France, the latter part of the seventeenth century, three brothers named De Grasse fled to Holland, thence to England, and subsequently emigrated to America. They settled near each other in Connecticut, and the name was anglicized by translation to Weed.

The youngest of the brothers settled at Danbury, Conn., where his son Samuel also resided. From this place Jacob, son of Samuel, removed to Pawlingstown, N. Y.; subsequently to Lanesborough, Mass., and later, in 1786, with his family to Pittsford, Vt. Jacob Wead, Jr.,† was the fourth son in a family of six sons and three daughters. He was born in Lanesborough, in 1777. In 1800 he married Sybil Clark, daughter of Samuel Clark and Lucy Lawrence. The latter was a sister of Jonathan Lawrence, one of the pioneers of Northern New York. Of their family, two daughters and one son lived to a mature age. The daughters were Mrs. Hiram Horton, of Malone, and Mrs. John L. Russell, of Canton, N. Y., and the son was Samuel Clark Wead, the subject of this sketch.

Samuel C. Wead was born at Brandon, Vt., Sept. 20, 1805, and in 1815 came with his parents to Malone. His father, Jacob Wead, was an enterprising pioneer, and purchased a mile square of land, together with a saw-mill, in the northern part of the town, in the locality now known as the "Forge." He died in 1837.

Samuel C. attended school at Potsdam, N. Y., and Middlebury, Vt., and in 1824, while yet in his minority, went into the mercantile business in Westville, Franklin Co., N. Y., in company with the late Guy Meigs, under the firm-name of Meigs & Wead. They also engaged extensively in lumbering and the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes.

In 1826 they went to "the Portage," on the Chateaugay River, in Lower Canada, where they continued the same business for two years; Mr. Wead spending the summers at Montreal and Quebec selling the lumber.

In 1828, Mr. Wead removed to Malone, and took his father's business at the saw-mill the following year. Mr. Meigs having joined him here the business was extended by building and operating a forge, a hemp-mill, and a rope-walk. From this time until Mr. Meigs' death the partnership continued. The old firm of Meigs & Wead were engaged during a period of twenty-five years in merchandise, lumbering, dealing in cattle and horses, and in the manufacture of iron, stoves, and brick. They also built and for some years ran a steamboat on the St. Lawrence River. In 1831 they built "the old stone store" which stood on the site now occupied by the National Bank of Malone, and in 1853 erected the store now occupied by Messrs. Thompson & Sons, on the corner of Main and Mill Streets.

The firm had purchased a large tract of timber land in Grantham, Canada East, on which, after Mr. Meigs' death, Messrs. Wead, Meigs & Co.—S. C. Wead, Edwin L. Meigs, and Isaac P. Wilson—built a large steam saw-mill, where for many years they carried on an extensive business. This firm was dissolved in 1865, by sale to Mr. Wilson. On the death of Mr. Meigs, Mr. B. S. W. Clark, now (1879) superintendent of public works of New York State, became associated with Mr. Wead in the mercantile business, and this partnership continued until 1863, under the firm-name of Wead & Clark. In 1856, Mr. Wead, in company with B. H. Man, engaged in the lumbering business at Titusville, which was continued until 1865, when the mill-property and timber lands in this county were sold to James H. Titus, by whom they were subsequently sold to A. B. Parmelee & Son.

Mr. Wead, in 1868, in speaking of his old partner, Mr. Meigs, with whom he had been associated in business nearly a quarter of a century, said, "Business in this country was hard and attended with great labor and hazard, and ours was not an exception to that of others. Very few of the men who commenced at or about the time we did succeeded, and scores of them failed. Mr. Meigs was one of the most economical, persevering business men I ever knew, and much of our success is due to these traits in his character."

Jan. 1, 1834, Mr. Wead was united in marriage with Eliza A. Fuller, who died April 26, 1844, leaving one son, who reached maturity, the late Col. F. F. Wead, of the 98th New York Volunteers. Oct. 20, 1845, Mr. Wead married Mary E. Kasson, of Burlington, Vt., who survives him. Their family consists of three sons,—Charles K. Wead, Professor of Physics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and Leslie C. and Chester H. Wead, twins, now residing in Malone, N. Y.

Mr. Wead was prominently identified with every measure

* Appleton's Cyclopædia.

† Jacob Weed changed the name in his branch of the family to *Wead*, which has since been followed by his descendants.

tending to advance the interests of Malone and Franklin County. He was quick in perception, prompt in decision, and efficient in action. Having no political aspirations, he was never influenced by hope or fear of popular favor, and whatever he believed to be right had his earnest advocacy.

During the dark days of our civil war he was actively engaged in forwarding the interests of the nation, and gave abundantly of his time and money in raising troops. His eldest son, who had just reached a vigorous manhood, was one of the first in the county to enlist, and after three years of service fell on the field. Mr. Wead's death occurred May 11, 1876.

We cannot more fittingly close this brief and imperfect sketch of the career of this public-spirited citizen than by two tributes of his friends,—the first published in the *Franklin Gazette* the week after his death:

"Among the public enterprises which enlisted Mr. Wead's co-operation, the Bank of Malone—now the National Bank of Malone—was perhaps the most important. This institution owed its existence mainly to his efforts. From its foundation in 1851 till his death he remained its president—always watching over its welfare with a sort of paternal solicitude. We need not remind our readers of the great and constant impetus thus given to the commercial advancement of Malone. He will also long be remembered for his zeal and activity in behalf of our railroad,—joining hands with his friend and neighbor, the late Hiram Horton, in opening to Northern New York, through this instrumentality, a new career of wealth and prosperity. Recognizing the importance of manufactures as an element of material progress, he recently built and put into successful operation a quite extensive paper-mill, which affords employment to a considerable number of persons, and is already finding a wide market for its products.

"Mr. Wead was a true friend of education. One of the founders of Franklin Academy, and a member of the Board of Trustees from the outset, he was its president from 1855 to 1867, and president of the new Board of Education from 1867 to 1874. During all these years he was constant in his attendance at the meetings, and unflagging in the performance of every duty that devolved upon him. His views upon educational as upon other subjects were always entirely practical. And it is not too much to say that to his sterling common sense and intelligent supervision our schools owe more of their success than to any other cause whatever. Our school system was indeed his pride, and nothing seemed to gratify him so much as the annual examinations in the several departments. *If Mr. Wead had done nothing for Malone beyond what he did for its schools, that alone would entitle him to the affectionate remembrance of all its citizens.*

"In all the relations of life—as a man of business, husband, father, friend—Mr. Wead was fully deserving of the rare confidence and respect which he enjoyed. There was never a more honest man. He was incapable of dissimulation in any matter. So strong was the popular conviction, not only of his judgment and discretion, but of his integrity and singleness of purpose, that his support of any measure of local interest was always the strongest commendation to public approval."

From a letter of a life-long friend, written some time after his death, we extract the following:

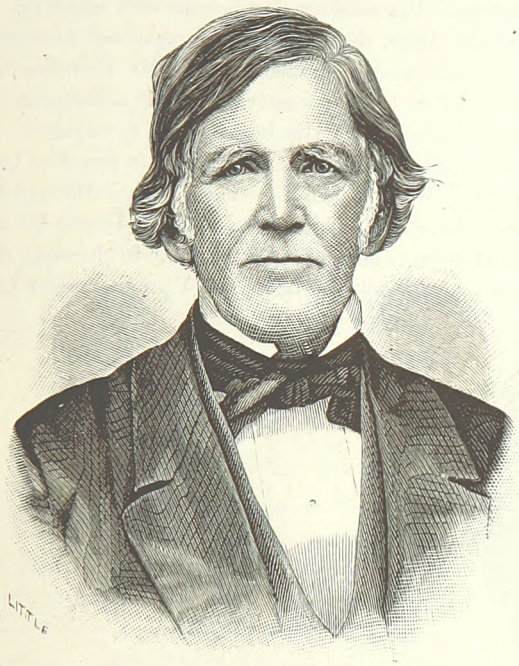
"Before all other things, Mr. Wead was a man of business. Endowed by nature with decision, caution, perseverance, a clear perception of values present and prospective, and an instinctive knowledge of men, he stepped into the arena of business well armed for conflict and victory. If these qualities gave him a large advantage over his fellows, and stimulated in a high degree the money-making side of his character, he also knew and feared this result. In his later years, especially, he warred against that 'covetousness which is idolatry,' an evil to which such men are specially liable, by enlarging his liberality in giving; often, also, by refusing advantages that were within his reach. All who met him were impressed with the strength of his character as a business man, and it was easy to see that in this line he was born to be a leader of men.

"In his social relations observers from different points would have seen somewhat contradictory characteristics. No kinder or more devoted husband and father could be found; while the outside world, specially in his earlier manhood, would have called him cold, stern, and forbidding. He buried his first wife and all her children, and lookers-on wondered at his calmness; but this arose not from want of feeling, but from his power to be wholly master of himself. But as the years passed on, even to the outer world his apparent sternness and coldness changed to mildness and sympathy. His religious profession, made in the strength of his manhood, wrought more deeply in his character with advancing age. To those who knew him best, that mellowing and softening of the rougher and more selfish elements of human nature was manifest, which is perhaps the best evidence of the true divine life. He was no enthusiast or fanatic in religion or any thing else; and while he made no pretense to exalted benevolence, he was ever ready to contribute time, labor, and money to the common good. He looked well to his own interests, and at the same time promoted the interests of his neighbors; and this, after all, is the way in which each man best serves his kind. Mr. Wead will long be remembered throughout Northern New York, and by a large circle of business and personal friends in this and other States, as a successful man of affairs, who aimed 'to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God.'"

ISAAC PARKER,

son of Isaac Parker, was born in the town of Poultney, Vt., on the 16th of June, 1791, and settled in the town of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1806, in company with his parents, his father having come here the fall before and purchased a tract of land and built a log cabin. His father was a farmer by occupation. Isaac, Sr., died in 1813, and his wife died while a resident of Jamestown, N. Y., at the advanced age of ninety. Isaac Parker was married on the 1st of January, 1818, to Sarah E. Culver, daughter of Philo Culver. Of this union the following children were born, viz.: Sophronia (deceased), Amanda (deceased), Sarah, Emerson (deceased), Lucy A., Newell W., Malvin, and Judson W.

Mr. Parker settled on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, Gardner Childs, at an early day. He was one of the most successful farmers in the county. He was extensively engaged in the growing of hops, and by judicious management became quite wealthy. He assisted in the building of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad.



ISAAC PARKER.

In politics he was a Republican. He and his wife were prominent members of the Baptist Church of Malone. He was very liberal to his church and hospitable to the poor. He died June 5, 1866, leaving a good name. His wife died on the 30th of January, 1864.

Philo Culver and Sarah Adams (his wife) were settlers in the town of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y. Their children were as follows: Samuel, Sarah E, Amanda, Esther, Lucy, Mary, Charlotte, and Philo. Philo Culver's father was private secretary to Gen. George Washington during the Revolutionary war.

REV. ASHBEL PARMELEE, D.D.

The traditions of the Parmelee family carry the name back to a common ancestor, Maurice de Parmeliè, of Belgium. He lived near the city of Liege. His coat of arms had this motto, "*Beatus qui patitur.*"

While Belgium was under Philip II., of Spain, Maurice —being a prominent reformer of the Church of Rome— emigrated in 1567 to that part of Holland then held by the Stadtholder, William of Orange, to escape the persecutions of the Duke of Alva and his "Bloody Council," established for the purpose of enforcing the edicts of the Spanish Inquisition. Maurice settled at Helvoetsluys. While the Dutch held New York, one of his descendants, Johanes Van Parmeleè, received a grant of land fronting upon the Hudson, and extending back into Connecticut. It does not appear that he ever enjoyed this grant. A son of Johanes moved to England; a son of his came to America in 1635.

The descent is traced down to Hezekiah Parmelee, who married a Miss Hall, and lived in Durham, Conn.

SIMEON PARMELEE, the son of Hezekiah, and the father of Ashbel, was born in Durham, Conn., in 1740. In 1757, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the colonial army, and served under the British flag in the war between England and France till its close. He was at Fort Stanwix (Rome), at Oswego, and at the capture of Fort Niagara, July 24, 1759, by Sir William Johnson. Some years later he married Jemimah, the daughter of Nehemiah Hopkins.

In 1775, when the British colonies of America were advancing to that step taken July 4, 1776, at Philadelphia, he enlisted as a private, and was soon made an orderly sergeant in the Continental army. Leaving his wife and two children, he accompanied that army in its invasion of Canada. He was at the capture of St. John's, in September, and of Montreal, Nov. 13, 1775.

After this he came back with that part of our army which returned by the way of the Sorel River to Crown Point. Here he was taken down with the smallpox, then prevailing in the ranks. Other diseases set in, from which he never fully recovered, although living to the age of eighty. He died at Westford, Vt., in 1820.

ASHBEL PARMELEE, the third son of Simeon and Jemimah Parmelee, was born Oct. 18, 1784, at Stockbridge, Mass. The parents were both active members of the Congregational Church.

When Ashbel was three years old the family moved to Pittsford, Vt., and engaged in agriculture. For the first ten years they lived in a log hut. After that a substantial house was erected. At this time there were four sons and two daughters. Of these sons the oldest lived and died a farmer. The other three afterwards became Congregational ministers. When ten years of age, Ashbel came near losing his life, while coasting during a school recess. He was carried home unconscious, and so remained for some weeks. With this exception, up to his eighteenth year, he seems to have enjoyed good health, and did his full share in the duties imposed by his father's calling as a farmer.

He was about medium height, with a frank, open countenance that spoke intelligence and truth, a bright blue eye that twinkled with fun and mischief, a tongue that could hold its own in argument, a Roman nose, a high forehead, light hair, a slight but extremely athletic frame. His early comrades say that in youthful sports, playing ball, wrestling, lifting, fleetness of foot, and endurance at hard labor he excelled. His good nature, sprightly ways, fondness for a joke, quickness at repartee, and unyielding firmness for the right, attracted his associates to him.

In the autumn of 1802, and when eighteen years old, Mr. Parmelee was converted, and united with the Congregational Church. It was a marked and happy event in his life. His thoughts now turned to the Christian ministry, and his resolution was soon taken. He felt the necessity of a thorough education, as preparatory, and was determined to have it. For the two years following his time was apportioned between study and teaching. His health failing, he started in the spring for the Newfoundland fisheries. He went to Troy, from there by schooner to New York,

from there on a packet to New Haven. The vessel came near shipwreck, but escaped.

After a few days' visit with his uncle, Dan Parmelee, in Durham, Conn., he engaged service with the captain of a Stonington fishing-boat for the summer. The vessel did not sail, and the trip was abandoned. The summer was spent at his uncle's, teaching school by day and studying the Latin grammar at night. He returned to Westford in the fall. One Caleb Burge had a school at Benson—at which his brother Simeon and his cousin, Josiah Hopkins (both afterwards distinguished D.D.'s), were already attendants—where the Latin and Greek languages were taught. Ashbel joined the school.

For the next two years his eyesight became so defective that, while he made some progress in his studies, it was mainly by retaining what his fellow-students read aloud to him. During this time he taught school one term at Mayfield, N. Y., and another at Whiting, Vt. Then he entered a store as clerk at Pittsford.

At his twenty-second year, his want of proper education, his destitution of pecuniary means for college training, even if his health could stand the strain, caused him to seriously reconsider the resolution made four years before. It seemed as if the Creator had hedged up his path. He had some tempting offers to enter other pursuits. At this critical juncture his clerical friends, who appear to have discovered some merit in the young man for the ministry, clustered around him, and besought him at once, with the education which he had, to commence and pursue the study of theology, bearing, as well as he could, the surrounding embarrassments. The advice was accepted, and he never faltered afterwards.

He spent a year with Rev. Lemuel Haynes, at West Rutland, studying theological works and devoting some time to the classics. The next year was spent in the same way with Rev. H. Weeks, of Pittsford, having four or five fellow-students, as at Rutland, and gathering most of his knowledge through their kindness in reading aloud to him in rotation. His memory thus became very retentive.

Sept. 29, 1808, the Rutland Congregational Association held its session at Granville, N. Y. Mr. Parmelee here was licensed, and here his active life of fifty-four years as a minister commenced. His health began to improve. On his return from Granville he was invited to preach at Cambridge, Vt. He remained there about six months, and had a call to be settled, which he declined. During his stay some twenty were added to that church. In the mean time he had made a visit to Malone, N. Y., and married Lucy Winchester, Feb. 10, 1809, to whom he had been engaged in Vermont. She is said to have been a beautiful woman, above the common height, with black hair and eyes, a sweet singer, well educated, lovely in disposition, and devoutly pious.

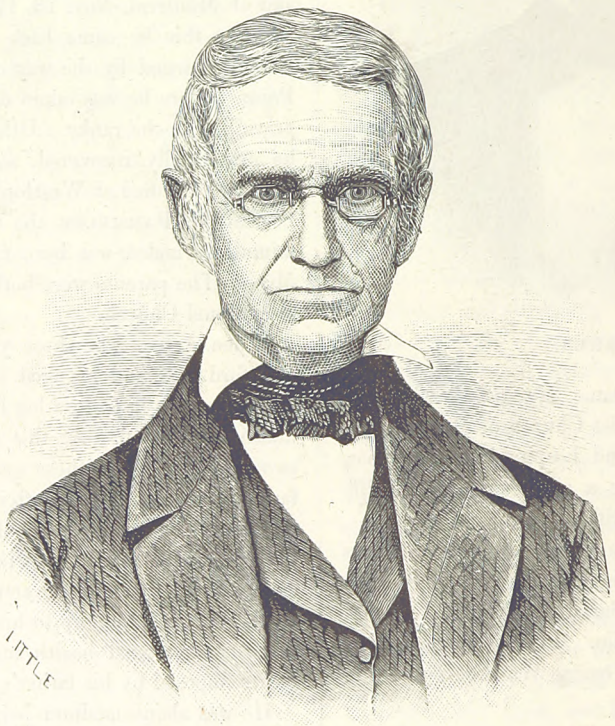


Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.



This visit to Malone subsequently opened the way to a more extended acquaintance. He then preached six months in Hinesburgh. While there twenty-five new members joined his church. That church gave him a call, which was also declined. An invitation came from Malone, where a Congregational Church had been organized in 1807. Hiram Horton, Sr., one of its pioneers, made Mr. Parmelee a visit to secure his services. They had known each other well in Vermont. At first the invitation was not received with favor, and a sleepless night was spent in overcoming objections. Mr. Horton would not leave until he had the

assurance that Mr. Parmelee would come and at least spend a few weeks.

Mr. Parmelee reached Malone the second time in October, 1809. The village was then in its infancy. The old academy, half completed, and arranged with apartments for school, court-house, and jail, and a few dwellings made up the settlement. On the 20th of December, 1809, a call from this church to take the pastoral charge, signed by Hiram Horton and five others, committee, etc., was extended to Mr. Parmelee. It was accepted.

The original call and acceptance are before us as we write, and also the note for four hundred dollars, given Feb. 8, 1810, payable one-third in money and two-thirds in grain, for his first year's salary, and signed by Hiram Horton, Abijah Abbott, and Silas Johnson, trustees. Also some original verses, set to original music, in "*Malone particular metre*," volunteered by a Vermont friend to be sung at the ordination. We copy part of one verse:

"May Ashbel Parmelee
A lasting blessing prove,
And faithful servant be,
To lead our saints in love."

An ecclesiastical council met in Malone, Feb. 7, 1810, and ordained Mr. Parmelee, and the next day, after the usual form, installed him as pastor. Rev. Lemuel Haynes was the moderator, Rev. Chauncey Cooke the scribe. The scribe made the introductory prayer, the moderator preached the sermon. Rev. Simeon Parmelee, an elder brother, and still living at Oswego, at the age of ninety-eight, gave the charge. All of these persons came from Vermont for this service. Rev. Martin Powell, of Mooers, made the concluding prayer. The nearest clerical neighbor then was at Montreal on the north, at Mooers on the east, at Saratoga south, and Watertown west.

Mr. Parmelee was now embarked on a sea where he acted as pilot for thirty-six years, and over which his boat floated for fifty-two years till his death, in 1862. In the brief space allotted here, how can we, with any justice to his memory, cover that period?

It will be impossible to enter into details of ministerial efforts, of hard struggles, which inevitably accompany the profession, of spiritual battles and worldly battles, of warm friends and bitter enemies, of want, sicknesses, disappointments, deaths, and final triumphs. We can but trace the skeleton outlines of his busy life.

His eyesight was soon wholly restored. His health improved rapidly. His constitution became strong and vigorous. It seemed to defy fatigue. He went at his work with a will, and with the zeal of a young crusader starting for Palestine. Two sermons on Sunday; in the evening, conference. Thursday evening he usually gave a lecture in some outside neighborhood, often two lectures in a week. Saturday evening was devoted to prayer-meeting. And substantially this continued during his whole pastoral life at Malone. Other duties, fully realized only by one in the same position, kept him constantly employed. There was little repose to body or mind. And he enjoyed this very activity.

In 1811—excused for a while from his church—he spent three months in missionary work between Malone and Watertown; the next year another three months in Clinton and Essex Counties. The travels then, and for years afterwards, except in winter, were mainly on horseback, and he carried a pair of saddle-bags,—a change of clothing in one side, sermons and papers in the other. What reminiscences are buried in those old saddle-bags!

During these two years his church gradually increased. He lived in a house that stood on the site now occupied by Dr. Gay on Elm Street. In the fall of 1812, after himself felling the trees, he erected the central part of the house on Webster Street, which remained his home till death. The building was afterwards enlarged.

The war of 1812 came on. For three years things were in a bad shape, spiritually and otherwise. When the declaration of war first became public, Mr. Parmelee was in Connecticut. He started home immediately by the way of Westford, Vt., where he and his brother Simeon got a team, and came to Malone to take the family out of the reach of danger. The citizens earnestly solicited him to remain, and he did so. The team returned empty. The village was so near the Canada border that great consternation existed from fear of invasion and pillage.

After the unfortunate battle at Chrysler's Farm, Nov. 11, 1813, the sick and wounded American soldiers were first brought to French Mills (Fort Covington), then to Malone, which became a hospital. The headquarters of Gen. Wilkinson's army were at the old Harrison House, opposite Mr. Parmelee's residence. Maj. McPherson and Lieut. Bell boarded three months at his table. Soldiers were dying almost daily. Mr. Parmelee, without pay, acted as chaplain, attending on the sick, and performing the funeral rites for the dead. Most of these officers were Southern men,—some quite civil and others quite the reverse. Both rank and file were sore under the recent defeat across the St. Lawrence. All the evils that attend war were here.

Gen. Wilkinson sent his negro servant one day across the street to Mr. Parmelee's for a few eggs. Mr. Parmelee told the servant to present his compliments to the general, and say "that he exceedingly regretted his inability to supply him; that he had an abundance of eggs until the general's soldiers encamped near him, but that since that time not an egg had been seen or a hen to lay them." The message was carried, and in a few minutes Mr. Parmelee was in receipt of some coffee, sugar, and other necessaries, with the return compliments of the general.

On the 14th of February, 1814, Mrs. Parmelee, then being the mother of two daughters, died at Westford, Vt., while there on a visit in the hope of recovering her health, that had been ruined by excessive exposure in attending upon the sick. Mr. Parmelee had accompanied her. On his way back to Malone, he met crossing Lake Champlain on the ice a part of Wilkinson's army on its retreat to Burlington. The fugitives bore the intelligence that the British forces with one thousand Indians were on the march to burn French Mills and Malone. His anxiety became intense for the safety of his children and their grandparents (Winchester), who had been left at his house, and he hastened to their rescue. On returning, he found that the American troops had all left, and that Malone was

in fact in the hands of the British. Leaving his horse at Timothy Palmer's, he took a foot-path to the village. A guard was posted at the point on Main Street where the Congregational brick church now stands, another around his house, and another still at his own door. Through the courtesy of the British officer in command (Col. Scott) he got through the lines, and reached his home, finding all the loved ones safe.

The British made a short stay. Picking up what public plunder they could, they returned to Canada.

June 12, 1814, at Hopkinton, Mr. Parmelee was married the second time, to Fanny Brush. Her parents had recently moved from Vergennes, Vt., where she was born May 7, 1790. She had been well educated. She had a graceful figure, gray eyes, dark hair, a joyous face beaming with love and good-will, a resolute spirit, and a heart full of Christian virtues.

The débris of "grim-visaged war" gradually cleared away. Malone improved in industry, in population, in morals, and in religion. The church became strong. Its influence and that of its pastor were felt at home and abroad. From year to year new members came in. Large accessions were made in 1816 from many of the business men and heads of families.

In 1817 the church, although Congregational, connected itself with the Champlain Presbytery, and from that day to this has been in full fellowship with Presbyterian councils. Mr. Parmelee was a Presbyterian, and his name is found, for nearly half a century, among the annals of the Presbyteries, Synods, and General Assemblies of that order. It would be difficult to enumerate the different ecclesiastical meetings in which he took part.

On the 30th day of May, 1826, the corner-stone of the stone church, sixty by eighty (demolished in 1851 for a new brick structure), was laid after the Masonic order, Mr. Parmelee delivering the address. At the close of 1827 it was completed, and dedicated Feb. 7, 1828. The congregation hailed the event with joy. For the first time it had a place of worship of its own. Mr. Parmelee's first sermon in the house was from the text, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

Mrs. Parmelee, after a painful illness of years, died at Malone, April 24, 1827.

Mr. Parmelee was married the third time at Plattsburgh, Sept. 3, 1827, to Widow Betsey Wood, who survived him two years. She was a woman of great worth, devoted to her husband, and a fit partner in all his domestic and Christian labors. She brought him some pecuniary aid, which was timely. She never had any children, but the large circle of her husband's, whom she adopted while still in their juvenile years, cherish her memory with the kindest and warmest regard.

The Anti-Masonic crusade, growing out of the alleged kidnapping and murder of Morgan in 1826, shook not only political but religious circles. In 1829 it reached the Malone church. Mr. Parmelee had joined the lodge soon after coming here. We have before us a traveling card given him by "Northern Constellation Lodge," Oct. 10, 1812 (5812), signed by Samuel Peck, Master; Noah Moody, S. Warden; and Cone Andrus, J. Warden. A few of Mr. Parmelee's leading members were also Masons. He and they were assailed with great bitterness. For the sake of peace, they were willing to retire from the order, which they did do; but no threats or pressure could induce them to denounce it.

The majority finally acquiesced in such an arrangement, and the storm blew over. A few, however, could not be reconciled, and their connection with the body was severed, some voluntarily, and some otherwise. They went away carrying with them strong personal animosity to Mr. Parmelee, whose voice and influence had been potential in the adjustment. Mutual explanations in after-years made them all friends again

In 1836 another matter stirred the church to its centre. A Frenchman, calling himself Anthony Belmar, together with his reputed wife, came from Canada. He united with this church in 1826, and she afterwards. It subsequently turned out that the name was an assumed one; that the woman was his stepmother, whose proper husband (his father) was still living, and that they had fled from Canada, carrying away whatever property they could lay their hands on.

Belmar's religious zeal and remarkable gifts in prayer and exhortation gave him great influence. In 1830 reports as to the peculiar relations of the parties got afloat. They were quieted for a while by denial and the production of a marriage certificate,—which afterwards proved to be forged,—but again the story was revived. In the winter of 1836 fresh rumors sprang up. In the mean time five or six children, as the fruits of the alliance, came on to the stage. Mr. Parmelee favored an investigation; the church did not, so strongly did it believe in the innocence of the persons implicated. The matter came up at church meeting. A commission to be sent to Canada for inquiry was proposed and favored by the pastor. The discussion became warm.

The few persons alive who were present on that occasion will probably never forget the looks and words, the energy and fire, and determination elicited in closing the debate on the part of the pastor.

He stepped one side from the Moderator's chair, and said:

"My Brethren,—This matter must be cleared up. Until it is done, you will be standing on the brink of a volcano, in constant peril of its eruptions. This charge has gone abroad in the community, and its truth or falsity must be determined. If this accusation is false, this church cannot permit itself and its injured brother and sister to remain under such a cloud; if it be true, we cannot longer nurse vipers in our bosom. I will myself go to Canada and learn how the truth may be. This meeting is closed. Let us pray!"

And to Canada he went. Taking an interpreter, he started on his self-appointed mission. The result was, that incontestable proof was produced of the truth of the charges. On his return and confronting the Belmars with the documents, they confessed the whole. At first consenting but afterwards refusing to abandon their mode of life, they were cut off, and soon after left the country.

In the spring of 1840 the call for new measures, and for the aid of Evangelists, brought that eccentric divine, Rev. Jedediah Burchard, to Malone.

Mr. Parmelee did not admire him. His peculiar way of

preaching, conducting meetings, and telling ludicrous anecdotes, were quite distasteful. But, after some reluctance, the request for his coming was granted, on condition that the pastor should have control of the meetings. Mr. Parmelee would not consent to be a subaltern in a pulpit where "he was to the manor born." Mr. Parmelee personally at Plattsburgh tendered the invitation. The condition was assented to, but its enforcement was not easy. For the six weeks that Mr. Burchard stayed, he and the pastor got along pretty well together. But the natural effect here, as elsewhere, where extraordinary instead of regular means are relied upon, was soon visible. The influence of the pastor was weakened. The Evangelist carried off the honors. His visit sowed the seeds which bore fruit five years later.

A few facts in passing.

On the death of Governor De Witt Clinton, in 1828, on invitation from a public meeting of the citizens, Mr. Parmelee preached a sermon, taking for the text, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" and another sermon from the same text on the death of President Harrison, in April, 1841.

His sermon on "The Death of Susan Winchester" was printed in 1815; his "History of the Trial of Truman Dixon" in 1822; sermon on "The Olive-Tree" in 1825; "Origin and Destruction of Popery" in 1839.

He had some forensic debates, and several newspaper discussions, with both clergymen and laymen, on matters of difference, religious and secular. His private and public correspondence was extensive.

For the twenty-three years following April 13, 1810, the entire church records are in his handwriting.

During his pastorate at Malone his highest salary in any one year was six hundred and fifty dollars. Some generous contributions were added at the annual January gatherings at his house.

These gatherings of all classes were a marked event—looked for ahead—remembered afterwards. The apartments of the house from top to bottom were usually filled; the youth above, the old people below. From the pastor, deacons, and "Mothers in Israel," down to the most giddy—everybody unbent for the occasion. Mirth and a happy time went on without much restraint.

Middlebury College at an early day conferred upon Mr. Parmelee the degree of A.M., and in 1853 that of D.D.

In politics Mr. Parmelee was a Whig and then a Republican. He never alluded to political questions in the pulpit, but did not hesitate to express his opinions outside of it; and he was prompt at the polls to exercise,—as an American citizen,—the right and the duty to vote.

He was a warm Abolitionist, but never forsook the Colonization Society. The denunciations of it by Mr. Garrison and his followers did not meet his approval.

We resume our narrative.

Mr. Parmelee toiled on with his flock. As to the last five years of his work as their spiritual guide, we quote his own words:

"From 1840 to 1845 my labors were continued, preaching twice on the Sabbath, and attending conference for the third service; giving generally two lectures during the week in some sections of the parish; visiting the sick, presiding at church meetings, and frequently devoting a portion of the regular hours for sleep and rest to prayer, reading the Scriptures, and preparing messages for the pulpit."

The Congregational Church of Malone had reached a power and strength before unattained. It had over three hundred and fifty members. Mr. Parmelee was past sixty years old, but his mental and bodily powers were still in full vigor. Almost from its infancy he had been the spiritual teacher of that church. Youth and manhood had been spent in its service. He had seen it rise from a feeble and scattered band to become the most powerful religious body in the county. He had fought her battles against all foes from within and without. Her families were endeared to him by strong ties. Next to his Maker he loved that church.

But the hour for parting had come.

In April, 1845, he resigned his charge, and the Presbytery of Champlain, at his and the church's request, met and ratified the action.

There is neither space nor need here to go into the causes that resulted in this important change. They run back through several years. Nearly all the prominent actors on the occasion are dead, and any animosities incident to it have passed away. It is enough to say that the church records and those of the Presbytery as to the matter are preserved; and they are full and satisfactory in their endorsement of Mr. Parmelee. Better parting credentials could not have been asked.

The society paid up the arrears due for his homestead. And it should be added here that in after-years, when the shadows lengthened, that church showed, in repeated acts of generosity, that she loved him as a devoted child loves a father. If a mistake was made in 1845, it was fully atoned for afterwards.

He preached his farewell sermon from the text, "How I have kept back nothing that was profitable unto you," etc., and, on request of the society, occupied the pulpit for a few weeks till a substitute could be found.

Mr. Parmelee then preached for nearly three years in Bangor, an adjoining town.

In April, 1848, he was appointed chaplain of Clinton prison, Dannemora. To this place he removed. He held the position till July 7, 1851, when he resigned and returned to his old home. While chaplain he kept a diary from day to day, which is full of interest as to prison-life, inspectors, wardens, guards, and convicts. There is no room for a word of it here.

His old parishioners and neighbors, of all creeds, greeted his return with demonstrations of good-will. The Malone Congregational Church put upon its records, and sent to him, a resolution of which the following is a copy:

"*Resolved*, That this Church regard with feelings of pleasure and with gratitude to God the return of our beloved and long-respected former pastor, Rev. A. Parmelee, to spend his declining years with us; and that at all times it will give us pleasure to see him in the desk, and, so far as consistent with his ability and engagements, to assist in the exercises and counsels of the church."

He afterwards preached on temporary engagements at Constable, Champlain, Belmont, and other towns, and often in his old pulpit. He bought new scientific and theological

works, wrote sermons for the mere pleasure of the thing, and when at home attended and took part in the meetings of the church. His sermon of 1858, "Fifty Years in the Christian Ministry," was delivered by request to many audiences.

When the news flashed over the wires, in April, 1861, of the rebel attack upon Fort Sumter by Gen. Beauregard, Mr. Parmelee was in the midst of a circle of friends, and seemed much agitated. He broke out, "My father fought in the French and Revolutionary wars. His services in the latter were paid in worthless Continental money. His privations and exposure made him an invalid for life. But when his boys were around him, he used to narrate the incidents of his campaign at Niagara, Montreal, etc., and say, 'My sons! I do not regret my toil and loss and suffering. They were a humble part in securing to you and your children the blessings of liberty and the Constitution of the United States.'

"Now, when I remember my father's words, and the heroic deeds of the Revolution, and see these Southern rascals trying to break up this Union and stamp under foot the flag of the Stars and Stripes, and tear down this edifice that our fathers reared, under the guide of Providence, I feel like shouldering a musket and going myself to Charleston to mingle in this fight."

Mr. Parmelee was at this time quite feeble, his face pale and haggard. But when he spoke his eye flashed fire, his form was straight as an arrow, and every energy and nerve of his physical and mental system stirred with new and youthful vitality.

He prepared, by appointment, the opening address for the Synod of Albany for the spring session of 1862, but was unable from ill health to attend. The meeting was at Troy. His health had become very much shattered; his naturally strong constitution had succumbed to the exposures to which it had been subjected. But he was happy, and kept at work. April 3, 1862, a few weeks before his death, he wrote out in full a new sermon, from Hosea vi. 4, which he preached to his old church. To the last he was the same indefatigable student, the same untiring worker, the same warm-hearted and energetic man. Activity was his element, religion his life. His mental faculties held out bright and clear. He often expressed the hope that when he died the event might come without warning. His wish was gratified.

The end was at hand. His death, at near seventy-eight years, came suddenly, in the afternoon of May 24, 1862, at his own house. He had been quite smart for several days, and, with his coat off, was at work in his garden, of which he was very fond, training some rose-bushes. A neighbor (Mr. Moore) called to get a few ears of some favorite seed-corn. He walked into the garden, and there propounded to Mr. Parmelee some questions about the Abrahamic covenant, which were answered. Still talking and discussing the subject, they passed into the rear part of the house. Mr. Parmelee, with an elastic step, sprang into a chair, and was reaching up for the braided corn, when he faltered and fell back into the arms of Mr. Moore, DEAD. Not a sigh or groan escaped him. The eyes closed of themselves.

He was buried, May 29th, in the old cemetery near his house. The church was full to overflowing, the stores were closed, and the village draped in mourning. For the hour "the hum of industry" ceased, while the old and beloved Christian warrior was borne to his tomb.

In the space given it is difficult to properly analyze such a character. But some of Mr. Parmelee's leading traits may be noticed.

1. He was a good Bible student; he made the book his daily study. He knew its contents from beginning to end. It was difficult to spring upon him any passage which he had not examined. He knew where it was, the connection, and whether correctly quoted. This acquaintance sometimes gave him advantage with men otherwise better educated than himself.

2. He was posted as to all the cardinal doctrines of his religious tenets. He had studied them, and the arguments for their support, till they were household words. If you touched him on his theology, the challenge was always accepted. The ecclesiastical bodies of Northern New York are full of records of the debates in which he engaged. Called upon repeatedly to help adjust difficulties in these tribunals, he was never himself arraigned on any charge. He always settled his own difficulties.

3. He was a man of more than ordinary mental power; his perceptions were quick; his intellect strong; his manner of preaching did not differ materially from others of his class. Part of his sermons were written, and a part unwritten. It was sometimes difficult to determine which were the abler. Those without notes seemed the more impressive. His eye appeared to take in every auditor within its reach. His voice was strong and clear; his enunciation distinct; his gestures easy and natural. He never hesitated; he was seldom dull. He sometimes startled his audiences with his vigorous denunciations. At times he was eloquent. When the argument was begun it was adhered to; the text was never forgotten. Unblest with a classical education, he seldom blundered in either pronunciation or use of our Anglo-Saxon language. It was just the language needed to express his ideas.

4. His prayers were exceptional for their fervency and adaptiveness to the occasion. They were the pathos of the heart. No two of them were ever alike. And when offering them he appeared to be in direct communication with his Maker. You could not hear him pray without believing that he expected an answer.

5. He had a high regard for duty, and firmness in its discharge. Whatever religious principle indicated, natural courage performed. He was fearless of consequences. He feared his Maker; he feared nothing else. Whenever he discovered a schism or heresy arising in his church, or an evil gaining root in the community, he put his foot boldly upon it. And he never took it up until the viper was crushed. It was a hard foot to get out of the way.

6. He had strong will and self-reliance. He had the faculty of putting the stamp of his own mind upon others. Consulted by everybody as to their affairs, he seldom asked advice as to his own. His self-reliant and iron nature sometimes led him into mistakes; but, when seen, these were frankly acknowledged.

7. He was a keen observer of human nature. Very rarely was he deceived in his judgment of a man after short acquaintance. Conclusions which were come to on sight were generally vindicated afterwards.

8. He had strong common sense. And this tempered movements that otherwise might have been hasty and fruitless. He was not indifferent to weighing the expediency and practicability of a measure when right and duty were not at stake. In dress he sought conformity with the fashions of the time. As to matters in the community where principle was not involved he seldom interfered, leaving things or customs to work out their own success or failure. He had few peculiarities of his own; those of other people were easily tolerated.

9. He was prompt at meeting his engagements. If an appointment was given out, he met it. Sunshine or storm, it made no difference. A lecture, a funeral, a wedding, a sick brother, a family in any affliction,—if he agreed to go, nothing but the act of God prevented compliance. Few of us at this day know what traveling was formerly in this county.

10. His Sabbath (he preferred this word to *Sunday*) was from sundown of Saturday to sundown of the next day. He brought this custom from Vermont, but never complained of others starting the day at midnight. His observance of the day was strict. It annoyed him to see it disregarded.

During the war, carpenters, of a Sunday morning, commenced work on a building near his house. He could not brook the sound of the hammers. He went out and reproved them till they stopped. He invited them to come and hear him preach. The same day, on his way to worship, he saw a squad of soldiers, off duty, in the field, firing at a target. He went straight to them, asked them to stop and come to his service. All of the carpenters and a part of the soldiers came.

11. He was proverbial for making *pointed remarks.* Sometimes they were very severe, unnecessarily so, in the pulpit and out of it. It was a weakness that he could never overcome, and naturally it awoke animosities. Sometimes in the midst of his meetings sharp rebukes came out. At other times, when reproving a man for some wrong with a burning glance of his small blue eye, a characteristic nod of his head, and a point of his finger, his language sent the iron to the soul.

And yet in these things Mr. Parmelee never appeared to have a particle of malice. It was his way, and, when well known, was forgiven. The generous nature that underlaid it all, and its ready outburst and readiness to extract the arrow, generally healed the wound. He never himself could cherish, for a moment, ill-will to any one.

12. His mind was active. It never seemed to have or need repose. Between sundown of Saturday and daylight of Sunday, when other duties prevented earlier preparation, he often prepared his two sermons. On some of these occasions, when long watching at the bedside of a sick wife or child had apparently worn him out, the moment he entered the pulpit his strength and lungs seemed adequate to any effort.

While riding out in the country nothing escaped his observation. The giant elm, the beautiful shade-tree, the evergreen, the sparkling brook, the sky, the cattle in the field, the little girl passing to school with her dinner-basket, the woodman with his axe, the farmer with sickle, a fine lawn, a shabby fence,—everything within range awoke observation and remark. There was no tameness or indifference; it was either approval or condemnation. His conversational powers were remarkable. His body corresponded with his mind. His step was quick and elastic.

13. His liberality and hospitality were unbounded. The last loaf would be divided, if necessary, to allay the wants of another. He had no fortune, either by inheritance, demise, or acquisition. His means—always cramped—made a limit to his wishes. But what he had went freely. It made no difference whether the recipient belonged to his church, or to another, or to none.

Before railroads were opened, his house was the constant resort, not only of the clergy, but of all the agents for Bible and tract societies, associations for the Jews, educational and missionary societies. Temperance lecturers, abolition speakers, book-pedlars, agents collecting funds for academies and colleges and for distant churches, music teachers, men in search of schools, and traveling adventurers of almost every kind sought the minister's hotel for the double purpose of securing his influence for their particular hobby, and his bed and board free of expense. These men generally traveled with a horse and carriage, and both quadrupeds and bipeds must be fed. Added to these were hundreds, annually, of indifferent persons who shared his hospitality. But Mr. Parmelee never complained. The door was always open; the guest was always welcome.

How he contrived to live on his small salary, with a large family, with years of sickness among its members, and with the constant drafts upon his purse, is a mystery. But the Great Shepherd above took care of him and his.

Much of his success as a pastor was attributable to his regard for the poor. He was rigidly impartial towards all his flock; condition of life made no difference.

14. He had strong attachment for out-door sports; he loved to hunt and fish; he was at home in the woods. The lonely dell, the towering cliffs, the forest-enclosed lake, as its evening monotones broke upon the beach, were his admiration. In these scenes, where "the groves were God's first temples," he loved to contemplate nature and its Creator. When the clerical garb was thrown off, and the conventionalities of life could be relaxed around the camp-fire of the hunter, he was one of the most agreeable of companions.

15. His natural flow of spirits was great. Fond of fun, within prescribed limits, enjoying a good joke, inclined to look at the bright side of things, buoyant and hopeful, he kept up under trials that would have crushed men of different mood. When the occasion called for it there was sobriety, but never gloom.

16. He had great fondness for children, and wonderful tact in winning them to his embrace. Boys that feared him, when once within his reach lost apprehension and restraint. It was singular with what distrust they awaited his chidings, and yet with what confidence they rushed into his arms. He addressed them so kindly, and was so frolicsome with them that they could not help it.

17. Professionally a clergyman, he never forgot that he was also a citizen, with corresponding duties. In the schools and the academies, in the public measures that came up for action at town meeting, in the industrial and other pursuits of his village and town, he felt and exercised a lively interest.

18. He was very sensitive, sometimes too much so, about his personal reputation. A man of his make-up, bold and fearless, and swinging his clerical sword right and left for years, naturally made some enemies. But if a false report was started in the community to his prejudice, the avenger was quickly on its track. It was followed up with a perseverance that never flagged until retraction was made, or the falsity of the charge exposed. When the originator admitted the error, the condonement was easy; when otherwise, the exposure was certain and overwhelming. He believed in punishing slander in this world.

19. Above and beyond all, he loved his own peculiar work. It may be said that he was proud of being a Christian minister. He gloried in it and in its duties. Its very hardships and trials were attractions.

In memoranda that he has left, he speaks of his desire to preach on his conversion, in 1802: "To commend the excellencies of the gospel, and urge the claims of its wonderful Author; to be permitted to go forth into the world and invite sinners, in His glorious name, to rule His kingdom; and to encourage all his people in their high and holy calling, were objects of my most ardent desire."

His eye never lost sight of the picture that opened to his view at that time. Religion in the morning, at noon, and at night. And he went down to his grave with its mantle wrapped around him.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

BANGOR.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—Early Proprietors—Early Merchants—Pioneer Physicians—Villages—Civil History—The First Town Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from Organization of Town to Present Time—Present Officers—Documentary History—Ecclesiastical History—Military History.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

BANGOR is an interior town, lying northwest of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Fort Covington and Westville; on the east by Malone; on the south by Brandon; and on the west by Moira.

The surface of Bangor is generally level or undulating. The soil is a sand and clay loam in the south, while in the northern part sand predominates. The underlying rock is Potsdam sandstone. It, however, appears only in the valleys of the streams.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

To Benjamin Seeley is ascribed the honor of having been the first settler within the boundaries of this town. He was originally from Vermont, but moved into Bangor from Moira, and settled in the east part.

The next settler who located on the fertile soil of Bangor was Joseph Plumb, of honored memory, who settled near North Orange, in June, 1806. He was originally from it, but latterly from Moira. He was supervisor of the town of Dickinson in 1810–11 and 1812, before Bangor was set off. Upon the erection of Bangor he became its first supervisor, and officiated in that capacity ten years. He died in 1838, aged seventy-seven. Numerous descendants of this pioneer are residents of the town.

In the fall of 1806 several other settlers came into the town, prominent among whom were Jehial and James Barnum, from Vermont. These pioneers secured their locations, and, in the following winter, moved in with their families. Eleazer and Elijah Barnum were also pioneers. The former was the first town clerk.

In the following year several families came into the town, and settled on the Central road. Among these were Chester Fuller, Robt. Wilson, and Joel Griffin.

Ezra French was an early settler at North Bangor, and is still living, at the advanced age of ninety years.

Isaac Bigelow was among the pioneers, and was town clerk in 1814–16. Noah Moody was an early settler, and officiated as supervisor from 1818 to 1821. Geo. Adams was town clerk from 1818 to 1826. A Mr. Gibson early located at North Bangor, where a son now lives. Richard King came from Great Barrington, Mass., and settled in this vicinity in 1820, where numerous descendants still reside.

Near the north line of the town a family of Southards were pioneers. Riley Harwood also settled in the vicinity. Jesse Smith came from Brandon, Vt., and was here prior to 1812. He lived and died in the town. Noah Lee located near the geographical centre of the town. A family named Doty were also early settlers. David, son of the elder Doty, was here prior to 1812. Gabriel Cornish settled near North Bangor.

In the east part of the town, near the Malone line, early settlers were Elisha Keeler, Alanson Cornish, Jamison Dyke, and Frank Merrick.

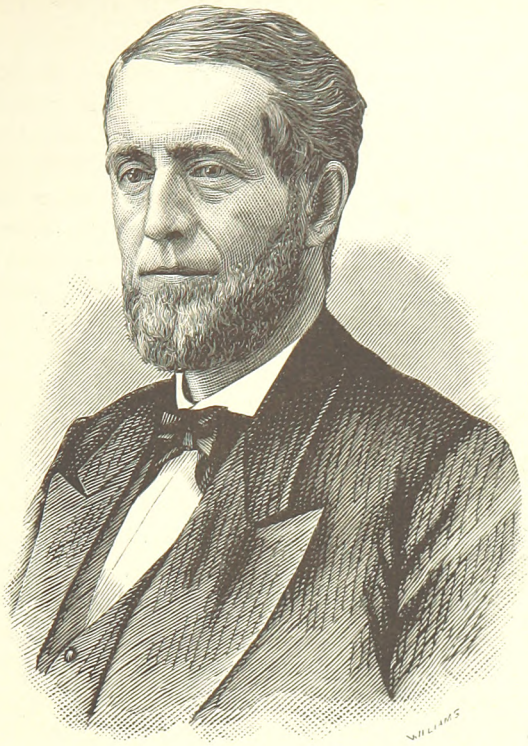
In the southeast part the following were among the pioneers: Thomas A. Keeler, Harvey Doty, John Knapp, John W. Thomas, Warren and Jacob Tower, brothers, and Luther Dickinson.

A large family of Lawrences settled in various parts of the town, prominent among whom were James, Benj. M., Jonathan, and Hiram. Fayette W. Lawrence, son of Benjamin, was supervisor of the town in 1872–73.

George Adams early located in the village of Bangor, and was supervisor of the town eleven years. He was first elected in 1826. His brother, James Adams, settled in the southeast part of the town.

Among the early settlers at the village of Bangor, on what is sometimes called South Bangor, were Abel Wilcox, John W. Crooks, Danforth and L. B. Patterson, Simeon Davis, Dr. Hinman, Mr. Strickland, James Jones, Harvey Mosely, and Andrew Spaulding.

An honored pioneer in this vicinity was Joshua Dickinson, who came from Amherst, Mass., and located here in about the year 1812. He was supervisor of the town in 1839; was United States loan commissioner, etc. A son, Hon. Wells Dickinson, is a resident of the town and one



W. L. Dickinson

Every age and every nation has its distinguished men. It has its heroes, poets, orators, philosophers, and statesmen. Whether we go to the abodes of civilization or to the haunts of savages, we shall find men who are properly the master-spirits of their age, and who are destined to give direction to the opinions and actions of their fellow-men.

Such a man is the Hon. Wells S. Dickinson, of Franklin Co., N. Y. Descended from early settlers of New England, he was born in Bangor, Franklin Co., Aug. 16, 1828, where he still resides. His grandfather was a resident of Amherst, Mass. His father, Joshua Dickinson, was born in Weybridge, Vt., going, while yet a young man, to Brattleboro', Vt., and learning there the trade of blacksmithing.

At the age of twenty-five he was married, June 19, 1825, to Miss Louisa Green, of Sheldon, Vt., who died July 21, 1826, soon after giving birth to a son,—William G.

Joshua Dickinson married for his second wife, June 18, 1827, Miss Adeline Sargeant, of Brattleboro', Vt. To this union three children were born,—Wells S., Dwight, and Clark J. Mrs. Dickinson died Sept. 10, 1877.

Mr. Dickinson followed blacksmithing thirty years; in addition, however, he conducted the mercantile and manufacturing business, keeping a general country store, and making linseed oil and potato starch. He died in 1862, at the age of sixty-four.

In 1846, Wells S. Dickinson, at the age of nineteen, entered business with his father and brother William, as merchants and manufacturers, under the firm-name of Joshua Dickinson & Sons. His father and William retiring in 1852, he continued the business, associating with him C. A. Patterson, and two years later, in 1854, admitting Charles Whitney, the firm became Dickinson, Patterson & Whitney. At the end of 1854 the business was sold to Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Dickinson turned his attention to lumbering and starch-making. He sold his lumber business, two years after, to Mr. E. J. Wilson, of Nickleville. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Dickinson engaged with Pascal Smith and Edwin L. Meigs in the banking business, under the firm-name of Smith, Meigs & Co., at Red Wing, Minn., Pascal Smith being the resident partner at Red Wing. In 1861 he bought Meigs' interest, and the firm became Smith & Dickinson. In 1865 he sold his interest to Mr. Meigs. In 1863, Mr. Dickinson entered into partnership with Mr. Fayette W. Lawrence, of Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y., in the mercantile and starch-making business at that place, which partnership still continues. At the present time (1879) he owns, or has an interest in, eight starch-mills in Franklin and St. Lawrence Cos., N. Y.

He entered upon his political career in 1857, in which year and the two years following he represented his town in the board of supervisors. In 1859 the Legislature appointed him one of three commissioners to adjust differences between the State and J. D. Kingland & Co., growing out of contract for convict labor, and the same year he was the successful Republican candidate for the Legislature, in the severest political contest ever known in Franklin County, beating his opponent two hundred and thirty-two votes. The following year the unanimous nomination for the same office was tendered him, which from press of business he was compelled to decline.

He was delegate to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, in 1864, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for a second term. For a number of years he was chairman of the county committee, is, and for the past four years has been, a member of the State central committee. Mr. Dickinson was elected to the State Senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and to his efforts in his behalf was largely due the nomination of William A. Wheeler for Vice-President.

Wells S. Dickinson was married July 29, 1851, to Miss Thusa Fish, of Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y. But one child has been born to them,—Edwin E.,—born Aug. 29, 1852.

Edwin E. Dickinson graduated at Vermont University at the age of twenty. Since 1876 he has been private secretary for Vice-President Wheeler.

At a meeting of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, held in New York December, 1879, Mr. Dickinson was given general charge of the company's land, transportation, and legislative interests, which he assumed Jan. 1, 1880.

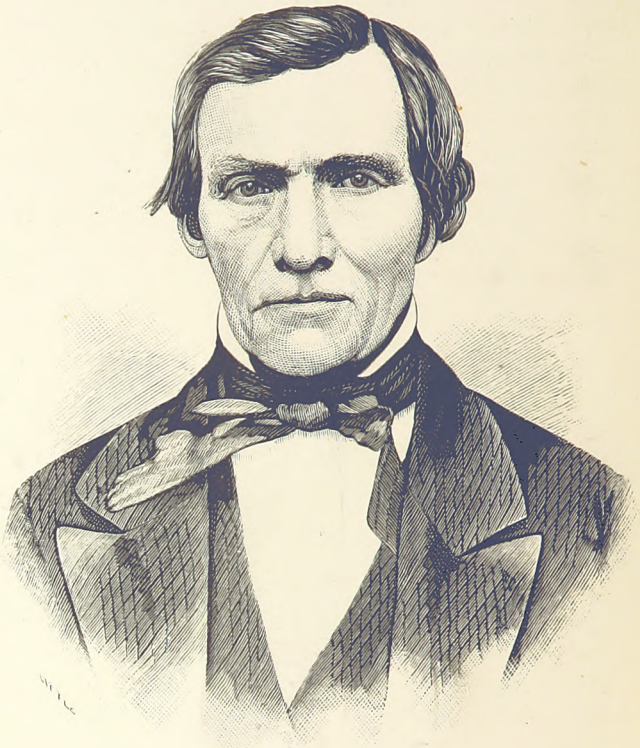
The firm of Dickinson & Lawrence have large landed interests in Mandan, Dakota Territory.

BRITISH
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BRITISH
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HIRAM TAYLOR.

Hiram Taylor was a native of Clarendon, Vt., and was born Oct. 2, 1809. His father was a farmer in ordinary circumstances. Hiram came to Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y., at about the age of twenty-one, and taught the district school. The following spring he bought of Patterson & Weeks the carding-mill at South Bangor, and engaged in wool-carding, dressing, and coloring. To this business he added milling, soon after having built or purchased a grist-mill. He was married Jan. 20, 1835, to Clementia Doty, daughter of David and Martha Doty, of Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Hiram Taylor was an active business man, so far as his health would permit, and interested himself in all matters of a progressive character. His attention was given to educational matters, and his sympathies were with the young of his town and county, who, in poor circumstances, were struggling to obtain an education; his sympathies often taking the form of substantial pecuniary aid. This, together with the recollection of his own early struggles, prompted him to make the provision in his will which has helped many a worthy young man and woman to an education. He provided that three thousand dollars from his personal estate should be paid to the trustees of the Franklin Academy, to be kept at interest as a perpetual fund, the interest to be applied towards the education and maintenance of worthy, indigent pupils of said academy, residing in the county of Franklin, in the manner following: "Two pupils of the male and one of the female sex shall be annually selected from among the most worthy and promising students of said academy, to whom the trustees at the expiration of the year, on their faithful prosecution of their studies during the same year and the whole thereof at such academy, pay the sum of seventy dollars each. . . ."

Hiram Taylor was at the time of his death, and for some years previous, a member of the Congregational Church of Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y.

of the prominent men of Northern New York. He has been supervisor of his town a number of times, was elected to the Assembly in 1859, and to the Senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1873.

At West Bangor early settlers were Joseph Conger, Leonard Fisher, Lyman Wicks, Oliver Conger, Levi Potter, James Bigelow, Joseph Ross, and Hiram Frank. Other early settlers were H. Conger, Gardner Dickinson, Jonathan Bowen, Levi Sylvester, Andrew Potter, George W. Taylor, John Bowen, Owen Quinn, Joseph Stimpson, Charles Bacon, Willan Jefferson, A. Baker, and Peter Storms.

EARLY PROPRIETORS.

When the pioneers of this town began to thread their way into the wilderness, the territory embraced within the present limits of the town was owned by a Mr. McCormick, William Cooper, and Asahel Bacon. McCormick owned the north half, Cooper the southeast quarter, and Bacon the southwest quarter. Mr. Bacon was a resident of New Haven, Conn., and Joseph Plumb was his first agent.

A survey of the Cooper tract was made in 1815, and the land divided among the Cooper heirs. The north half of the town was surveyed in 1806 by N. Baker, and the south half was surveyed by Peter Goff, of De Kalb, N. Y., in 1815.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

The first merchants at South Bangor were William White and Gardner Green, near the Corners, in a building now occupied as a dwelling. Others were a Mr. Moulton, Barnes & Brown, Danforth Patterson, Simeon Davis, and James Drake.

Joshua Dickinson commenced the mercantile business here in 1846, and continued it two years, when his sons, Wells and William G., became associated with him. This firm continued some years, when the sons succeeded to the business under the firm-name of Dickinson & Brother. They were succeeded by Patterson & Whitney in 1863, and they in turn by the present firm of Dickinson & Lawrence, consisting of Hon. Wells S. Dickinson and F. W. Lawrence.

William Leonard began business here as early as 1842, and after continuing a few years he withdrew, and, finally, after a long series of years, he resumed business, and subsequently his son became associated with him in business under the firm-name of William Leonard & Son. The son, M. A. Leonard, is now conducting the business.

PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

Among the first successful medical practitioners were Dr. Christopher Carpenter, succeeded by Drs. Worth, Skidmore, etc. Dr. Hinman, an old practitioner, has retired from active practice.

VILLAGES.

The village of North Bangor is pleasantly located east of the centre of the town, and a short distance from the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad. It has a population of about 300, one church (union), and the following business interests: merchants, Solon Reynolds, Hayes & Plumb, and George D. Lytle; harness-shop, Newell Knapp; shoe-shop, S. M. Cornish; blacksmiths, etc., Washburn & Somers, Francis Lacomb, John Garvin; wheelwright, M. Briggs.

The postmasters at this village have been as follows: George H. Stevens, Baker Stevens, E. A. Hyde, Solon Reynolds, George Stickles, and W. H. Plumb, present incumbent.

Starch-Factory.—This business was commenced in 1846 by the late Joshua Dickinson and Isaac Wilson. In a few years it came into the hands of Joshua Dickinson, as sole proprietor, by whom it was continued until his death, which occurred in 1862. It then passed into the possession of Dickinson & Adams, the present proprietors. Capacity, 300 bushels of potatoes per day.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Upon the organization of the county, on March 11, 1808, the territory embraced within the present boundaries of Bangor formed a part of the town of Malone, then called Harrison. Dickinson was set off from Malone, or Harrison, April 4, 1808, and Bangor was organized from Dickinson June 15, 1812. It retained its original dimensions until 1828, when Brandon was set off.

The First Town-Meeting.—The first town-meeting was held at the house of Chester Fuller, April 6, 1813, when the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Joseph Plumb; Town Clerk, Eleazur Barnum; Assessors, C. Fuller, John Marvin, Isaac Bigelow; Collector, C. Fuller; Poormasters, Samuel Silsbee, Elijah Drury; Commissioners of Highways, James Lawrence, Barnabus Barnum, Elijah Drury; Constables, E. Barnum, David Sayle; Fence-Viewers, John A. Buckland, E. R. Daggett; Poundmaster, David Doty; Commissioner of Common Schools, Joseph Plumb, J. H. Griffen, Samuel Silsbee; Inspectors of Common Schools, E. Drury, Asa Worth, John Marvin, Chester Fuller.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1880:*

SUPERVISORS.

1813–17, Joseph Plumb; 1818–20, Noah Moody; 1821–25, Joseph Plumb; 1826–27, George Adams; 1828, Joseph Plumb; 1829–32, George Adams; 1833, William Plumb; 1834, George Adams; 1835, William Plumb; 1836–37, James Adams; 1838, George Adams; 1839, Joshua Dickinson; 1840–42, George Adams; 1843–45, Talmadge Barnum; 1846–48, Abel Wilcox; 1849–50, Allen Hinman, Jr.; 1851, George H. Stevens; 1852–53, Joseph Eldred; 1854, I. P. Wilson; 1855–56, Joseph Wilson; 1857 (record destroyed); 1858–59, Wells S. Dickinson; 1869, Allen Hinman; 1870–71, George W. Woodard; 1872–73, F. W. Lawrence; 1874–75, Solon Reynolds; 1876–77, Isaac J. Moxley; 1878–79, Edwin A. Taylor.

TOWN CLERKS.

1813, Eleazer Barnum; 1814–16, Isaac Bigelow; 1817–25, George Adams; 1826–30, William Plumb; 1831–40, Carlos Skidmore; 1841–42, L. B. Patterson; 1843, Simeon Davis; 1844, Allen Hinman; 1846–47, James C. Drake; 1848, George H. Stevens; 1849, Nathan Crary; 1850, S. D. Stevens; 1851–52, Josiah S. Hilton; 1853–54, William H. Hyde; 1855–56, Clinton Stevens; 1857 (record destroyed); 1858–59, Mathias Stanley; 1869–70, P. J. Stickle; 1871–72, John B. Hayes; 1873–75, M. A. Leonard; 1876–78, George W. Stickle; 1879, Horace W. Hyde.

The present town officers (1879) are as follows: Supervisor, Edwin A. Taylor; Town Clerk, Horace W. Hyde;

* The town records from 1859 to 1869 were destroyed by fire.

Justice of the Peace, Nathan O. Adams; Collector, Charles J. Adams; Assessor, Lyman B. Sperry; Commissioner of Highways, Warren H. Smith; Overseers of the Poor, Henry R. Webb, Laurens Moody; Constables, O. L. Wilson, W. B. Sternberger, O. J. Lawrence, B. Hinman, E. Spencer; Auditors, Silenas Washburn, H. H. Wilcox, and John Phillips; Inspectors of Election, H. P. Sperry, C. H. Bartlett, G. L. Donaldson; Game Constable, W. W. Plumb; Sealer, C. T. Eldred; Excise Commissioner, Reuben Jones.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

The early records show that town bounties were offered as follows for "noxious animals:"

In 1813, '14, '15, and '21, a bounty of $15 was offered for wolves, which was increased in 1816, '17, '18, '19, and '20 to $20. In 1828 and '29 it had been reduced to $10. In 1816 it was voted that $10 be paid for wolf whelps. The bounty on other "noxious animals" was as follows: Squirrels in 1817, 12½ cents; panthers, 1817, '18, '19, and '20, $20; in 1821, $25; crows in 1817–19, 50 cents; bears, 1817, '18, and '19, $3; in 1820, $5; in 1821, $10; blackbirds in 1817, 12½ cents; foxes, 1818, '19, and '20, $2; in 1816, $3; and in 1821, $5; wild cats in 1817–19, $2; $3 in 1820; and $5 in 1821.

In 1820 the capture of wolves had grown to be a "regular industry;" and in view of the fact that the taxes of the town had increased largely since the last town-meeting in consequence of the "wolf business," it was "*voted* that no person shall be entitled to any bounty from the town except actual residents of the town at this date."

THE TOWN-HOUSES.

In 1830 a movement was started for the purpose of building a "town-house;" and at an election, held Dec. 29, 1830, it was voted to apply the poor funds of the town towards the erection of a town-house, and a location was selected.

At the town-meeting held March 30, 1831, the vote locating the house was reconsidered, and it was voted that a committee of three from three different towns in the county should choose the site.

This committee was composed of Alric Mann, James Duane, and Barnabas Heath. Silvester Langdon was subsequently appointed in place of Mr. Duane. The committee thus constituted reported "that in their opinion the interests of the town would be best served by locating the town-house on the high land between the north and south roads." Joseph Plumb, Joshua Dickinson, and Geo. Adams were appointed a committee by the town to receive from the poormasters the funds in their hands and erect the house. The commission above mentioned located the house on lot 16, but this failed to give satisfaction, and on the 5th of May, 1832, the former vote was reconsidered, and it voted the poor fund should be equally divided between the north and south parts of the town, and that the said money should be appropriated for the erection of two houses, to be located in the centre of the town from east to west, on the north and south roads.

The committee for erecting the north house was composed of Talmadge Barnum, Alanson Green, Jesse Smith, and William Plumb. James Lawrence, John L. Briggs, Joseph Conger, and Samuel Brighton were the committee for erecting the south house. It was resolved that each religious society should use the town-houses in proportion to the amount each should pay. The meeting finally closed by *reconsidering* the above votes.

December 7th another meeting was held, when all previous votes were annulled, and the central location on the two roads again adopted, and committees were appointed for their erection. The committee for the north house consisted of Jesse Plumb, David Doty, and Ezra French; and for the other, James Adams, James Lawrence, and Sylvester Potter.

Two buildings were accordingly commenced. The one on the north road was completed in 1834. It was a wooden structure. The other, of stone, was not completed until 1851.

At the town-meeting held in December, 1832, it was voted that the use of the houses should be divided between the different religious societies in proportion to the amount subscribed by each towards the erection. Both were to be so far completed as to be valued at $1200 each within three years from date.

At the town-meeting in 1850 it was voted that the town-meetings hereafter should be held alternately at North Bangor and at the south village.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH BANGOR.*

When and by whom the first Methodist Episcopal Church at North Bangor was organized is shrouded in obscurity, as there is no record. The following are the names of the preachers who have been appointed to travel and preach here from time to time, being given from memory by some of the oldest members of the church: Charles Northrup, Wm. Jones, Hiram May, Brooks Godfrey, W. Boney, Wm. Harris, H. Vanorder, Wm. Mason, John Loveice, Hubert Graves, Allen Castle, Benjamin Brown, John Wallace, Peter D. Gorry, Byron Alder, Philo S. Bond, Moremes Thrasher, Alonzo Blackman, Justin T. Alden, Royal Stratton, A. D. Hayford.

In 1851, Ebenezer Pease was appointed preacher in charge by the Black River Conference, Rev. George C. Woodard presiding elder of Potsdam District. Rev. Mr. Pease circulated a subscription and bought the first parsonage, and the following persons were appointed trustees: Anderson Wilson, Richard King, Thomas Graves, and the following persons constituted the official board:

Leaders: Hiram Harwood, Archibald Gibson, George Mott, Calvin H. Wells, James Biglow, Richard King.

Stewards: Thompson Graves, Calvin H. Wells, George Mott, Anderson Wilson, A. Gibson, and Willard G. Hyde.

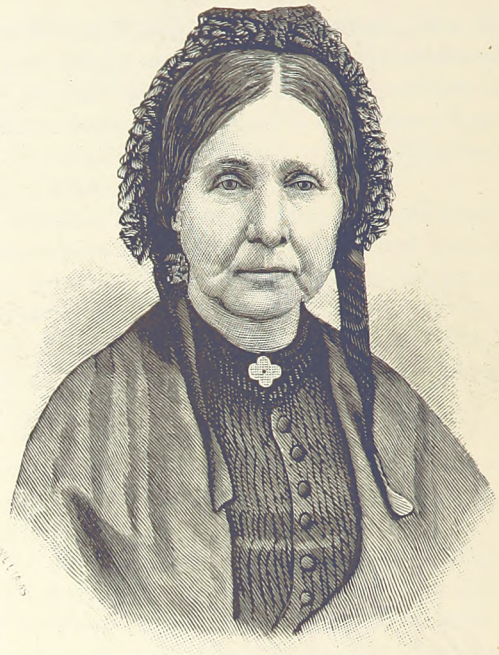
Names of first members: George Mott, leader; Sarah Mott, Anderson Wilson, Abigail Wilson, Mahulah Jones, Sallie Morrit, Lucy Wilcox, Calicha Bentley, Chester Griswold, Palmer Griswold, Angeline G. Pristice, Abby Moody, Stephen Wells, L. Wells, Mary Dovice, Harriet Lawrence, Martha Crooks, Eliza Lawrence, Levi Merick, Charlotte

* Contributed by Horace W. Hyde.

BRITISH
6 OCT 80
MUSEUM

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MUSEUM





Photos. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

LEONARD FISH.

MRS. LEONARD FISH.

LEONARD FISH

is the son of Preserved and Abigail (Carpenter) Fish, and was born Jan. 25, 1796, in the town of Ira, Rutland Co., Vt. His parents were among the first settlers of that place.

Preserved Fish was a man of considerable note in his day; with no advantages of an educational kind, he was a well-informed man, of sound judgment, and wide-felt influence. He represented his district for a number of years in the Legislature of his State.

Leonard Fish, at the age of twenty-one, emigrated to Illinois, then a Territory, and engaged in farming and hotel-keeping. Of course at that early day society in that far-away country was in a crude condition, and the settlers were obliged to form themselves into vigilance committees to protect themselves from horse-thieves and Indians. The place of Mr. Fish's settlement was forty miles east of St. Louis, on what was called the Indianapolis road.

He remained in Illinois three years, and returned to Vermont, where he was married, September, 1819, to Celinda Hewitt, eldest daughter of Gideon Hewitt, of Tinmouth, Vt. Celinda (Hewitt) Fish was born in Tinmouth July 10, 1800, and died July 10, 1877.

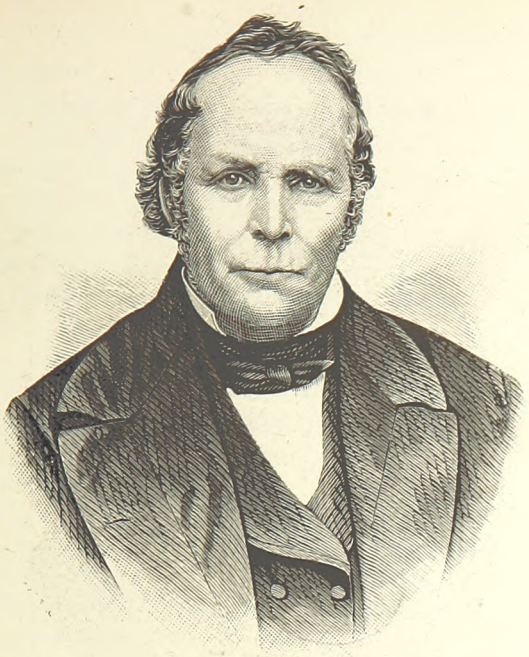
The children of Leonard and Celinda Fish have been seven, namely, Calista, Thedro, Abigail, Amanda (deceased), Cloacina, Aura Thusa, and Betsey.

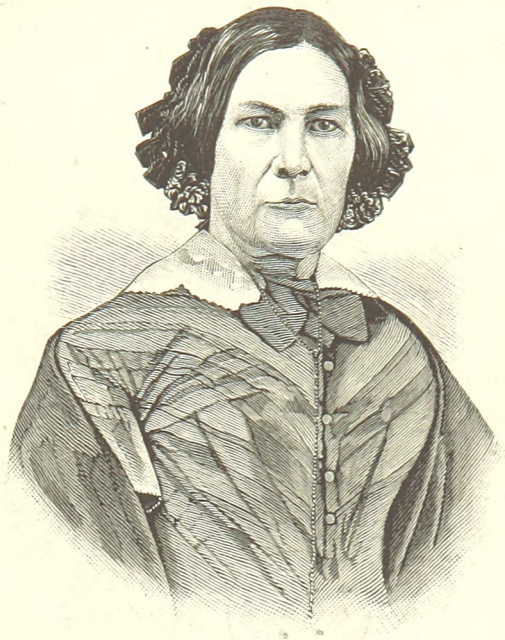
Leonard Fish removed to Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1824, and engaged in farming, remaining there twelve years, and then came to Franklin County, where he engaged in farming and hotel-keeping, and where he has since resided.

Mr. Fish is a member of the Congregational Church of South Bangor.

Before the formation of the Republican party Mr. Fish was a Democrat, but since that time he has affiliated with the Republicans.

Leonard Fish, up to his retiracy, had been an active business man, and accumulated considerable property. He was an active participant in all measures pertaining to the public weal, of whatever name or nature, whether religious, political, intellectual, or social; a man of unassailable character, of unimpeachable integrity. No better proof of correct living—of conformity to Nature's laws—during a long life is required than to know that now, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-four, Mr. Fish shows little evidence of decay, mentally or physically, but seemingly evinces all the pleasure in living, in the abstract, supposed to be enjoyed by the young.





Wm Plumb

Caroline Plumb

WILLIAM PLUMB

traces his ancestry to the earliest settlers of Litchfield, Conn. He was of English origin.

His father, Joseph Plumb, was a soldier in the Revolution. He married Rhoda King, and was the father of five children, of whom William, born Aug. 26, 1791, was the eldest.

Joseph Plumb was a merchant of Middlebury, Vt., where William was born, and where his early life was spent. At eleven years of age William came to Moira, Franklin Co., N. Y., with his parents.

His father was engaged in farming at the latter place, but sold his property after two years to Jonathan Lawrence, and moved to the present town of Bangor, Franklin Co. Here he purchased a tract of land, to which he added from time to time, until at one time he owned eight hundred acres in a body. A part of the original purchase, some four hundred and twenty-nine acres, constitutes the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, W. W. Plumb.

Joseph Plumb was land-agent for the north half of the town of Bangor, for McCormack, A. O. Brodie, and others. He died Oct. 3, 1838, William succeeding as agent.

William Plumb's advantages for acquiring an education were of the most limited character; but he was extremely fond of books, a close observer of men, and with a retentive memory, was a well-informed man.

He was a Whig in politics, and filled many town offices.

He was a man of charitable impulses, contributing liberally towards the support of Christianity, at his home dispensing a generous, whole-souled hospitality. He was enterprising and public-spirited. He gave the ground (seven acres) on which is built the Ogdensburgh Railroad depot.

William Plumb was a famous hunter and trapper, being known to have killed as many as six wolves in a single season, from which he realized quite a handsome revenue, as the State bounty at that time was sixty dollars for every wolf killed.

At the age of thirty-six he was married to Caroline, second daughter of William and Sarah (Howe) Tarbell, of Windsor Co., Vt., March 11, 1827. Their children have been three,—George, William W., and Henry C. (deceased).

George is a farmer in Bangor, N. Y. William occupies the homestead, as above stated.

Mrs. Plumb, widow of the late William Plumb, is a member of the Congregational Church at Bangor, which she joined more than twenty years since. Her husband was brought up a Presbyterian.

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Merick, Sarah J. Thomas, Jane Ovris, Eliza Spalding, A. D. Hayford, Thomas Wells, Cyrena Wells, Jane Eldred, Emeline Brayton, Hiram Harwood, leader; Mariam Harwood, Willard G. Hyde, Hannah Hyde, Thomson Graves, Mary Graves, Benjamin Smith, Ann Smith, Ezra Stowell, Harriet Stowell, Sophiah King, Abigail King, Jeremiah Gibbs, Harriet Jewett, M. Ellis, Sallie Rouse, Zerviah L. Hyde, David Harwood, Henry Graves, Ann Eliza Graves, Alexander Graves, Joseph Ellner, Clarinda Gibbs, Ezra F. Williams, Clarissa Jewett, Harriet Allord, Rodrick Starks, K. Starks, Olive Wilcox, Mary Harwood, Peter Stickle, Harriet Stickle, Otis Wilcox, Abigail Wilcox, Polly Cooper, Olive Harwood, Elizabeth Harwood, Mary S. Harwood, Lucretia Biglow, Sally Lawrence, Hannah Conger, Lucy Andrus, Ermina Biglow, Muriah Biglow, Emeline Griswold, George Taylor, Hannah Mack, Jane Perry, Alford Silsby, Joseph Thomas, Polly Thomas, Luther Bowen, Jane Bowen, Francis Cota, Emeline Dyke, Emeline Curtis, Martha Thomas, David Thomas, Sophrina Silsby, Abial Adams, George Curtis, Filander Curtis, John Ross, Martha Ross, Lovica Kingsley, Mary King, Enos Walker, Hannah Walker, Harriet Tarbull, Sanford Cornish, Elizabeth Cornish, Jeremiah Horrigar, Elizabeth Horrigar, Mary A. Dow, Anna M. Cornish, Mary Brockway, R. Griffin, Minerva Thayer, L. Dow, Sally Barmear, Alexander Dow, John Sternberg, Elizabeth Sternberg, Mary Lyon, Edgar Griswold, Lovina Griswold, Lorenzo Ellis, George Wright, Samuel Pracher, C. Wright, Alvira Gibson, Mary Lee, Luke Hooker, Clarissa Hooker, Martha Strickler, John Pixly, Robert Hunkins, Almira Lovice, Phœbe Delany, Harriet Aldrich, Sarah Lecroy, George Orton, Lucy Orton, Sabiah Gibson, Joel Orton, Jane Gibson, Betsey A. Minkler, Jane Aldrich, Henry Eldred, Julia L. Gibson, Hannah Gibson, Curtis Gibson, Lucy Lee, Harriet A. Aldrich, Jane Edrige, Alva Aldrich, and Gordon Orton.

Pastors.—Revs. Ebenezer Pease, 1852–53; Wm. H. Blanchard, 1854–55; D. D. Parker, 1856–57; Smith Griffin, 1858–59; Wm. D. Moor,* 1860–61; O. Mott and Andrew F. Biglow, 1862; W. S. Chace, 1863; J. L. Humpry, 1864; A. McClaron, 1865; W. C. Lunt, 1866–68; Mr. Creery and A. C. Danforth, 1869; C. M. Arnold, 1870; M. R. Pierce, 1871–72; A. C. Danforth, 1873; E. Will, 1874; C. E. Dow, 1875–76; W. E. Reynolds, 1877–79. Present pastor in charge, W. Reynolds.

Official Board.—H. W. Hyde, Local Deacon; Leaders, H. Harwood, C. Adams, J. Biglow, and W. F. Hyde; Stewards, Harrison Lee, H. H. Harmon, Sylvester Colins, Justin Harwood, Miss Abbie Donaldson, Libbe Lee, and Wm. L. Taylor. H. W. Hyde, Recording Steward; M. H. Bidnell, District Steward; H. H. Harmon and C. Adams, Trustees. Present membership, 174.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BANGOR.

This church was organized June 8, 1826, in the barn of Mr. Constant Southworth, near what is now known as Cook's Corners. The Rev. Jacob Hart, of Constable, and Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, of Malone, presided.

The first deacons of the church were Constant Southworth and Jonathan Farr. The first minister was Rev. Moses Parmelee. The first members were Constant Southworth, Sarah Drury, Catharine Taylor, and Mrs. Thomson.

The first church building was erected in 1842, at a cost of $2500. It was dedicated December 20th of that year. Services were held previously, sometimes in barns, but chiefly in school-houses.

The present officers of the church are Deacons Edwin A. Taylor and Rinaldo Roys. The present minister is Rev. W. C. Sexton.

The church has been served by the following ministers: Revs. Moses Parmelee, one year and three months; Bliss Burnap, the first installed pastor, fifteen years; Ashbel Parmelee, three years; Stephen H. Williams, four years; Alexander B. Dilley, twelve years; George Bayliss, six months; Richard H. Gielman, three years; Dana B. Bradford, five years. The church numbers at present 117 members.

In the year 1873 a few of the members assisted in erecting a union church edifice at North Bangor, in which the pastor of the Congregational Church has since held regular Sabbath services. It cost $5320, and is 30 by 50 feet in size.

The principal revival in the history of the church occurred in the year 1877, under the labors of Rev. D. B. Bradford, pastor, and Mr. J. D. Foot, evangelist, the immediate result of which was an accession of 30 persons to church membership.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, WEST BANGOR.†

St. Mark's Mission, West Bangor, was organized by Wm. Croswell Doane, S.T.D., Bishop of Albany, on the 28th day of July, A.D. 1875, who appointed the following officers until their successors were duly elected: Warden, Ira A. Darling, M.D.; Treasurer, Carlostin Crooks; Secretary, J. G. Geddes.

Rev. J. B. Pitman was the first clergyman. The first members were Dr. Ira Alphonso Darling, Mrs. Emma Amelia Darling, Mrs. Mary Smith Bowles, Mrs. Katie Adella Lawrence, Mrs. Liddie R. Andrews, and Mrs. Julia Knight.

The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid on the 31st day of May, A.D. 1876, by the Rev. Geo. C. Pennell, S.T.D., Archdeacon of the Convocation of Ogdensburgh, acting for the bishop of the diocese, there being present and assisting seven other clergymen.

The building was rapidly erected, and the first service was held, while it was yet in an unfinished state, on the 9th day of July, 1876, by the Rev. A. L. Royse, who had charge of the mission at that time. The next day,—Monday, July 10, 1876,—the bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, S.T.D., on his second visitation to the mission, officiated in this partly-finished building, confirming a class of six persons.

The church building is 26 by 50 feet, seats 200 persons, costing when finished about $3500.

Episcopal services were first held in the union house, the

* The second year of Mr. Moor's term he was assisted by Rev. Andrew F. Biglow.

† Contributed by Ira A. Darling, M.D.

lot for which was given in an early day by an Episcopalian, on condition that it should be free to all denominations.

There having never till recently any Episcopalians used it, and the trustees being all of other denominations, and desiring to "nip the Episcopal movement in the bud," took a vote at a trustee meeting to exclude the Episcopalians from the use of the house, whereupon they quietly met at private houses for a few Sundays, when a large upper room in the house of Dr. Darling was fitted up and used thereafter, till the new edifice was sufficiently advanced to be used for divine service. The present officers are Ira A. Darling, M.D., Warden; Carlostin Crooks, Treasurer; B. H. Dickinson, Secretary.

The rectors have been as follows: Revs. J. B. Pitman, A. L. Royse, and Wm. M. Cook, S.T.B.

The present membership is 28.

UNION CHURCH, WEST BANGOR.

There is a church at West Bangor, called the union house. The lot was given by Mr. Bacon, a churchman, to certain trustees, who were to build a church edifice, to be free to all religious denominations. All denominations contributed to the building fund, and are now entitled to equal rights in the use of it. The Methodists are the only denomination now using it. The Episcopalians held service in it a short time a few years ago. The lot was given and the building erected about thirty-five years ago. It is built of stone, and seats about 200.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who enlisted in the late Rebellion from this town, as compiled by Franklin F. Brown, in 1865:

Deforest Crooks, 193d Regt.; enl. March, 1865.
Horace Baker, 13th Cav.; enl. September, 1864.
Moses Clarry, 98th Regt.; enl. March 24, 1864.
Henry Brown, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1864.
William Sternberge, corp., 60th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1863.
John Muligan, 193d Regt.; enl. March 25, 1865.
L. Gibbs, 193d Regt.; enl. April 1, 1865
Charles McArthur, lieut., 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
M. Chiloutt, John Lee.
John Lora, 98th Regt.; enl. March, 1864.
Hiram Jones, 193d Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1865.
Hiram Baker, 18th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Warren Fish, 193d Regt.; enl. March 9, 1865.
George Fish, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1864.
Samuel Russell, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 20, 1864.
T. Kempton, 2d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1863.
E. Carpenter, 106th Regt.; enl. July 24, 1863.
O. Carpenter, corp., 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
William Gabree, 60th Regt.; enl. September, 1862.
Eugene Cornish, 106th Regt.; enl. 1864.
James Doty, Jr., 11th Cav.; enl. 1863.
George Doty, 4th Vt. Cav.; enl. 1863.
Michael Kief, 60th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861.
Patrick Donahee, corp., 193d Regt.; enl. March 16, 1865.
James E. Brown, sergt., 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
H. Hinman, sergt., 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861.
Adison Dyke, 193d Regt.; enl. April 16, 1865.
William Blanchard, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
James C. Pilling, lieut., 153d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Peter Lamtman, Frontier Cav.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865.
H. N. Silsbee, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862.
Horatio Mears, 11th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1, 1861.
Wesley Boyce, 26th Cav.; enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
Martin Learned, corp., 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
M. J. Dyke, corp., 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Henry C. Cleveland, corp., 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
E. J. Noyles, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
William Blanchard, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
William Berry, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Hugh Surgeon, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Thomas Elavea, 142d Regt., enl. August, 1862.
Cyrus Griswold, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
A. Johnson, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Charles E. Lawrence, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
John D. McNalley, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Oliver S. Orton, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
John W. Orton, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Frank Patmore, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
John G. Ross, 142d Regt.: enl. August, 1862.
H. W. Silsbee, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
George A. Somers, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Joseph Campbell, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
A. Campbell, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
B. Bombara, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
George Bombara, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DR. IRA ALPHONSO DARLING

is descended from English ancestry. His grandfather, John Darling, was born in Massachusetts, and on attaining his majority went to Vermont, married Miss Nancy Hatch, of Williamstown, and bought a farm on which he settled in Morristown, Vt.

By this union eight children were born, of whom three were sons, viz., Ira, Leonard, and Horace Parker, and five were daughters, viz., Eliza, Laura, Elsie, Emily, and Nancy. John Darling continued to reside on the farm where he settled until his death.

Ira Darling, eldest child of John and Nancy Darling, was born in 1800. On becoming of age he engaged in teaching school, which he continued till twenty-six years of age, when he married Miss Sarah Stone, and engaged in farming. He was blessed with a family of ten children,—eight sons and two daughters,—named as follows: Ira Alphonso, Alonzo Putnam, Henry Austin, George Washington (died at the age of two years), Julius Kingsley, Jeremiah Boice, Edward Philo, Elial Griswold, Phema Jane, and Paulina Livona.

On Aug. 6, 1876, Ira and Sarah Darling celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, at which golden wedding the nine living children met together under the old homestead roof. Ira Alphonso made the presentation speech, to which the father responded.

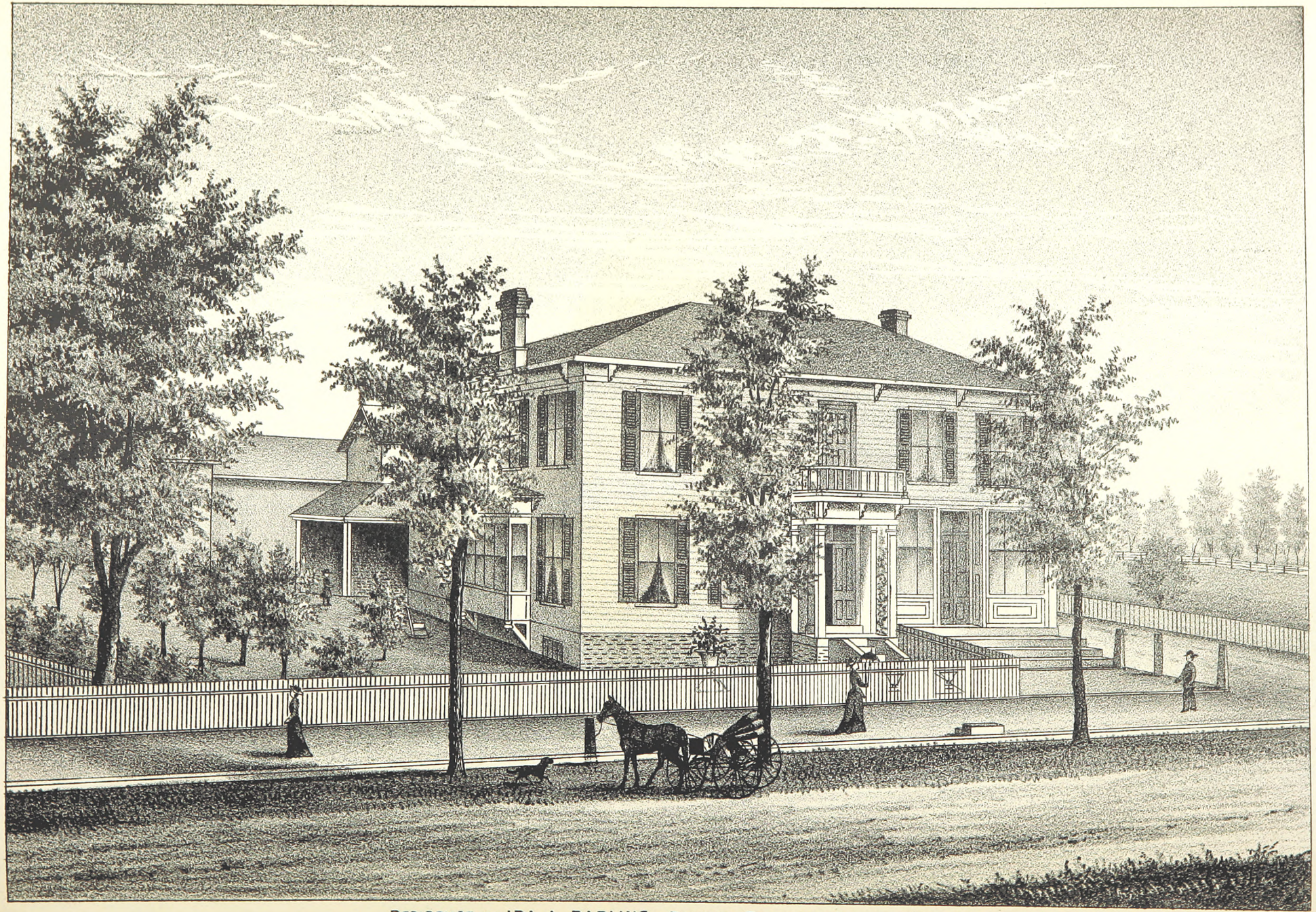
Dr. Ira Alphonso Darling, eldest son of Ira and Sarah Darling, was born March 7, 1828, at Morristown, Lamoille Co., Vt., where the early years of his life were spent on the farm. After receiving a common-school education he attended the Morrisville Academy two years, and then read medicine with Drs. Rublee and Clark, of Montpelier, Vt., attending a course of medical lectures each year, the third year at the Berkshire Medical College, of Pittsfield, Mass., where he graduated on Nov. 27, 1851, and proceeded to Brushton, Franklin Co., N. Y., where he made his home with Col. Stone until the spring following, when he located in the town of Bangor, in same county, where he remained a little over a year. He then removed to Chicago to continue the practice of his profession. After about a year's residence in that city he returned to Bangor to marry Miss Emma Amelia Lawrence, daughter of William Lawrence, Esq., of that town, Nov.

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Engd by A.H. Ritchie N.A.

Ira A. Darling M.D.



RESIDENCE OF IRA A. DARLING, BANGOR, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N.Y.

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10, 1853, and went directly to Aracoma, W. Va., where he resided over two years, then returned to Bangor, N. Y.

About Jan. 1, 1861, he sold out to Dr. Moxley, with a view of going to Texas, but the threatenings of the war of secession deterred him, and he settled in Nicholville, and, after five years, exchanged residences with Col. Heath, and moved to Malone, and after about a year again exchanged his residence for the Heath place, in the town of Dickinson, where he resided two years, and sold out and located in West Bangor, his present residence. During all this time and in all the different places of his residence he has continued active in the practice of medicine and surgery, to which he is devotedly attached, and in which he is exceedingly successful. He is Fellow of the Berkshire Medical Association, Fellow of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, member of the Medical Association of Northern New York, ex-president of the Franklin County Medical Society, was four years delegate to the State Medical Society of New York, etc.

He is a favorite preceptor for medical students. He has been a silent partner in several firms of manufacture and mercantile business; is still carrying on farming quite extensively, and is postmaster. All his moves seemed to be attended with financial success.

In politics he was first a Whig, and when the Republican party was formed was among the first to fall in line, and has ever remained staunch in its ranks.

He is an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and took a leading part in the organization and building up of St. Mark's Church in West Bangor, of which he has ever since been senior warden. His home is always open to the clergy, and a resting-place for the bishop on his annual round of visitation.

SOLON REYNOLDS.

Solon Reynolds' grandfather, Grindle Reynolds, settled on Grand Isle, Vt., among the earliest settlers. He was a farmer in good circumstances, and a man of considerable note in his day. He was a captain in the militia and a soldier in the war of 1812–14, and was present at the battle of Plattsburgh. Soon after settling on Grand Isle he was married to a Miss Landon. Guy Reynolds, one of the children by this marriage and father of Solon, was born March 9, 1797, on Grand Isle. He married Mary Hyde, daughter of Elijah Hyde, of Grand Isle. Their children were Elizabeth, Amanda, Jesse, Lois, Mary, Jane, Solon, Socrates, and Albert.

Solon Reynolds was born Aug. 11, 1831. He lived at home until his seventeenth year, and then went to Alburgh, Vt., and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. At the end of three years his knowledge of the business enabled him to set up on his own account as contractor and builder.

In 1856 he embarked in the mercantile business at Alburgh Springs Depot, erecting a store for the purpose; the entire work of building he performed with his own hands, even to the cutting and hauling of the timber from the woods. Mr. Reynolds was very successful in building up a trade in this place, notwithstanding the prophecies to the contrary of the business men of the village of Alburgh, more than a mile away.

In 1857, Mr. Reynolds was appointed deputy sheriff of Grand Isle County, and in 1858 he was elected sheriff; in 1859 he was again elected sheriff, resigning the office on his removal to Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y., in the fall of 1860.



Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.



In September, 1856, he was married to Ortentia K. Parker, second daughter of Ralph and Martha Parker, of Waterbury, Vt., and by her had one child, Richard K., born June 10, 1861, in Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y. Mrs. Solon Parker Reynolds died in July, 1861, and May 6, 1862, Mr. Reynolds married for his second wife Amelia Hills, second daughter of Emery and Harriet (Parker) Hills, of Fairfax, Franklin Co., Vt. She was born in Williston, Chittenden Co., Vt., Nov. 16, 1833. Their children have been Albert, born Jan. 3, 1864, and Martha, born Dec. 3, 1865. In politics Mr. Reynolds is Republican, and as such has held various offices. He was appointed postmaster of North Bangor in 1863, and held the position for more than seven years. In 1864, Mr. Reynolds was elected justice of the peace, which office he has since held by virtue of re-elections. For two years he has represented his town in the board of supervisors. Mr. Reynolds has always contributed to the support of religious societies of his town, and in religious matters is liberal.

In 1862 he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion; was appointed second lieutenant of the 142d Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry; his health permitted him to serve but a short time, however, and he returned and resumed his business as merchant, in his store in North Bangor, which had been conducted by his partner during his absence.

ELIJAH A. HYDE

is of English extraction, his ancestors coming to America at a very early day, settling in New England.

His grandparents settled in Grand Isle Co., Vt., and reared a family of thirteen children, of whom Willard G. Hyde was the third son. Willard, on reaching his majority, moved to Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., marrying there, Nov. 2, 1817, Hannah Brown. Their children were Horace W., Elijah A., John B., William H., Louisa L., and Ann Orrilla.

H. W. Hyde was married to Lucy Zuviah Ford, June 25, 1848, daughter of Abel and Laura Ford. John B. Hyde was first married in 1852; his wife died in 1854; married his present wife, Catharine Shaw, in 1855.

Elijah A. Hyde spent his early life on the farm with his father, enjoying the advantages of both common-school and academic education. His tuition at the Franklin Academy he paid with money earned working by the month on the farm. On leaving the academy Mr. Hyde taught school winters, working on the farm summers, for three succeeding years.

At the age of twenty-three he was married to Chloe L., daughter of Talmadge and Hannah Barnum, of Bangor, N. Y., July 4, 1843, and the same year began clearing a tract of land he had purchased in the then wilderness, on the same street on which he now lives, about four miles west of his present residence. Here he has lived and here have been born to him five children,—Hannah L., Sarah O., Frank B., and Eugene W., by his first wife, who died March 15, 1872.

In October of the same year he married for his second wife Mary, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Marvin, of Bangor, N. Y. To them has been born one child, Helen C. Mr. Hyde was a general farmer until 1860, since which date he has devoted himself to the nursery and dairy business. He set out the first year 25,000 trees, to which he has added from time to time, until now his is the first nursery in the county.

His herd of Jerseys are the finest in his neighborhood, and to him belongs the honor of introducing this valuable breed into his town. The butter-making properties of this breed are well known, Mr. Hyde owning specimens which have produced a pound of butter to eleven pounds of milk, while at least double the quantity is required from native cows to produce a similar amount.

Elijah A. Hyde has achieved triumphs as a nurseryman of which he is justly proud. At the first fair held in Franklin County, Mr. Horton exhibited two bunches of grapes raised in his garden. They were carefully protected in a box with a glass cover, and excited the wonder of all, because up to that time it was not believed that grapes could be successfully cultivated in latitude so far north as Franklin County. That tons of fine grapes are now grown there every season is due in great measure to the efforts of Mr. Hyde. When he engaged in the nursery business it was with difficulty that a pear-tree could be sold in the vicinity; now the Flemish Beauty, with other varieties, is grown in every garden. Mr. L. Coburn began the culture of strawberries a few years since, and so little was the demand for them, owing to the fact that this fruit had never been raised there, that he was enabled to "break" the Malone market with twenty quarts of the fruit. Now this fruit finds a place on the table of all, in the season, so plentifully is it raised.

Fifteen years since there was little but the native apple produced in Franklin County; now the grafted fruit is found in the greatest variety and abundance, and of the richest flavor.

Some years since there was a feeling among the dairymen of Franklin County that the products of their dairies were not received with the favor of similar products from other sections, and a few of the more progressive farmers, among whom were Elijah A. Hyde, H. N. Burns, Daniel Coonly, and others, formed an association for the advancement of the dairy interests, and for the purpose of establishing a more reliable market. This association is known as the Franklin County Farmers' Club. At its meetings the markets are reviewed, and all subjects bearing on the farm freely discussed.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

BELMONT.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features—Land Titles and Grants—Early Settlement—Assessment Roll, 1833—Stores—Hotels—Learned Professions—Highways—Civil Organization—First Town-Meeting—Town Officers, 1833–79—Town Votes—Statistical—Villages and Hamlets—Popeville—Brainardville—Belmont Centre—Educational History—Religious History—Methodists—Catholics—Presbyterians—Burial-Places—Tragic Event—Ear-Marks—Industrial Interests—Military History.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town is situated in the northeastern part of Franklin County, and is bounded on the north by the towns of Chateaugay and Burke, both in Franklin County; on the south by the town of Franklin, which it formerly included; on the east by the towns of Ellenburgh, Dannemora, and Saranac, in Clinton County; and on the west by the towns of Malone and Duane, Franklin County. It embraces an area of 89,009 acres, and by the census of 1875 had a population of 2088.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The general surface of the town is irregular, and the region rocky and wild. The soil in some parts is warm and productive, and a number of fine farms are distributed through the town. The most prominent elevation is Owl's Head Mountain, in the southwest part of the town.

Chateaugay, Trout, and Little Trout Rivers drain the entire north part of the town and a considerable portion of the interior section, and afford several good water privileges. Salmon River drains the southwest corner, and numerous small brooks exist in different parts of the town.

Several fine lakes are to be found in the town, the largest of which is Lower Chateaugay Lake, in the northeastern part of the town, a beautiful and attractive sheet of water. Ragged Lake, an irregularly-shaped body of water, several miles long, Ingraham Pond, Indian Lake, and Owl's Head

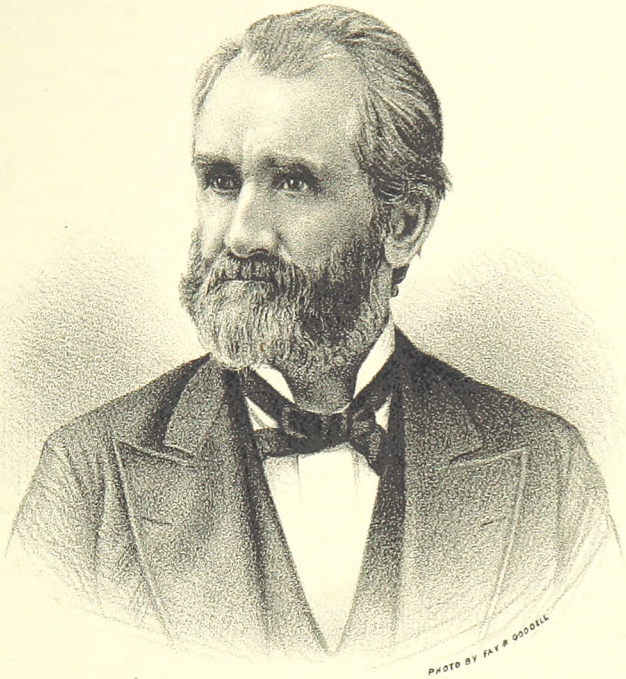
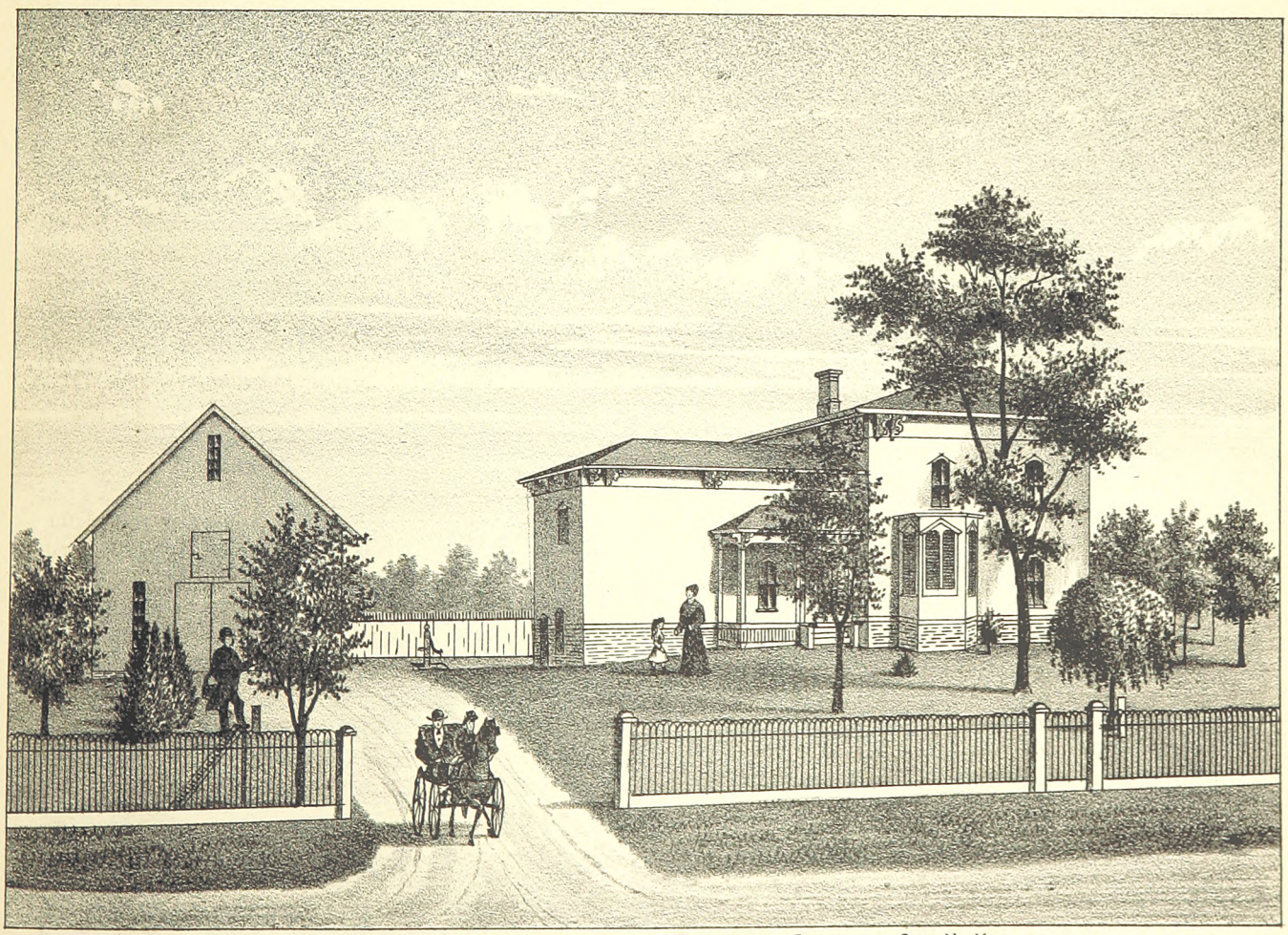


PHOTO BY FAY & GODDELL

E. A. Hyde



RESIDENCE OF E. A. HIDE, NORTH BANGOR, FRANKLIN CO., N. Y.

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Pond lie in the southern and southwestern part of the town.

LAND TITLES AND GRANTS.

At the time of the incorporation of the town, in 1833, it embraced townships Nos. 8, 9, 10, of the old Military Tract. In 1838 the southern tier of mile-square lots of township No. 7 was annexed to the town. In 1836 the town of Franklin was taken off from the town of Belmont and made to include township No. 10 and a portion of township No. 9, so that the present territory of Belmont comprehends township No. 8 and a portion of townships Nos. 7 and 9.

The old Military Tract was laid out in accordance with an act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1786, the full account of which is presented in the general chapters of this work. No part of the land was ever patented, however, to military claimants, but was sold by certain commissioners, whom a prior act (passed July 25, 1782) provided for.

Townships Nos. 6 and 7 (the former now in Clinton County) were patented by the State to James Caldwell, of Albany, on February 25, 1785, with the usual condition of patents. On the 6th of March, 1785, Caldwell sold to Col. McGregor, of New York, for £500 currency, the said townships. On Dec. 19, 1795, Col. McGregor sold different proportions of the tract to John Lamb, William Bell, Geo. Boune, Joseph Pearsall, Henry Haydock, and Edmund Prior, merchants of New York, to hold as tenants in common. The tract was to be divided into lots, for which the purchasers agreed to ballot, according to their respective interest therein. By this drawing the ten lots of township No. 7, that now lie in the town of Belmont, were assigned to the following persons: Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 to Col. McGregor; No. 3 to John Lamb; No. 4 to George Boune; and No. 5 to Edmund Prior.

Township No. 8 was patened to Col. McGregor, Feb. 25, 1795, who sold to several parties, who divided it by ballot as follows: William Bell, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 18, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 87, 88, 93, 94, 99, 43, 71, 72, 20, 26, 28, in all 25 lots. B. Swartwout, Nos. 2, 12, 16, 30, 53, 57, 66, 69, 78, 80, 92, in all 11 lots. R. L. Boune, Nos. 1, 2, 9, 33, 70, 90, 91, 96, in all 7 lots. Leonard Gansevoort, Nos. 17, 21, 22, 45, 55, 56, 59, 60, 73, 79, 84, in all 11 lots. Sir W. Poultney, Nos. 9, 15, 27, 41, 44, 46, 52, 58, 64, 68, 81, 82, 97, 98, 100, in all 15 lots. Edmund Prior, Nos. 62, 67, 74, 86, in all 4 lots. William Rhodes, Nos. 36, 51, 54, 76, 85, in all 5 lots. William Haydock, Nos. 32 and 47. Barent Staats, 20 lots, which he sold to the following individuals: P. Van Rensselaer, Nos. 48, 49, 50, 61, 63, 65, 75, 77, 83, 82, 95, in all 11 lots. P. Van Loon and J. P. Douw, Nos. 6, 8, 11. A. Van Schaak, No. 25. J. Plush, Nos. 10, 23, 31. M. Gregory, No. 19. J. Benson and D. B. Slingerland, No. 24. A large number of these lots were sold for taxes, and many of the present owners have derived title from the State. The first survey of the township was made in 1801 by Joseph Griffin.

Township No. 9 was patented as follows: Lots Nos. 1 to 48 to Gerrit Smith, Aug. 10, 1849. Lot No. 51 to Guy Meigs and Samuel C. Wead, June 20, 1849. Lots Nos. 61 to 87 to Gerrit Smith, Aug. 10, 1849. Lots Nos. 91 to 113, 116 to 126, 129 to 180, 182 to 201, 202, 205 to 215, 217 to 228, 231 to 270, 272, 275 to 287, 290 to 292, 295 to 304, 321 to 323, 325 to 329, 331, 334 to 342, 355 to 360, to the same, at the same date as the other purchases. Portions of the remainder have been sold to individuals.

Township No. 10 was surveyed by J. Richards in 1813, and sold in part to individuals between 1827 and the present time. A large part was sold to Gerrit Smith, Aug. 10, 1849.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of the town was made at a comparatively recent period, and then principally in the northern part. Before that time it had constituted a portion of that vast wilderness that formed the greater part of Franklin County, and much of which still remains an almost unbroken forest, in which all varieties of game abound, whose lakes and streams are filled with palatable fish, and through whose virgin wildness the hunter is yet led by the experienced guide.

The following abstract of the assessment roll for the year 1833 furnishes the names of the earliest inhabitants of the town, and shows, besides, the number of acres of land that they respectively owned, with its assessed value:

	Acres.	Value.
Norton Andrews	33 4/10	$33.40
Jonathan C. Bugby	25	13.00
James Barry	70	70.00
Aaron Bennett	53⅛	53.12
Smith Bunker	100	100.00
Francis Bellows	½	8.00
Jonathan Bellows	50	50.00
John D. Bean	74¾	100.00
Joseph B. Cogswell	100	100.00
Ashley Collins	100	150.00
Stephen Charter	63	63.00
George Charter	36	36.00
John P. Cate	200	100.00
John Dickerson	200	100.00
Samuel C. Drew	90	200.00
James Duan	160	80.00
Dennis N. Ellis	100	50.00
John Estarbrooks	63	100.00
Noah Estarbrooks	53	53.00
Jona. Estarbrooks	48¾	75.00
Luman French	200	100.00
Elijah Gove	200	100.00
Harris Goold	282¼	141.00
Orange Gibbs, Washington Clark, Amos Lampson	200	100.00
Thomas Harran	65	130.00
Philip Heath	50	150.00
Elijah M. Hedding	100	100.00
Jonas Hodges	65½	100.00
John Huff	275	137.00
Harry B. Hatch	50	25.00
Solomon Jackson, Freeman Jackson	100	50.00
Caleb Lovering	200	100.00
James Littlejohn	100	50.00
John Littlejohn	200	100.00
Benjamin P. Lampson	200	100.00
Enoch Merrill	146	400.00
Paul Merrill	125	200.00
John D. Miles	91½	100.00
John R. Merrill	175	87.00
Dyer L. Merrill	200	100.00
Tertollus McLenothe, Thomas McLenothe	200	100.00
William Noles	100	50.00
Hiram J. Noles	168	84.00
Thomas Peck	200	100.00
John Richey	50	50.00
Abel Richey	50	50.00
Alex. Rob	50	50.00
Josiah Smith	200	100.00
James Smith	48¾	50.00
Matthias Signor	42½	35.00
Barnabas Wing	50	50.00

	Acres.	Value.
Samuel West	200	$100.00
William Wells	99	50.00
Benjamin Warn	115	58.00
Elijah Wilson } Joel Lund }	200	100.00
Elijah Wilson	2	2.00
Joseph Witherby	200	100.00
Jona. Witherby	100	50.00
James Williams	100	50.00
Roswell A. Wead	106⅔	175.00
Nahum Whipple	1	100.00
George Winkley	100	100.00
Francis Thurber	79⅝	100.00
David S. Young	100	150.00
Simeon Young	50	50.00
Total value		$5858.52

On this roll Enoch Merrill and Roswell A. Wead are given "Personal Estate" valued at $100 each.

A large number of the persons mentioned in the above list resided in what is now the town of Franklin, where many of their descendants still reside.

Perhaps it would be interesting to consider in detail a few of the earliest inhabitants of the town. The name of the first permanent settler is not definitely known, but the Drew family was probably as early as any.

Ashley Collins was one of the first settlers of the town, and resided where George Taylor now lives.

Apollos Wing came very early, and had an early saw-mill on Trout Brook, in the north part of the town.

Barnabas Wing came in later. They were not permanent settlers.

John Richey came in among the first, and located on the place now occupied by Stewart Mitchell. He still resides in town. His brother, Abel, came in about the same time, and was afterwards killed by the falling of a tree, in Burke.

John Orcutt came in early, and located in the northwest part of the town. He was a carpenter by trade.

Alvah Orcutt, his nephew, came in a few years later, and located on the west part of the farm.

David S. Young was another early settler, and settled on Bunker Hill. He had a son, Simeon, who subsequently removed West.

Samuel C. Drew came from New Hampshire in 1816, and probably made the first permanent settlement in the town. He located in the vicinity of Lower Chateaugay Lake. He took up 50 acres of land, and Wm. Bell, the great landed proprietor, who frequently stopped with him, made him a donation of 50 acres more. He had four boys and three girls, of whom Wm. Henry J. Drew resides on the old homestead, and is said to have been the first child born in the town. The wife of James Bellows is a daughter of Samuel C. Drew. Several children reside elsewhere.

Enoch and Paul Merrill came in quite early from New Hampshire, and located in the vicinity of Chateaugay Lake. John Wesley, son of Paul Merrill, resides on the old homestead. Several others reside in the county.

John B. Jackson came in quite early and located at Chateaugay Lake, and operated an early saw-mill in that locality.

Jonathan Bellows was one of the first settlers at the lake, prior to 1820, and was a hunter and fisherman. He came from the town of Constable. His sons, James and Lewis Bellows, reside in town—the latter on the old homestead.

James Barry came in prior to 1831, and first located where George Winkley now lives. He did not remain long, but removed to Malone.

Aaron Bennett was an early settler at the lake. He did not enjoy good health, but died early. He was the first town clerk of Belmont.

Smith Bunker located before 1830. He came from New Hampshire, and established himself in what afterwards became Bunker Hill.

Francis Bellows resided in town in 1833, and was a son of Jonathan Bellows, an early settler at the lake. He subsequently removed to Burke.

John D. Bean and John D. Miles located at the lake prior to 1830. The former soon removed West. The latter died in Belmont a few years ago at an advanced age.

Joseph B. Cogswell settled quite early at the lake, but shortly after removed West.

Stephen and George Charter, Englishmen, located prior to 1833, on lot No. 20, but did not long remain residents of the town.

John, Noah, and Jonathan Estarbrooks located on lot No. 20, about the year 1830. They were brothers, and came from Constable or Duane. They subsequently removed from town.

Marcus Hedding settled in town prior to 1830, and located on the farm where George W. Hedding now resides. Elijah M., Chas. E., and George W., his sons, came with their father from West Chazy, occupy adjacent farms in town, and are among its leading citizens.

Jonas Hodges located prior to 1830, at the lake, but after a few years removed West.

Alexander Robb lived quite early in the northwest corner of the town.

Josiah and James Smith came in early. James located, prior to 1830, on the place now occupied by Marcus Hedding. He still resides in town, at the age of eighty-six.

Matthias Signor settled early at the lake. He subsequently removed West, and lost his sight.

Roswell A. Weed settled in the town before the year 1830, at Chateaugay Lake, and owned the water-privilege there, owned now by the Chateaugay Iron Company. He was an active and enterprising business man, and did much to build up the business enterprise of that locality. He also had a large farm there. Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburgh, is one of his sons, and was born in the town. He subsequently removed to Plattsburgh, leaving his business affairs in charge of his brother, William, who came from Vermont prior to 1840, and still resides in town, at an advanced age.

Nahum Whipple had an early store at the lake, about 1830, and resided in Malone, where he owned a good farm.

George Winkley came from Barrington, Stafford Co., N. H., in 1830, and made a permanent settlement in the town, and removed his family to the town in 1832. He located on the farm on which he at present resides. Francis W. Winkley lives on the old homestead with his father. Both father and son have filled various town-offices, and are among its most substantial citizens.

Francis Thurber resided at an early day near Bunker Hill. His grandson, Nathan, resides near Chateaugay Lake.

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George Winkley

Mrs Tamson Winkley

GEORGE WINKLEY.

The Winkley family in the United States traces its origin from Samuel Winkley, who came from the county of Lancashire, England, to Portsmouth, N. H., about the year 1680. The coat of arms used by his family was an eagle displayed counter-charged, Argent and Gules, motto Spes (hope). He settled first in Kittery, Me., where, in 1684, he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Trickey. The residence of the couple was on a lot of land that was granted to Thomas Trickey by the town of Kittery, in 1656. They afterwards moved to Portsmouth, N. H., where he was engaged in trade and commerce. He died in 1736, aged about seventy years. The children of this couple were Samuel (1), born Oct. 20, 1686, died at sea in 1707 or 1708; Francis, born 1689, died April, 1776, aged eighty-seven; Nicholas, died a young man, unmarried; William, who married and lived in Portsmouth, and died a young man; Sarah, who married Tobias Langdon, of Portsmouth; Elizabeth, who married Samuel Weeks, of Boston, Mass.; and Samuel (2), who died young and unmarried.

The subject of this sketch is the great-grandson of the Francis above mentioned. His grandfather, also named Francis, married Martha, daughter of Mark Hunking, of Barrington. She was born in 1734, and died Jan. 16, 1807. They resided in Barrington, N. H., and had children as follows: Mark H., born Oct. 28, 1763, who died Oct. 28, 1842; Mary, wife of William Winkley, born Feb. 15, 1766, died Oct. 6, 1835; John, born Oct. 8, 1769, died April 8, 1859; Martha, born May 16, 1771, died June 18, 1859; Francis, born 1774, died April, 1855; and Sarah, born 1776, who died at Barrington, unmarried, on August 28, 1845.

Francis, father of George, our subject, married Sarah Drew, of Alton, N. H. Their children were John D., born 1800, who married Eliza Choate; George; Tamson D., born Aug. 4, 1804; Darius, born June 17, 1807, who married, first, Ursula Hall, second, Maria Daniels, third, Sarah Cate; Cyrus, born Nov. 30, 1809; Martha M., born May 8, 1812, who married B. F. Whipple; Joseph, born June, 1814, who married Mary Cater; Abbie, born Jan. 22, 1817; and Francis M., born June 9, 1821, who married Sarah A. Berry.

George Winkley was born March 16, 1802, at Barrington, Strafford Co., N. H. His father was a farmer, and the early years of Mr. Winkley's life were passed on the home farm. His education was obtained at the district school of his locality, at the New Market Academy, N. H., and from a private tutor. At the age of twenty-five he left home and entered into active life on his own account. For a time he worked on a farm as a hired laborer. Later on he worked at wharf-building in Boston and at Plymouth, and for a number of winters he engaged in school-teaching at Barrington and elsewhere.

In September, 1830, Mr. Winkley made his first visit to the town of Belmont, which was then a portion of the town of Chateaugay. The object of the journey was to visit some of his friends who had already located in the town, and to prospect with a view of settlement himself. He shortly returned to New Hampshire, and again engaged in school-teaching, this time in Strafford, N. H. In the spring of 1831 he returned to Belmont, and made a permanent settlement, taking up one hundred acres of land which belonged to the William Bell tract. At this time the country was wild and unbroken, but few settlers had located in the town, and the territory offered few attractions even to the venturesome pioneer. Mr. Winkley went to work clearing off his land, and in the year 1832 built the principal portion of his present residence. By perseverance and industry he kept adding to his farm until he became the owner of about five hundred acres of land, and was known as one of the most prosperous and successful farmers of the county. Mr. Winkley has made dairy-farming a specialty, and in 1868 introduced into the county the first Jersey cattle that were used in that section. In 1875, in connection with his son, Francis W., he erected a large butter-factory near his residence, and is now extensively engaged in manufacturing butter for the market.

In politics Mr. Winkley has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has been a recognized leader of that party in his town. He has filled the offices of supervisor and town clerk of Belmont for a number of terms, has been justice of the peace for several years, and has held other town offices.

On Feb. 19, 1832, Mr. Winkley was united in marriage to Tamson, daughter of William Stanton, of Strafford, N. H., and a lineal descendant of William Stanton, who came from England, and settled in America prior to the Revolutionary war. He performed active service in that eventful struggle, died while on his way home from the army, and was buried on his farm at Strafford, N. H. He had a family of seven children, of whom William was the fifth, and was born at Strafford. He was a farmer and passed his life in that occupation. His wife was Margaret Holmes, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Ezra, Mary, Sally, Nicholas, Ephraim, Ezekiel, Tamson, and Betsey, all of whom were born at Strafford. Tamson was born on Feb. 2, 1806, was a tailoress by trade, and worked at that business until her marriage to Mr. Winkley. The children of the union have been Margaret, Sarah, Martha E., Abbie, Eliza, and Francis W. Margaret is unmarried, and resides at home. Sarah married Loren Donaldson, of Bangor, in Franklin Co., and resides in that town. Martha is the wife of John Reid, of Belmont. Abbie is the wife of John H. Drew, of New York City. Francis W. married C. A. Richey, a daughter of one of the first settlers of the town of Belmont, and resides at home. He is an active and enterprising business man, and wields a large influence in the town. He is politically a Democrat, has been town clerk four terms, assessor three years, commissioner one term, and has held other positions of responsibility.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Winkley are still living, and although they have attained advanced ages, are in possession of all their faculties, and in the enjoyment of that ease and comfort that their lives of care, industry, and frugality have so well entitled them to enjoy.

RES. OF FRANK WINKLEY, BELMONT TP., FRANKLIN CO., N.Y.

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Thomas Harron came from Vermont before 1830, and located on the back-road from Brainardville to Popeville. His son, Alfred, passed a number of years in town, and subsequently removed to Hopkinton, St. Lawrence Co.

Solomon Ellis located in town before 1830, where William Walbridge now lives. He had a small ashery there and a small store. He did not long remain a resident of the town. Wayne Walbridge subsequently bought out Ellis, and his sons, William and Nelson, reside near.

The first settler at Ringville, in the west part of the town, was —— Ring, who had an early saw-mill there.

Joseph, John, and William Williamson settled in the town about 1840. The former bought his farm of Allen Moira.

A man by the name of York lived early west of Ashley Collins.

George Loomis subsequently became the owner of the place, purchasing it of a Mr. Lovejoy. Mr. Spaulding, of Burlington, formerly owned the place.

The town is yet in a state of development, and new settlers, devoted to agricultural pursuits, trade, or manufacture, are fast coming in to take the place of those who located there for a time to hunt and fish, or for lumbering purposes.

Among more recent substantial citizens of the town are Alexander Drown, N. W. Barnard, James Mahaly, Walker Moody, the Mannix family, J. A. Johnson, O. S. Jones, G. W. Ripley, Patrick Laby, Nathan Thurber, O. W. Moody, John Kelly, Rufus L. Earle, J. M. H. Davis, Rufus A. Wescott, R. J. Taylor, H. Shonzo, Alexander McNeely, and J. Taubenheimer.

STORES.

The town, being yet in its infancy, has never contained a great many stores, although quite a number of small trading establishments have existed at Popeville. Charles Bacchus was an early trader, and Nahum Whipple was in trade at the same point about 1830. Operations had then but just begun at that point under the energetic management of Roswell A. Weed.

In 1874, Pope, Williams & Co. established the store that now exists at Popeville, in connection with their mining operations. On March 15, 1877, it passed to the Chateaugay Iron Company, with the other enterprises, and is now the largest and best-appointed store in the section, the sales in 1878 amounting to about $108,000.

At Brainardville, Jacob Taubenheimer has been in trade since March, 1878, succeeding J. S. Kirby.

THE LAKE HOUSE

is the only hotel of any consequence in the town. It is located at Chateaugay Lake, and has been kept for a score of years by Lewis Bellows. It is deservedly a place of great popular resort.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS

have not been largely represented in Belmont. No lawyer has yet located in the town. A few years ago Dr. Jones established himself in practice at Brainardville, but remained but a short time. Dr. Albert Johnson is in successful practice at the lake.

THE EARLIEST HIGHWAYS

in use in the town were the East and West road, in the north part of the town, and the road leading from Lower Chateaugay Lake north to Chateaugay.

Other items of interest regarding the early roads will be found in connection with the history of the town of Chateaugay.

The following were the first roads laid out by the town:

July 15, 1833, commencing at the west line of lot No. 20, in Belmont, in township No. 8, at the end of a road leading to Malone village, running south 53 degrees east 132 rods, thence south 61 degrees east 40 rods, thence east 240 rods to the east line of lot No. 20, at a point 107 rods south of the northeast corner of said lot, thence east to the river 80 rods, crossing the river; thence from the river running north 60 degrees east 106 rods, thence north 25 degrees east 60 rods to the corner of Barry's and Robb's lands; thence north, passing between Barry's and Robb's lands on lot No. 2, to the town line.

July 25, 1833, commencing on the north line of the Mill lot about 58 rods east of the road that runs from Weed's Mills to Harran's, thence south 56 degrees east 70 rods, thence south 42 degrees east 80 rods to a beech-tree in the old road that runs by Jonathan Bellows' house.

Aug. 3, 1833, the road between Belmont and Chateaugay, on the town line, commencing at the northeast corner of a piece of land now occupied by Jonah Hodges, and running thence west to the west line of lot No. 9 in Chateaugay.

Sept. 21, 1833, a road commencing at the corners, near Weed's Mill, running north 32 rods; thence north 29 degrees west 87 rods, thence north 42 degrees west 128 rods, thence north 16 degrees west 10 rods, thence north 70 degrees west 40 rods, thence north 3 degrees west 40 rods, thence north 3 degrees east 74 rods to the north line of said town, it being the old road leading from Weed's Mills to Chateaugay Four Corners by the old forge.

June 14, 1834, a road commencing at the centre of the road where the Harran road meets the East and West road, and running north 83 degrees west 30 rods to the east side of the river, thence across the river and commencing at the west side of the river and running the same course 52 rods and 6 links, thence north 71 degrees west 40 rods, intersecting the old road.

June 21, 1834, a road beginning one mile east of John R. Merrill and running south; and a cross-road commencing at Joseph Call's house, near Loon Lake, and running west to Call's saw-mill.

Nov. 5, 1834, a road commencing at the south line of Belmont, in township No. 10, intersecting with the Mountain road (so called), in township No. 11, leading to Wilmington.

In 1878 a plank-road, 6½ miles long, was laid from Popeville north to Chateaugay, at a cost of $7000.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Belmont was formed from Chateaugay, March 25, 1833. The town of Franklin was taken off May 20, 1836.

The town was named after William Bell, one of the early

proprietors of a portion of the town. While engaged in settling his lands it was his custom to spend a portion of his time in Franklin County.

At the first town-meeting held in Belmont, on July 7, 1833, at the school-house of District No. 8, the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Roswell A. Weed; Clerk, Aaron Bennett; Justices of the Peace, George Winkley, Roswell A. Weed, Paul Merrill; Assessors, J. B. Cogswell, George Winkley, John D. Bean; Commissioners of Highways, Enoch Merrill, Ezekiel Stanton, Jonah Hodges; Commissioners of Common Schools, J. B. Cogswell, Paul Merrill, Smith Bunker; Inspectors of Common Schools, J. B. Cogswell, Thomas Harran, Ezekiel Stanton; Poormasters, Ezekiel Stanton, Samuel C. Drew, David S. Young; Collector of Taxes, John D. Bean; Constables, Atwood Bunker, John D. Bean, Francis Bellows, James Smith, Paul Merrill.

It was voted "that we raise as much money as the law will allow for schools.

"Voted, that Jonathan Estabrook be pathmaster of the district that he lives in, James Smith in his, Jonathan Bellows in his."

The following persons have filled the principal town offices since the incorporation:

SUPERVISORS.

1833–34, Roswell A. Weed; 1835, H. B. Hatch; 1836, H. B. Hatch, Roswell A. Weed; 1837, Roswell A. Weed; 1838–39, John D. Miles; 1840–41, George Winkley; 1842, Pliny C. Daggett; 1843, Marcus Hedding; 1844–45, William Weed; 1846–47, Abraham Reynolds; 1848–49, William Weed; 1850–51, John D. Miles; 1852–53, William Weed; 1854–55, Charles F. Kirby; 1856, William Weed; 1857–58, S. F. Storrs; 1859–60, James Bellows; 1861, G. L. Havens; 1862, Charles F. Kirby; 1863, Erastus Mead; 1864–65, James Bellows; 1866–67, George Winkley; 1868, James Mead; 1869–70, Matthew J. Reynolds; 1871–72, John Kelly; 1873–74, John P. Hart; 1875, Charles D. Rood; 1876–77, Charles F. Kirby; 1878, M. J. Reynolds; 1879, Osborn W. Moody.

TOWN CLERKS.

1833, Aaron Bennett; 1834–35, Francis Bellows; 1836, Benjamin P. Lamson, Ira H. Emerson; 1837, George Winkley; 1838, Francis Bellows; 1839, George Winkley; 1840–41, Pliny C. Daggett; 1842–43, George Winkley; 1844, Francis Bellows; 1845–49, P. C. Daggett; 1850–51, James G. Clark; 1852, Ezekiel Stanton; 1853, George Winkley; 1854–55, Servetus F. Clark; 1856, Merritt F. Huntley; 1857–58, L. L. Wheeler; 1859, George Winkley; 1860, L. L. Wheeler; 1861–62, George Winkley; 1863, Ezekiel Stanton; 1864–65, E. M. Hedding; 1866, William Walbridge; 1867, Francis W. Winkley; 1868, Sherman Hedding; 1869, Francis W. Winkley; 1870, John C. Lewis; 1871, John Reed; 1872–74, Marcus L. Hedding; 1875, Elijah Hedding; 1876–77, F. W. Winkley; 1878–79, George W. Hedding.

The following town officers were elected for 1879: Supervisor, Osborn W. Moody; Town Clerk, George W. Hedding; Justice of the Peace, N. Monroe Marshall; Assessor, Wallace D. Snow; Commissioner of Highways, Sherman J. Hedding; Collector, Millard S. Bellows; Overseers of Poor, R. J. Taylor, James Manealy; Town Auditors appointed by the Board, Alexander Manealy, Thomas H. Martin, John Handlin; Inspectors of Election: District No. 1, James N. Smith, Wm. B. Miles, Thaddeus M. Good (appointed); District No. 2, Joseph W. Williamson, Earl G. Howe, John Kelly (appointed); District No. 3, J. M. H. Davis, R. L. Earl, J. W. Pond (appointed), Nathan Thurber (appointed); Constables, Henry Sabin, John Bracy, Rufus Wescott; Excise Commissioner, Abel R. Boyce.

ADDITIONAL TOWN VOTES.

March 4, 1834.—"Voted, That we raise five dollars on every full-grown wolf, and two dollars and fifty cents for every wolf-whelp, to be Paid to the Destroyer, being inhabitants of this Town, and no other person."

March 3, 1874.—"*Resolved*, That the sum of six hundred dollars be raised in the town of Belmont, and that the same be and is hereby appropriated for the purchase of a site for and the building of a town-house at or near the crotch of the road east of the Winkley school-house."

STATISTICAL.

The census of 1875 gives the number of acres of improved land at 10,258; of unimproved, 78,751; the cash value of farms, $453,025; of farm-buildings, $54,140; the number of dwelling-houses in the town, 349; their value, $155,175.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The largest settlement in the town is POPEVILLE, located in the northeastern part of the town, on Chateaugay River, and near the north end of the Lower Chateaugay Lake. Settlements were made here at an early day, and in 1825 Roswell A. Weed had a large saw-mill there. It is now principally occupied by the iron company's works, which are referred to in another place. An excellent school also exists here. The post-office is known as the Chateaugay Lake Post-Office, and George W. Ripley fills the position of postmaster. The office formerly existed at Brainardville.

BRAINARDVILLE, sometimes called Crompville, lies a short distance northeast of Popeville, and contains a store, Methodist church, and a number of dwelling-houses.

A post-office was established at Belmont Centre in the spring of 1879, of which Sherman Hedding is the postmaster.

EDUCATIONAL.

FORMATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Aug. 17, 1833.—"*Resolved*, unanimously, That District No. 1 shall consist of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, a part of fractional District No. 2, to consist of lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, in the town of Belmont. District No. 3 to consist of the remainder of township No. 8."

This was the first attempt at the regular establishment of schools. Prior to that time the school affairs of the section were regulated by the town of Chateaugay. In 1848 there were seven school districts in town, with 168 scholars, entitled to draw public money. Of this there was $163.45; town funds, $107.64; State funds, $55.81.

The first school in the town existed at Chateaugay Lake, the next in District No. 2, and the building was built on the farm that James Smith first settled on. Mrs. Elijah M. Hedding was an early teacher in this school.

At Chateaugay Lake, or Popeville, is now a graded school with two departments, which is in charge of Misses Rachel Burt and Alice H. Myers. The school has an average attendance of about 100, and the building was erected in 1876, at a cost of $2500.

The district system prevails in the town. In 1875 there were 306 males and 310 females in attendance upon them.

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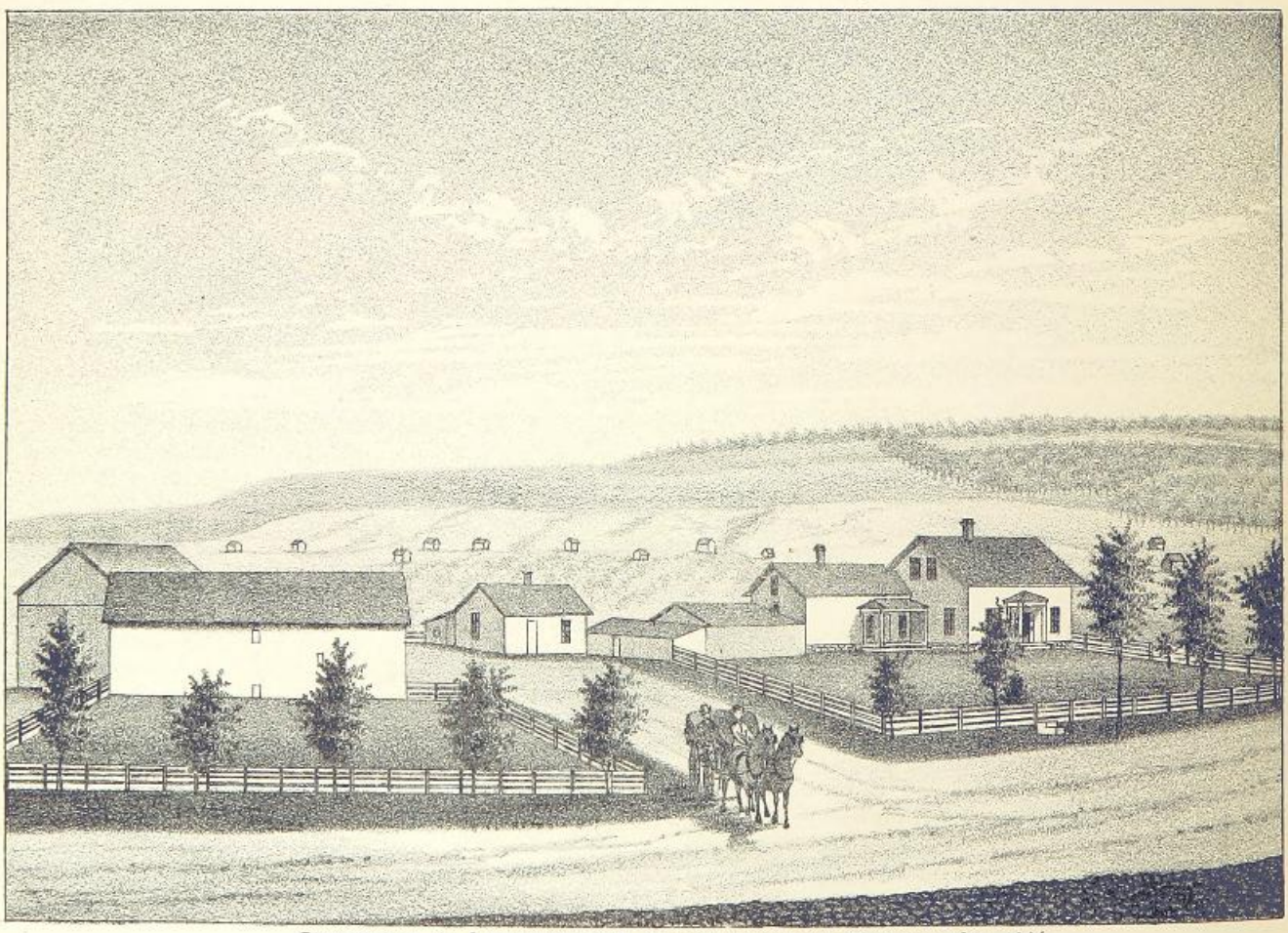
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PAUL MERRILL.



MRS. PAUL MERRILL.



RESIDENCE OF J. W. MERRILL, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, FRANKLIN CO., N.Y.
(THE OLD PAUL MERRILL HOMESTEAD.)



PHOTO'S BY FAY & GOODELL



Emeroy N Hedding

Elijah M Hedding

ELIJAH M. HEDDING

is a son of Marcus and Hannah (Sherman) Hedding, and was born in West Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., on July 31, 1807. His grandfather was James Hedding, and a brother of the well-known Bishop Hedding, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A fuller account of the family is given in the biography of Asa Styles, in the town of Chazy, this volume.

Marcus Hedding married Hannah Sherman, and had five children, viz.: Elijah M., Nancy, George, Charles, and Ruth, most of whom attained years of maturity, and reared families. He settled in the town of Belmont, Franklin Co., in the year 1829, first taking up two hundred acres of land in that then wild region, and subsequently adding to it, being among the first settlers of the town. He was a man of considerable prominence, a member of the Whig party, and filled various public offices, among which were those of justice of the peace and supervisor. He died about 1870, nearly eighty-four years of age. His wife died in 1841.

Elijah M. Hedding passed his earlier years on the paternal farm, working for some time also on other farms by the month, and engaging, besides, in quarrying stone for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad. By constant industry, and by the practice of much self-denial, he subsequently became a large landholder in Belmont, and one of the foremost and most influential farmers of the town. At one time he owned nearly one thousand acres of land in town, but has deeded each of his sons a farm, leaving him about three hundred acres of productive land for his home farm. Republican in politics, he has filled many offices of responsibility and trust, was a justice of the peace for eight years, town clerk a good many years, assessor, commissioner, etc. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and was a steward in the church for twenty-five years. He occupies a substantial and attractive dwelling which he erected twenty-four years ago, and has twenty-three grandchildren.

On Dec. 20, 1831, Mr. Hedding was united in marriage to Emeroy N., daughter of John Lewis, who came from Middlebury, Vt., in the year 1812, and settled southeast of the village of Malone. His wife was Nancy Moses, of Malone, by whom he had a family of seven children, all of whom attained years of maturity; John and Millington Lewis are residents of Belmont. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hedding have been eleven, viz.: Eleanor M., Adeline M., Lorette H., Marcus L., Charles M., Sherman J. (two of them, one dying in infancy), Elijah M., and Elijah. Two children died unnamed. Eleanor M. married Merritt Huntley, and is dead; Adeline M. became the wife of Lafayette Havens, and resides in Colorado; Lorette H. is the wife of William Randall, of Plattsburgh; Marcus L. married Roxena Southwick, of Mooers, N. Y., and resides in town; Charles M. married Sophrona Rood, of Mooers, and resides in town; Sherman J. married Carrie Williamson, of Belmont, and resides in town; Elijah M. is dead; Elijah married Carrie Simonds, of Beekmantown, Clinton Co., and resides with his parents.

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CHURCHES.

The Methodist denomination were the first to hold regular services in the town. Preaching occurred with some degree of regularity as early as 1830 at Chateaugay Lake. A Methodist society was formed quite early, and over which Rev. W. C. Smith was stationed as pastor in 1857–58. Some of the pastors since have been Rev. Alonzo Wells, in 1859; Rev. Asa L. Smith, in 1860–61; Rev. Stanley F. Danforth, in 1863–64; Rev. Jonathan B. Hammond, in 1865–66; and Rev. Squire Boyd, in 1867–68. The society was subsequently divided, and Brainardville and vicinity is now a preaching station connected with the Chateaugay charge, and Belmont Centre with the Burke charge. At the former place is a rather ancient-looking church edifice.

Catholic worship was established in the town at quite an early period. Regular services are now held at the lake by Rev. Father Edmund M. De Pauw, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Chateaugay.

A Presbyterian society was organized in Belmont in the year 1868, and a church was formally organized on Feb. 8, 1871. Prior to this period the members of the denomination in the town were attached to the church at Malone. A church edifice was built the year previous, and was formally dedicated Nov. 9, 1870. It is situated in the northwest part of the town. Rev. Andrew M. Millar, of Malone, has had the pastoral care of the church since its organization, and was largely instrumental in its establishment.

The elders of the church have been,—1871, Henry P. Orcutt, Buel Foote, John Richey, O. W. Moody; the deacons, 1871, George Taylor, John Reed; 1873, Lucius Smith; 1879, George Smith.

The church has at present a membership of 89; the Sabbath-school numbers 79; superintendent, George W. Richey.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are several small burial-places in the town, of which those that have been longest in use are located at Brainardville, Popeville, and West Belmont. The latter was laid out a quarter of a century ago.

A number of curious

"EAR-MARKS"

used by the early inhabitants to distinguish their sheep are recorded in the town records. It required great powers of invention to fix upon a novel and peculiar mark. A sample of those recorded are the following:

"Joseph B. Cogswell's mark for his sheep is a slit in the right ear.

"Paul Merrill's mark was one hole in the right ear."

And so they continue with an endless variety and intermixture of slits, holes, crosses, half-pennies, and other devices.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The industrial pursuits of the town have been limited chiefly to agriculture and timber cutting, although a number of mills of different kinds have existed in the town.

Roswell A. Weed had one of the earliest saw-mills in the town, at Chateaugay Lake, about the year 1825. John B. Jackson preceded him. After operating it several years he built a large gang-mill, and successfully operated it for many years.

Another early saw-mill stood on Little Trout River, on lot No. 25, and was operated by Apollos Wing.

Gilman Goodwin built a saw-mill on Trout River during the war of the Southern Rebellion. A few years ago he built a large steam saw-mill in its stead, but which is not in operation in 1879.

Soon after the erection of the Goodwin mill, Orcutt & Co. erected a saw-mill and stave-factory on Big Trout River, which is in full operation. The firm also make a great deal of butter.

Patterson & Douglass operated a starch-factory near Chateaugay Lake several years ago.

In the spring of 1875, George and Francis W. Winkley erected a large butter-factory on a small brook that passed through a portion of their farm. It is still in operation, though not running full, in 1879.

The largest industrial enterprise in the town, and one which has most conduced to the material development of the town, and had the most decided effect upon its growth and prosperity, is what were formerly the Belmont Iron-Works, at Popeville.

Operations were first begun here by Pope, Williams & Co., of Plattsburgh, in September, 1874. During the two years succeeding, the construction account of the firm amounted to many thousand dollars. A ten-fire Catalan forge was erected, supplied with coal from 19 coal-kilns, and using ore from the famous Chateaugay ore-bed; and constant additions were made.

On March 15, 1877, the works passed to the Chateaugay Iron Company, and became an adjunct to the large enterprises of that company. Six additional fires have been placed in the works, and 12 more coal-kilns erected, making 31 in all. Fifty men are connected with the iron-manufacture. Besides these, 100 additional men are employed in other departments, and an army of wood-choppers, distributed over the 40,000 acres of land owned by the company, swells the number in the winter season to 500 men. In the winter of 1878–79, 27,000 cords of wood were gotten out.

The company have placed a steamer on the lake, by which the ore and coal is towed seven miles, by water. Besides the forge, the company have at Belmont a large circular saw-mill, to which a clapboard-, shingle- and lath-mill is attached, and an excellent store, which has already been referred to.

The works are in charge of John H. Moffitt, superintendent, who has been the efficient and courteous manager since they came into the possession of the Chateaugay Iron Company. The stock is owned by the same persons who own the stock of the Chateaugay Ore Company.

MILITARY.

The military history of the town is necessarily limited to the war of 1861–65. The town manifested the most steadfast adherence to the Union cause during that trying period,

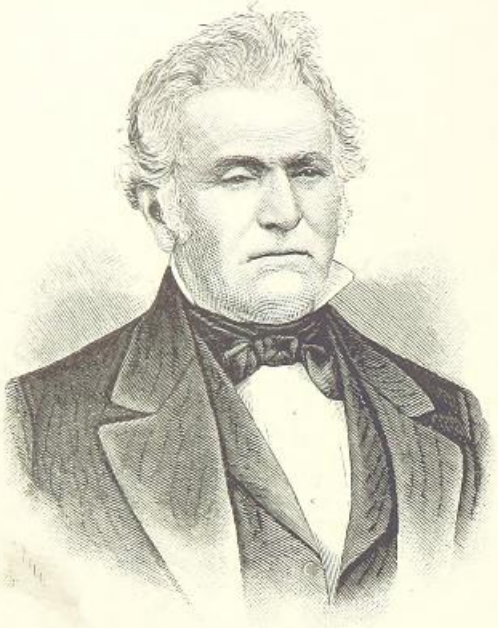
and its records bear witness to the fact that prompt and energetic action was taken to meet the trying exigencies of the times. The quota of men required by the general government were promptly furnished.

The following is the list:

Oliver Ashlaw, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Martin Armstrong, Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. August, 1862; killed before Petersburg, Va.
John Armstrong, Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek; discharged.
Horace Austin, 193d Regt.; enl. March 13, 1865.
Levi Ayres, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. June 1, 1863; wounded; discharged.
Stephen Bellows, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Eli Benway, Frontier Cav.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865.
Alfred Billings, Frontier Cav.; enl. Feb. 13, 1865.
Amos Bassett, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Joseph Boyce, 193d Regt.; enl. February, 1865.
Cloris Benway, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1863.
Joseph Beautand, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Theodore Barber, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
Amos Blanchard, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
John M. Bowen, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Albert Baker, Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Timothy Burns, 60th Regt.
John Babcock, 16th Regt.; enl. July, 1861.
Joseph Bushey, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
Oscar L. Burnham, 106th Regt.; enl August, 1862.
John Bassett, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Dennis Burns, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Alexander Benway, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Alphonso Burke, drafted July 12, 1863; commuted by paying $300.
Edward Burke, drafted July 12, 1863; commuted by paying $300.
Peter Belongia, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1861; discharged.
Henry W. Bellows, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; discharged.
Edward Burns, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Lewis Burns, 60th Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
William Cromp, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 18, 1864; discharged.
Warrell Clark, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; discharged.
Richard Clifford, Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. April 18, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 1, 1864.
William Clifford, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 1, 1863.
Joseph Chappel, Frontier Cav.; enl. Jan. 10, 1865.
James H. Chase, Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at City Point; died from wound.
George Cook, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
Frederick Carpenter, Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861; re-enl. July 1, 1863; taken prisoner.
Henry Carpenter, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; died of disease.
Warren Carpenter, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; re-enl. 1864.
T. K. Clement, sergt., Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; killed May 31, 1862.
Owen Chase, Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
Alonzo Clark, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
George W. Collins, Harris Light Cavalry; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; re-enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
Alfred Collins, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., in prison.
Henry Collins, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863.
George Clark, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, 1862; re-enl. August, 1863, 14th H. Art.; died of disease, 1864.
Nicholas Collins, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl Oct. 1, 1861; re-enlisted.
Benjamin Cook, 2d sergt., Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; wounded twice.
Richard M. J. Donnell, 14th Cav.; enl. June 3, 1863.
George H. Delane, 16th Regt.; enl. Nov. 4, 1862.
Francis Degon, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Patrick Dobbins, 164th Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862.
Nathan H. Douglass, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
Nathan S. Douglass, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
William H. Dastin, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.
Joseph Dickey, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1862; died in camp.
William Dolloff, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; died near Williamsburg, Va., May 1, 1862, of camp fever.
Samuel Dolloff, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
John Dunn, corp., Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Jeremiah Davis, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Henry Dennio, 16th Regt.; enl. May, 1861.
Francis G. Drew, 39th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864; killed near City Point by a sharpshooter.
Lewis Fountain, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1864.
Dalbodo Forkey, 193d Regt.; enl. March 27, 1865.
James Fullem, 60th Regt.; enl. 1862.
William Foster, 106th Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Jackson Fountain, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. December, 1863.
George Fountain, 98th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Christian Gahra, Co. E, 101st Regt.; enl. Dec. 12, 1863.
Thomas Goodwin, 96th Regt.; enl. 1862.
George Gates, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. August, 1862.
Charles Geddes, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
Peter Gongia, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; re-enl. 1864; killed in the Wilderness, 1864.
Macajah Gibbs, 142d Regt.; enl. September, 1862.
Erastus Gillet, 142d Regt.; enl. September, 1862.
Randolph Goodrich, 1st sergt., Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; wounded and re-enl. N. Y. H. Art.; taken prisoner.
George Huntington, Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
Dennis Hartnett, enl. Dec. 1, 1863.
Charles Hitchcock, 106th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Nathan S. Hodges, 13th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Jeremiah D. Haskins, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.
William Hubbard, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., 1862.
Sidney Hodges, drummer, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; died in hospital at Fortress Monroe.
Oscar F. Huntly, corp., Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; died of wound, June 10, 1864.
Charles H. Huntington, corp., Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; disch. for wound.
Ira Huntington, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
Edward Hanly, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862.
Valous S. Huntley, 1st lieut., Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; taken with camp fever, and resigned July 14, 1862.
Peter Hanly, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862.
William Holden, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862.
Henry Hale, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1862.
James Hanly, Co. B, 60th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1861.
Jonas T. Hulbert, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 21, 1862.
Charles M. Headding, 2d sergt., Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
Adrian Henry, Co. B, 98th Regt; enl. Sept. 14, 1862; re-enlisted.
Theophilus Hulbert, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
Theodore Hulbert, Co. B, 98th Regt; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
Merrill T. Huntley, Co. A, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
Ira Ingraham, 6th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. for disability.
William Jones, Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
Cornelius Kenison, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
Wallace D. King, Co. H, 27th Regt.; enl. May 19, 1861; re-enl. in flute corps, Feb. 18, 1864.
Seth M. Knapp, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1864; died at Yorktown, 1862.
Sylvester T. Kirby, drafted, 1863; commuted by paying $300.
Nelson Lareby, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. 1865.
William Loreby, 16th Regt.; enl. June 6, 1863.
Daniel Lampman, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; died in 1862.
Seth A. Leavenworth, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862; discharged, and re-enlisted in 1864.
Joseph Lewin, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862; died in hospital, Va.
Orvill Lewis, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; discharged.
Francis Lamonda, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Laio Lamonda, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Alick Lutia, 95th Regt.; drafted July, 1863; taken prisoner; died at Andersonville.
M. S. Lampman, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; disch. April, 1862.
Washington Lampman, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; disch. for disability.
Thomas Lucy, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Loren Miller, 96th Regt.; enl. October, 1861; disch. and re-enl. 1864.
Ugustine McCoy, Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. May 18, 1863; re-enl. Co. B, 91st Regt., Sept. 14, 1864.
Daniel Maloney, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1864.
Walker O. Moody, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 18, 1864.
Asa Moon, Co. B, 11th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
John Mitchell, Co. B, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 14, 1862; shot at Newbern, N. C.
Barnaby Moscow, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1864.
Patrick Mannix, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Timothy Mannix, Jr., Co. B, 16th Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861; discharged; re-enl. 2d Mass. H. Art., Jan. 10, 1864.
James Mitchell, Co. M, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; served as scout under Gen. Sigel; taken prisoner, and exchanged May, 1863.
Andrew Mitchell, sergt., Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
Arthur McNaly, Co. B, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
W. S. Merrill, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; discharged; re-enl. Co. A, 16th Cav., Sept. 8, 1864.
Peter Martyn, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1862.
Hinlay Macarty, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862.
Edward J. Mancel, capt., Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862.
Michael Mahon, Co. B, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
Richard McDonald, Co. B, 98th Regt.
Frank Mahon, Co. B, 98th Regt.
John McAbe, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
Perry G. Norris, Co. B, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
Daniel Newton, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862.
James Newstead, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862.
Thomas Noakes, Co. A, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.

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WM. McROBERT.



MRS. WM. McROBERT

WM. McROBERT.

William McRobert is a son of Wm. McRobert, who came to this country from England the year prior to the opening of the Revolutionary war. He located at Springfield, Vt., and was a house-builder and shoemaker. He brought with him his widowed mother, two brothers, and several sisters. On April 14, 1796, he married Lydia Safford, who was born and raised in Newburyport. Their children were as follows: William McRobert, Jr., born Nov. 25, 1796; Daniel, born Oct. 27, 1798; James, born Aug. 13, 1800; Lycurgus, born June 24, 1802; Minos, born Feb. 14, 1804; a son, born April 12, 1805, who died Sept. 23, 1805; Nathan J., born Oct. 2, 1806; Abigail, born March 25, 1809; and Elizabeth, born June 19, 1811. Of these children Minos, Nathan J., and William are living. Minos resides in the West, and is a physician; Nathan J. is a farmer on Cumberland Head, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

William was born at Springfield, Vt., at the date above mentioned. His earlier years were passed at work upon farms and in attendance upon the district schools. Subsequently he engaged in school-teaching in the year 1820, at Sciota, in the town of Chazy, Clinton Co. In the spring of 1821 Mr. McRobert settled in the town of Bombay, and taught school in the adjoining town of Fort Covington, on "Drum Street." The following winter he taught in Bombay.

The year following, William and his brother James engaged in the tanning business at Bombay Corners, where they erected a tannery. William also worked some at shoemaking, proving an expert pattern-cutter. In these occupations he continued several years. He then turned his attention strictly to farming, and purchased his present farm of one hundred acres on July 27, 1842. On this he has since resided, proving a successful and prosperous farmer, and accumulating considerable wealth. He erected his present substantial residence in the year 1850, and a few years afterwards his barns and outbuildings.

Mr. McRobert has lived a retired and quiet life, and held aloof from public affairs. In politics he is a Republican. He is now the oldest resident of the town of Bombay, and one of the few remaining of the first settlers. Though he has attained the ripe age of eighty-three years, he is remarkably well preserved, is in full possession of all his faculties, has a strong recollection of everything save unimportant details, and is still in personal charge of his affairs.

He was married, in the fall of 1820, to Delia Mansfield, of Swanton, Vt., who died in April, 1860. A portrait of this lady, whose loss he deeply lamented, and who proved a faithful and loving wife, accompanies his own in this work. His present wife, who was a personal friend of his first wife, was Augusta Potter, also of Swanton, to whom he was united in 1862. No children have been born to him.

Peter Nawley, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; discharged; re-enl. Frontier Cav., Jan. 10, 1865.
Sylvester Nelson, Co. B, 122d Regt.; enl. May 10, 1863.
Harry P. Orcutt, drafted, 1863.
Earl T. Percy, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861.
T. D. Peck, Vet.; enl. 1862.
Charles H. Potter, Co. B, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862.
Charles Peters, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1862.
Franklin Percy, drafted July, 1863; enl. April, 1865.
Horatio Purdy, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1861.
—— Passino, Co. B, 16th Cav.; enl. Jan. 6, 1863.
Oliver Pattee, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; discharged; re-enl. 6th H. Art., Sept. 12, 1864.
James Porter, Co. B, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
Silas Phelps, Co. B, 142d Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1863.
Israel Praggeant, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 11, 1861.
John Pierdam, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 11, 1861; died in service.
Erastus C. Russell, sergt., Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1861.
Joseph Raymond, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1861.
Peter Rabbadeux, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
James A. Ryder, substitute.
James Richards, Co. B, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1862.
F. Rabbadeux, Co. A, 6th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Charles Rich, Co. A, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1862.
John Roff, Co. A, 98th Regt.
Thomas Ridges, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861.
Anthony Sprague, Co. A, 53d Mass. Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
Eugene Swift, Co. B, 193d Regt.; enl. March 10, 1865.
Sandford Smith, Frontier Cav.; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.
Lewis N. Safford, Co. A, 60th Regt.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
Patrick Slattery, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
Simon Sanchomb, substitute.
Emory Sanford, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
Silas A. Smith, Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. for disability; re-enl. Co. A, 14th H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864.
Edward Sanachry, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
George A. Shipman, Co. B, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
James P. Sinclair, Co. A, 60th Regt.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
James Storms, Co. A, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
Sidney Spafford, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
Orlando Stever, Co. A, 96th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861.
Allen Spinnard, Co. B, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
William Stanton, Cav.; enl. 1861.
Lemuel Stanton, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 14, 1862; died in camp, 1862.
George Stanton, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1861; wounded.
William G. Smith, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. January 10, 1861.
John Slattery, Co. B, 16th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Daniel Slattery, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 18, 1862.
James Slattery, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; discharged; re-enlisted, 1864.
Harrison Smith, Co. B, 106th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862.
Eric Safford, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Gardner Smith, 60th Regt.
Jonathan Smith, Co. B, 106th Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862.
Henry H. Smith, 60th Regt.; enl. 1862.
Merton Stancliff, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1862.
Albert M. Seary, Co. B, 95th Regt.; drafted July 12, 1863; died in Savannah, Georgia.
John Tracy, Jr., Co. A, 193d Regt.; enl. March 10, 1865.
Emery Tompson, corp., Co. I, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862.
Seth R. C. Tompson, Co. I, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862; died in camp near Washington, D. C.
Nathan Thurber, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
Chester Thurber, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1862.
Melvin Treftan, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862.
Victor Treftan, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; discharged; re-enl. March, 1864.
Neil Treftan, Co. I, 16th Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861.
Joseph Tucker, Co. A, 96th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; discharged; re-enlisted March, 1864.
James Tompson, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 14, 1862; re-enl. March, 1864.
Matthew Tuck, sergt., Sprague Cav.; enl. Oct. 10, 1862.
Henry Usher, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
Minor Webb, Co. B, 106th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
Hiram Webb, corp., Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. 1861.
David Williamson, Frontier Cav.; enl. Feb. 13, 1865.
Russell T. Webster, Co. B, 106th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
Henry R. Webb, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; discharged; re-enlisted February, 1864.
John Williamson, 1st lieut., Vt. Cav.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; died from wounds, 1863.
Aldea Wheeler, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
Ezekiel White, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
John Winters, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
John Webster, Co. A, 106th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862.
Jonathan Wood, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
William Wallbridge, drafted July, 1863; commuted by paying $300.
Francis Winckley, drafted July, 1863; commuted by paying $300.
Almon Young, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861; died in camp hospital.
Albert Young, Co. B, 92d Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
Levi I. Nicholson, Co. I, 106th Regt.; enl. August, 1862; trans. to navy, eng. steamer "Queen."

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

BOMBAY.

Location—Geographical—Topographical—The St. Regis Indians—Traditional Origin—Rev. Father Anthony Gordon—The Bell of St. Regis—The Legend—Present Condition of the Reservation—Schools, Churches, etc.—The White Settlers—Their Locations, etc.—Initial Events—Villages—Hogansburgh—Bombay—South Bombay—The First Road across the Reservation—Ecclesiastical History—Methodist Episcopal Church (Bombay)—St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church (Hogansburgh)—Methodist Episcopal Church (Hogansburgh)—St. James' Episcopal Church (Hogansburgh)—Civil History—Organization of Town—First Supervisors—Subsequent Supervisors.

THE town of Bombay lies in the northwest corner of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by the River St. Lawrence and the Province of Quebec, Canada; on the east by Fort Covington; on the south by Moira, in St. Lawrence County; and on the west by St. Lawrence County.

The town is watered by the St. Regis River, which flows in a northeasterly direction through the northwestern part; Little Salmon River, which flows north through the centre of the town; and Pike Creek, a tributary of the Salmon River.

The surface of Bombay is generally level. The soil is sandy in the south, while in the north it is a fertile clayey loam.

ST. REGIS.

The origin of St. Regis is enveloped in a traditional romance, which was as follows: About one hundred and sixty years ago two children, named Tarbell, were stolen from Groton, Mass., by *Caughnawaga* Indians, and taken to their village near Montreal, where they were adopted into the tribe, and taught their manners, customs, and language, and subsequently married the daughters of the chiefs of that tribe. The race superiority of the young whites soon caused jealousy, which terminated in a series of troublesome quarrels, and the two adopted sons were induced by the missionary to leave the village and seek a home by themselves, away from their troublesome comrades, where they might enjoy life in the tranquillity of peace. This advice was accepted in a kindly spirit, and with their wives and wives' parents they embarked in canoes and ascended the St. Lawrence River to a point where the village of St. Regis now stands, where they landed and took possession, in 1760. The descendants of these adopted *Caughnawagas* have always resided at St. Regis, and some have been chiefs of the tribe. One of these, Lesser Tarbell, was a prominent chief about eighty years ago.

Another traditional version of the affair is that the children, while playing in a corn-field, were surprised and captured by Indians. Subsequently one of these lads went off to the Northwest, and the other married, and with his wife made the settlement at St. Regis.

The families living here were subsequently joined by a colony of *Caughnawaga* Indians, accompanied by Father Anthony Gordon, a Jesuit, who named the settlement St. Regis, in honor of Jean François Regis, the saint who was canonized by Pope Clement XII. in 1737.

Father Gordon was zealous in religious matters, and very soon after his settlement erected a church built of logs with bark covering. In the absence of a bell, an Indian went through the village proclaiming in a loud voice the hour for prayer. About two years later the church was burned, and a small wooden edifice subsequently erected, which was furnished with a bell.

There is a tradition that this was the same bell that was captured at the sacking of Deerfield, Mass., in 1704. Dr. Hough, who visited the *Caughnawaga* Indians in 1852, states that he found a "direct and consistent tradition of the bell, which is still used in their church." "The legend purports to have been found some fifteen years since in an old English publication, and is regarded by the priest of the mission (Rev. Joseph Marcoux), who for many years resided there, as in the main points reliable. If this view of the subject be correct, the legend loses none of its interest, except being transferred from the church of St. Regis to the church of the Saut St. Louis.* This village is on the south side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the village of Lachine, at the head of the Saut St. Louis, and nine miles above Montreal."

During the Revolution a portion of the Indians joined the Americans, and one, Louis Cook, received a colonel's commission. During the war of 1812 a part of the tribe joined the Americans, and a part the British. They are thus historically divided into British and American parties. This districting is hereditary from mother to son, and the annuities of each government are bestowed accordingly, without reference to the locality on either side of the line.†

The reservation lies partly in Bombay and partly in Canada, the line extending through the village of St. Regis. There are three schools sustained by the State, one of which is taught by an Indian. The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits, rafting, and boating. The majority of the Indians are followers of the Roman Catholic faith. There is, however, a Methodist mission supported at Hogansburgh. The population on the American side is 795, while the entire population numbers about 1700. The present Indian agent is Alfred Fulton, a merchant residing at Hogansburgh.

THE PIONEERS.

As seen by the above, the first settlements within the limits of the present town of Bombay were made by the St. Regis Indians, and the first improvements in the town, except at the village of St. Regis, were made by Father Gordon, the founder of St. Regis, who, in about 1762, erected mills where now is the village of Hogansburgh, which was at that time called St. Regis Mills.‡ This, however, is traditional, but, as early as 1804, a mill was burned at this place, said to have been very old.

Among the first settlers was William Gray, the old Indian interpreter, who lived here during the early part of the war of 1812, in a log dwelling which stood near Wright's saw-mill.

Dr. Hough, in his history, published in 1853, says, "From information derived from Joseph Lefonduze, a Frenchman, who has resided many years at Hogansburgh, it is learned three Frenchmen named Beron, or Bouget, owned the first mills, erected since 1808, who were succeeded by one Soufacon and Jean Baptiste Parissien, who left in 1816. Parissien died in April, 1833, aged seventy-seven."

A prominent pioneer of Bombay, and one of the leading men in the county, was William Hogan, from whom the village of Hogansburgh derived its name. He purchased township No. 1, and as early as 1811 he employed the old millwright, Daniel W. Cloud, to erect mills for him near the centre of the town. The first grist-mill in Hogansburgh was also erected by Mr. Hogan, in 1818. He occupied various official positions, among which were judge, member of Assembly, member of Congress, etc. He was appointed by President Buchanan translator in the State Department at Washington, where he died.

The first settler in township No. 1 is said to have been Joseph Hadley, a hunter, who located in 1803. Samuel Sanborn settled a few years later.

The town of Bombay was not early or rapidly settled. Prior to 1822 there were but a few feeble settlements. In that year the tide of immigration set in, and within a few years the town became peopled with an enterprising and industrious class of settlers.

Among the early settlers were James Luther and Jesse Clark, merchants, who located at Bombay, the former occupying a store which stood on the site now occupied by the store of J. G. Reynolds, Esq., and the latter where Mr. H. K. Cross' store now stands. These were here prior to 1826.

John Dickens was a pioneer hotel-keeper, who kept in a log house on the corner, now occupied by a harness-shop. The first frame tavern was opened by William G. Mosely, on the site of the old log house.

The first school-house in this vicinity was built some time prior to 1825, and among the early teachers was Mr. J. G. Reynolds.

Benjamin Reynolds was an early settler, who came from Rutland, Vt., in 1824, and located first on the reservation, and subsequently in the locality known as Cold Springs. Other early settlers in the vicinity of Bombay were Charles Russell, John McCabe, Alanson Donaldson, Walter Stafford, and Reed Nives.

The first saw-mill at South Bombay was owned by a family of Babcocks. John Moore was a pioneer at South Bombay, and owned the mill now run by his son. Another John Moore lived just south of Bombay, and these two were distinguished by "John Moore, farmer," and "John Moore, sawyer."

James and William McRoberts were early tanners and shoemakers. The old tannery occupied by them is still standing, owned by J. G. Reynolds, and used as a blacksmith-shop.

Rufus Townsend built one of the first mills in the town

* Hough's History of St. Lawrence and Franklin, p. 116.

† Dr. French.

‡ Dr. Hough's History of St. Lawrence and Franklin, page 482.

east of Bombay. It was subsequently owned by Henry Uttley, who cleared 100 acres of wild land in 1826 and sowed it to wheat. Early settlers on the East road, toward the Fort Covington line, were Silas Roffe, Joseph Elliott, O. Day, Alexander Sears, Mr. O'Neil, Thomas White, and Mr. Parrs.

On the West road, from Bombay, Mr. Diggins was an early settler; his son John was a hotel-keeper. On this road also a Mr. Jackson, a Revolutionary soldier, was a pioneer. He was in the battle of Queenstown. A son, Eliphalet Jackson, lives in this vicinity, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. At Cold Springs one Howe, also a Revolutionary soldier, was an early settler.

Among the early settlers at Hogansburgh, other than those mentioned above, were Benjamin O. Herrington, who built the first tannery, Alpha Burgat, Aaron Broadwell, James and Robert Campbell, Patrick Feely, John S. Eldridge, Isaac Seymour, G. S. Mills, and Lemuel Warren.

HOGANSBURGH.

The village of Hogansburgh is pleasantly located on the St. Regis River, and contains three churches, Methodist Episcopal, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic, numerous stores, shops, etc., and has a population of about 250.

At St. Regis one of the earliest merchants was Parsons Taylor, in about the year 1816. Mr. Clandenning was a merchant in the building now occupied by Charles Burke. Isaac Seymour was an early merchant in a store which stood near the river; Sylvester Gilbert was subsequently a partner of Seymour. Other merchants have been Gilbert & Mills, Ruben Robson, Samuel Browning, John S. Eldridge, Samuel Barlow, S. G. Grow & Co., and H. E. Bowker. Alfred Fulton, Esq., commenced business here in 1841, in company with Mr. Mills, under the firm-name of Mills & Fulton, although with various partners he has continued the business to the present time. Mr. Fulton is closely identified with the history of Hogansburgh; is the present Indian agent; is also a prominent Democrat, and warden in St. James' Episcopal Church.

The present business interests of Hogansburgh are as follows: Merchants, A. Fulton & Son, Mills & Barlow, S. G. Grow, H. E. Bowker, Chas. Burke, and John Sullivan; grist- and saw-mills, S. S. Mills; saw-mill, A. Wright. There are also two hotels, various shops, etc.

The first physician in Hogansburgh was Herman W. Tucker. The present physician is Dr. Shannon.

Bombay Village is a small cluster of houses near the centre of the town, and contains one church, Methodist, two stores, Mr. J. G. Reynolds and H. K. Cross, a butter-factory, and various shops.

J. G. Reynolds commenced the mercantile business here in 1846, and has continued it to the present time. In 1870 his store was burned, and he suffered a loss of $20,000. He soon after rebuilt, and is now conducting business on the old site.

The first physician here was Elvin K. Smith, and the present one is Herman L. Rockwood.

South Bombay is a small hamlet in the southern part of the town, on the Little Salmon River.

The first road across the Indian lands was from French Mills, now Fort Covington, to St. Regis, and in the treaty of 1818 the right of way for one to the present village was ceded, and soon after a road was opened nearly east and west through the reservation. April 12, 1827, $1000 was applied and $1000 subscribed for improving this road, under the direction of James B. Spencer and Wm. Hogan. A law was passed, May 26, 1841, appointing Gurdon S. Mills and James Hall, Jr., "to repair, straighten, and improve this road, and the sum of $4000 was applied for this purpose." (Hough.)

In 1826 all the roads leading from Bombay, on the lowlands, were corduroy.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BOMBAY CORNERS.

A church edifice was erected here in 1833, but the date of organization is unknown. Dimensions, 40 by 65 feet. The present edifice is of brick, rebuilt on the old foundation in 1874. Under the pastorate of Rev. Charles Manson.

The first quarterly meeting conference was held at Bombay, Nov. 5, 1836. Present, Rev. John Lovin, presiding elder; Rev. W. C. Mason, preacher in charge; Dunbar Moore, exhorter. The following is the record:

"Present: James McRoberts, Charles Russell, Joshua Belknap, Stewards; P. Trowbridge, Samuel T. Mott, Joseph Dexter, Leaders. Not present: Ora Day, Gilbert Maning.

"*Resolved* 1, That the secretary be requested to transcribe the whole board of official members at each quarterly meeting.

"*Resolved* 2, That Anson Slesson, Jonathan Wells, and Joseph Elliott be appointed circuit stewards.

"*Resolved* 3, That James McRoberts be recording steward.

"*Voted* 6, That the whole official board resolve themselves into a committee to estimate W. C. Mason's quarterage.

(Signed) "James McRoberts,
"*Recording Secretary.*"

It appears that, in 1837, N. S. Bowdish succeeded Lovin as presiding elder and Rev. I. E Stoddard succeeded Mason as preacher in charge, with D. W. Lawton as junior preacher. In 1838, P. D. Gorrie was appointed preacher in charge, and E. Pense, junior preacher. 1839, P. D. Gorrie; I. Wallace, junior preacher; Charles Johnson, local preacher. 1840–41, Rev. Rufus E. King, preacher in charge; was that year recommended to the Annual Conference. 1842, Rev. Osrem Holgate was local preacher and Lewis Bell preacher in charge. 1843, Rev. E. Smead and Lewis Bell, preachers. No record kept because of merging the charge with Fort Covington until 1854. 1854–55, D. W. Thurston, preacher in charge; 1856, Charles Northrup, preacher in charge; Joseph Delarm, junior preacher; 1857–58, Ebenezer Briggs; 1859, Albert Shaw; 1860, Rev. Wm. S. Chase, preacher in charge; 1861, Rev. M. M. Rice, preacher in charge; 1862–64, Rev. L. L. Green; 1866, incorporated again with Fort Covington until 1872; then made independent; and, in 1872–74, Rev. Charles Mauron, pastor of Bombay. During his previous pastorate the present brick structure was erected, and dedicated by Rev. S. Call, presiding elder of the district, assisting the pastor. Rebuilt in 1867; dedicated Feb. 12, 1868. 1875–77, Rev. E. Will, preacher in charge. 1877–79, Rev. W. R. Helms, preacher in charge.

In the year 1877 the charge was again reunited with

Fort Covington charge, having been by removals and deaths reduced to only 22 members.

A glorious work of grace in the fall of 1877, under the labors of W. R. Helms, made a large addition to the membership, and in a few months the membership increased by conversions and reached 57, at which figure it now stands.

ST. PATRICK'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

This was the first Roman Catholic Church organized in Franklin County. The church edifice was erected in 1834 by Rev. Father John McNulty, and the same is now used for a Catholic school. The present church was erected in 1876, under the administration of Rev. Father Thomas E. Welch. Among the pastors who have officiated for this church have been the following: John McNulty, James Kavanaugh, Thomas Kavanaugh, Shean McGuinn, Dr. De Lucca, Thomas E. Welch, and Father Brown. The church is very large, and is in a prosperous condition.

In connection with this church is the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, which is nearly completed, and, when finished, the school now being held in the old church will be removed thereto.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HOGANSBURGH.

This is a mission church, established in about the year 1850. Among its pastors have been Rev. J. P. Jennings, R. E. King, —— Taylor, —— Brown, and Thomas Laforte. The present pastor, Thomas Laforte, is an Indian, the first and only one the church has had. He preaches in the Indian language.

ST. JAMES' (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

The famous Eleazer Williams, the reputed Bourbon (Louis XVII.), was an Episcopalian and a missionary here as early as 1835. William Hogan was also an earnest churchman, and commenced the erection of a large church edifice in the eastern part of the village, but it was never completed. Mr. Williams left Hogansburgh in 1841, but subsequently returned, and died here in 1858. Mr. Williams was established here as a missionary under the administration of Bishop Wainwright, Bishop of New York, chiefly through the instrumentality of Rev. John Hanson. When Bishop Potter visited the church a few years later he dropped the missionary stipend, and no church services were held here from 1854 until 1870, when the mission was re-established by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, at that time rector of St. Mark's Church, Malone.

The first warden was Alfred Fulton, the present incumbent; the first clerk and treasurer was Gurdon S. Mills, who still holds the office; the rectors since the re-establishment of the mission have been Rev. Mr. Boone, W. S. Hayward, and J. N. T. Goss, the present rector.

The church edifice was built in 1873, at a cost of about $3500. It is pleasantly located, and is a neat and substantial structure.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Bombay was formed from Fort Covington, March 30, 1833, and named by William Hogan. It was derived from Bombay, a city of the East Indies, from the fact that Mr. Hogan's wife had resided at that place.

The records of the town were destroyed by fire in 1870; hence we are unable to give a complete civil list of the town. The following is a list of supervisors from the organization of the town to 1852, as compiled by Dr. Hough, and published by him in 1853:

1833–34, Wilson Randall; 1835–37, Amherst K. Williams; 1838–39, John S. Eldridge; 1840–41, Elias Bowker; 1842–43, Elvin K. Smith; 1844, Amasa Townsend; 1845, Elias Bowker; 1846–47, A. Townsend; 1848, Charles Russell; 1849–50, Jacob G. Reynolds; 1851, C. Russell; 1852, J. G. Reynolds.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL BARLOW.

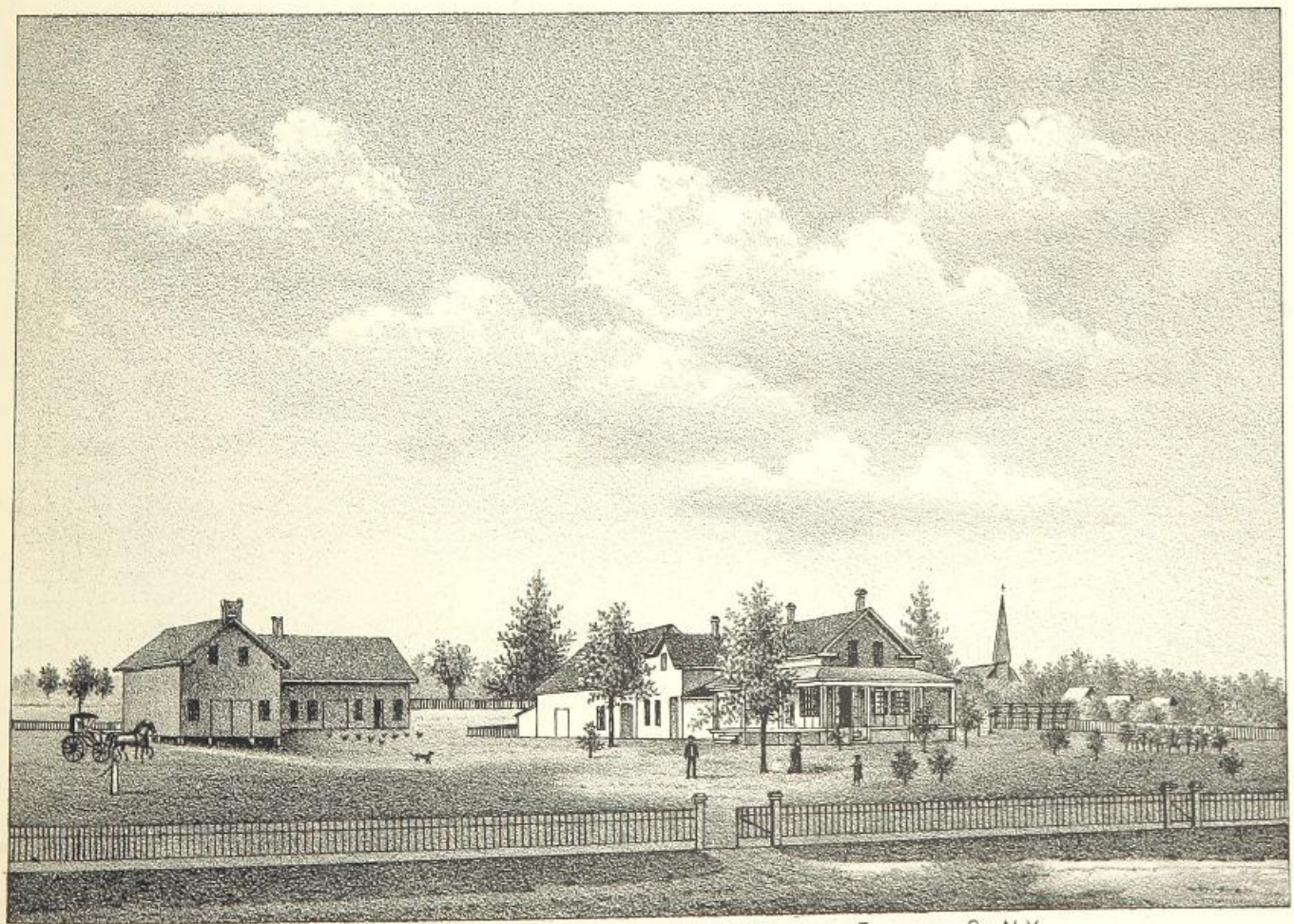
This gentleman is a son of Thomas Barlow (son of George), who emigrated to this country from Manchester, England, about the year 1825 or 1826, and located in Whitesborough, N. Y. He brought with him his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Heap, and seven of his children, namely, John, Ann, Eliza, William, Mary, Samuel, and James. Charles, Caroline, and Elizabeth were born in this country. John resides at Brasher, St. Lawrence Co.; Ann is the widow of Henry Quonce, of Oswego; Eliza is the wife of Daniel Hoag, of Brasher; William occupies the old homestead in Brasher; Mary is the wife of Alexander Sears, of Bombay; James resides in St. Paul, Minn.; Charles resides in Brasher; Caroline is the wife of Gideon St. Denis, of Minneha, Sedgwick Co., Kan.; Elizabeth is the wife of Julius St. Denis, of Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Thomas Barlow, after remaining in Whitesborough for a time, removed to Marcy, N. Y., where he engaged in farming two or three years; finally settling in Brasher, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in the year 1836. Here he engaged in farming until the year 1854, in the spring of which year he removed to Hogansburgh, Franklin Co., N. Y. At this place he operated a grist- and saw-mill for a number of years, at first in company with James and Mary Ann Oliver, and subsequently alone. He continued in that occupation until his death on June 7, 1878, aged eighty-seven.

Samuel Barlow, the subject of these lines, was born in Manchester, England, on Nov. 6, 1823, and was brought to this country by his father when a mere child. He passed his early life at home, and in attendance upon the district schools of his day. He subsequently attended a select school, and, still later, the academy at Fort Covington, Franklin Co. At the age of twenty-one he entered upon the active duties of life by tilling the home-farm on shares for about three years. He then removed to Chicago, and engaged in the clothing business at that place for six or eight months. He then located at Toledo, Ohio, where he had an eating-saloon. After less than a year he went to New Orleans, La., and finally, in 1852, turned up in California and Oregon, where he engaged in mining for about a year, meeting with considerable success. In the fall of 1853 he returned to Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence Co., and in the following spring was united in marriage to Martha McElwain, his present wife.



SAMUEL BARLOW.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL BARLOW, BOMBAY, FRANKLIN CO., N. Y.

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GEORGE L. SARGEANT.



MRS. GEORGE L. SARGEANT.

GEORGE L. SARGEANT.

George L. Sargeant was born in the town of Brattleboro', Vt., Dec. 17, 1814, and was the eldest son of Alexander and Clarissa (Adams) Sargeant.

Alexander Sargeant was a farmer, in good circumstances. He came to this (Franklin) county, and settled on the farm now owned by his son George as early as the year 1823, when the country was new, covered with dense woods, the home of the wild beast. Purchasing a tract of one hundred and six acres, he set himself to work to clear it, and had the satisfaction of bringing it to a good state of cultivation before his death, in 1861.

Alexander Sargeant was a Whig, but after the formation of the Republican party he joined it. He never sought office, but performed cheerfully and ably the duties of the offices to which his fellow-townsmen called him. He was supervisor of his town.

George L. Sergeant remained with his father till twenty-one years of age, and then went to Gardner, Mass., and engaged in chair-making, remaining there three years. Returning to New York, he was married to Arvilla, youngest daughter of Josiah Hastings, of Chesterfield, N. H., Jan. 1, 1839. Their children have been two,—De Forest, who was a soldier in Company H, 142d New York Volunteers, enlisting as a private, serving three years, and coming home as first lieutenant. He was married to Ann Jones, of Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y. He died Feb. 8, 1872. Marrion F. was born Aug. 31, 1842; was married, Nov. 27, 1867, to George H. Taylor, of Brandon. The issue of this marriage were two children,—Edgar A. and De Forest G. Mr. Taylor was a farmer. He died June 3, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Sargeant adopted Ella J. McNassar at the age of thirteen, and she married Isaac P. Carpenter Feb. 22, 1875. He is the present town clerk.

George L. Sargeant, after his marriage, bought a farm in Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., and engaged in farming. Selling this farm at the end of three years, he returned to Franklin County, where he remained two years with his father on the farm. About this time he accepted the position of guard at the Clinton State Prison, doing keeper's duty, however, for the greater part of six years.

At the expiration of this time he moved to Saranac, Clinton Co., and followed farming for one year, moving from there to Schuyler Falls, and for the next three years carried on the business of sash- and blind-making. His place of business burning, he moved to Peru from Schuyler Falls, and for the next two years followed farming. From Peru he went to Chazy, and kept hotel in that place for one year, and then took up the business of carpenter and joiner. Returning to Brandon, he took up his residence with his father, who was growing infirm, caring for him and home during his lifetime, and, after his father's death, purchasing the homestead from the heirs, has continued to live there.

In the year 1854, Mr. Barlow located at Hogansburgh, Franklin Co., N. Y., and engaged in the mercantile business for about twelve years. He then purchased his present farm of Avery Campbell, and engaged in farming. At the same time he operated the grist- and saw-mill at that point, until its transfer in the spring of 1870 to Mills & Folsom. Since that time he has engaged strictly in farming an excellent farm of two hundred and sixty-four acres. His residence and farm-buildings are among the most attractive and pleasing in the county,—a sketch of which appears elsewhere. Mr. Barlow has never been active in political or public affairs, but is recognized as one of the most substantial and respected citizens of the town of Bombay.

The McElwain family, from which Mrs. Barlow sprang, are from the north of Ireland. John and George McElwain, half-brothers, came to this country at the opening of the present century. John was a young man, unmarried, and located in the town of Argyle, Washington Co., where he engaged in hotel-keeping. There he married Martha, daughter of Robert McCarter. He finally settled in Fort Covington, Franklin Co., near the present residence of Samuel McElwain. Here he engaged in farming, and raised a family of six children, viz., Elizabeth, Jane, John, Martha, George, and Emily. Of these children, Jane and Martha alone survive; Jane being the wife of Samuel McElwain. John McElwain died April 29, 1875, nearly ninety-four years of age. His wife died in the fall of 1841.

Martha became the wife of Samuel Barlow in April, 1854. Four children have been born to the union, namely, James, Allison, Lyman, and Martha Etta. James is a farmer at Kelseyville, Lake Co., Cal.; Allison is a member of the mercantile firm of Mills & Barlow at Hogansburgh; Lyman died July 15, 1871, in his fourteenth year; and Martha E. resides at home.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

BRANDON.

Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlers—Civil History—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors from Organization of Town to 1880—Present Town Officers—Military Record.

BRANDON lies west of the centre of the county, and embraces a territory from six to eight miles wide and forty-seven miles in length, extending to the south border of the county.

It is bounded as follows: On the north by Bangor; on the east by Malone, Duane, Brighton, and Harrietstown; on the south by Hamilton and Essex Counties; and on the west by Dickinson. The surface in the northern part is moderately hilly, while in the south it is mountainous and unfit for cultivation.

The town is watered by the Little Salmon, Deer, East branch of the St. Regis and Raquette Rivers, all flowing in a northwesterly direction. The soil is generally light and sandy.

Brandon was named from Brandon, Vt., and embraces the territory of "St. Patrick," "Westerly," "Ennis," "Gilchrist," "Margate," "Killarney," and "Cove Hill," or numbers 8, 12, 14, 17, 20, 23, and 26 of Great Tract No. 1.

The settlement of the town is mostly confined to the northern part. The southern part comprises a portion of the famous Adirondack region, which is noticed elsewhere in this work, and to which the reader is referred.

The first settlements were made in 1820, by Josiah Hastings, John Thomas, Luther Taylor, Aaron Conger, and Wilson Spooner. These sturdy pioneers were followed in 1821 by Andrew and Henry Stevens, Levi Conger, G. W. Taylor, Daniel K. Davis, Clark Adams, Jonathan H. Farr, and Orrin Wellington. In 1822, ten, and in 1823 eight, families moved into town.

No. 23, or Killarney, is thus spoken of in the survey made in 1799:

"The Indian line of navigation from Lake Champlain to Hudson River, Rachette River, Black River, and Lake Ontario lies through this town (No. 23, Tract No. 1) by a path from Saranac Lake to a small lake on a branch of the river Rachette, and is much used by the various tribes thereon." It is marked as the "Indian Pass" on many of the original maps.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Brandon was set off Bangor, Jan. 28, 1828, and included all that part of the town south of No. 5, in Great Tract No. 1, of Macomb's purchase.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Elijah Prentiss, and the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Henry Stevens, Jr.; Town Clerk, Jonathan H. Farr; Assessors, Shubert Hastings, Elijah Prentiss; Collector, Jonathan Hastings; Poormasters, Josiah Hastings, Isaac Joy; Commissioners of Highways, George Austin, Clark Adams, Rufus Whitney; Constables, Jonathan Hastings and Royal Whitman; Commissioners of Common Schools, Andrew Stevens, Joseph Thomas, Thomas Wells; Fence-Viewers, James Wells, Ezekiel Hildreth, and Calvin Carr; Overseers of Highways, Peter H. Higgins, Ira Ewings, Thomas Wells, Joseph Thomas, and Peter Wilson.

At this meeting $250 were voted for highways.

At a special town-meeting held Dec. 10, 1830, a vote was taken and carried that the poor-money should be applied to pay the resident taxes in the year 1830.

A vote was also taken that the overseers of the poor should collect the poor-money without delay, and pay it over to the collector of the said town of Brandon, and that the remainder of the poor-money, after paying the resident taxes, is to apply towards paying the overseers of the poor for their services in 1830. This action was taken after the adoption of the poor-house system, when—the poor being otherwise provided for—the towns were allowed to specify the object for which the poor-fund that had previously accumulated could be applied.

The following is a list of supervisors of Brandon from the organization of the town, in 1828, to 1880:

SUPERVISORS.

1828–31, Henry Stephens, Jr.; 1832–33, Jonathan H. Farr; 1834, Henry Stephens, Jr.; 1835–36, J. H. Farr; 1837, Jason Baker; 1838, James H. Holland; 1839–40, H. Stephens, Jr.; 1841, J. H. Holland; 1842, G. Hastings; 1843–44, Henry Stephens; 1845–46, Alexander Sergeant; 1847–48, J. H. Holland; 1849–50, J.

Baker; 1851–52, J. H. Farr; 1853–54, Jason Baker; 1855–56, George W. Fletcher; 1857, Henry Whitman; 1858–59, Henry Y. Tarbell; 1860–61, Shubel Hastings; 1862–63, Henry Whitman; 1864–65, Nathan O. Adams; 1866, James Spooner; 1867–75, George W. Fletcher; 1876–79, Orson L. Reynolds.

The present (1879) officers are as follows: Supervisor, Orson L. Reynolds; Town Clerk, Gustine W. Adams; Collector, George W. Barlow; Commissioner of Highways, Oliver W. Smith; Assessor, Patrick Hogan; Justice of the Peace (full term), James Jemason; Justice of the Peace (to fill vacancy), Marshall Haywood; Town Auditors, John Dunn, Francis O'Connell; Constables, Julius Pierce, James C. Orvis, Thomas McNasser, Clark Mulholland, John Cox; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph C. Orvis, George L. Sargeant; Inspectors of Election, Philo Esseltine, James O'Connell; Game Constable, Robert Cox.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who enlisted from this town in the late war of the Rebellion, as compiled by C. D. Shattuck, in 1865:

C. N. Shattuck, Co. K, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
Orrin Smith, Co. A, 11th Cav.; enl. Dec. 27, 1863.
Geo. W. Holland, Co. C, 83d Regt.; drafted July 14, 1863; re-enl. Co. I, 26th Regt.; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.
Thos. C. Holland, Co. I, 15th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
Clark Haywood, Co. G, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 27, 1863.
Rufus I. Harvey, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Orrin J. Lawrence, Co. E, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
L. K. Hutchins, Co. D, 142d Regt.; supposed to be killed.
Alfred Farr, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Carlos Farr, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
D. D. Davis, Co. B, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; mortally wounded at battle of Fort Stedman; died April 10, 1865.
Henry H. Davis, Co. C, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
E. C. Adams, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Wm. Bowles, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861.
G. I. Fisk, Co. B, 97th Regt.; drafted July 14, 1863.
E. A. Larkins, Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
J. Beem, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
Daniel Tarbell, Co. A, 14th Regt.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861.
Amos Allen, Co. G, 83d Regt.; drafted July 14, 1863.
Uri T. Waiit, Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
G. W. Adams, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 27, 1861.
J. H. Gott, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Deforest Sargeant, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Wm. W. Wells, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Geo. O'Connell, Co. I, 26th Regt.; enl. Feb. 8, 1865.
J. H. Wells, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861; died May 18, 1862.
Geo. Fulton, Co. F, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Samuel Wright, enl. Aug. 8, 1864.
Oliver Wood, 6th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
John S. Carr, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died July 30, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg.
R. M. Shutts, Co. C, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Joseph Thomas, Jr., Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
Jonathan Thomas, Co. F, 98th Regt.; enl. October, 1861.
Elias Bradley, Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
Isaac Bradley, Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Sept. 11, 1863.
Wm. Emery, Jr., died Nov. 3, 1864.
Henry C. Pritchard, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862.
J. H. Moore, Co. I, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
John Martin, Jr., Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861.
Corydon Persons, Co. L, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
Francis Stacey, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
Amherst T. Stewart, Co. I, 16th Regt.; enl. April 26, 1861.
Wm. C. Beterly, Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Stephen Barrett, Co. E, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
Horatio Meurs, Co. A, 11th Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Geo. W. Thompson, Co. E, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died Feb. 6, 1865.
Wallace A. Bickford, Co. B, 8th Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Edward Wells, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
H. C. Smith, Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864; mortally wounded at Chapin's Farm, Sept. 30, 1864.
Wm. Nelson, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Albert Parkins, Co. B, 11th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
John Donihee, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. April 15, 1864.
H. L. Bromley, Co. G, 193d Regt.; enl. March 11, 1865; died May 24, 1865.
W. D. Hildreth, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861.
W. I. Hildreth, Co. G, 193d Regt.; enl. March 11, 1865.
John Moron, Co. G, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
Emery Farris, Co. G, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; died March 30, 1865.
Thos. Mullholland, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Isaac Lampman, Co. C, 26th Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.
Chester Barrett, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Feb. 21, 1862.
Peter Lampman, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861.
Dana Adams, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861.
Whitmore Barrett, Co. G, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861.
S. C. Collens, died Jan. 30, 1865.
James Coyne, Co. I, 16th Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861.
Enlisted from Brandon and credited to other towns.—Oliver Smith, Horace Barrett, James Danhee, Henry Eaton, John Wright, Truman Selich, D. Sweeny, Geo. I. Ackerson, Wm. Johnson, Geo. W. Barlow, Fayette Erathies, Chas. Chase, Warren Davenport, Edward Keenan, Lorenzo Chase, L. Ellis, J. Cavenaugh, Martin Cavenaugh, Moses Colomark, Wm. Roderick, John Watson, W. Barber, Chas. Miller, Lewis Miller, O. Beterly, John Curtis, Louis Wheeler, James Carr, James Coyne, Joseph Coyne, Chas. Barlow, Chas. M. Corry, and Edward Danihee.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

BURKE.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features—Early Settlement and Settlers—Public-Houses—Stores—Physicians—Roads—Railroads—Men of Prominence—Civil Organization—First Town-Meeting—First Officers—Supervisors and Clerks, 1844–79—Officers, 1879—Statistical—Villages and Hamlets—Burke Depot—Burke Centre—Thayer's Corners—North Burke—Schools—Churches—Presbyterian—Baptist—Methodist—Free-Will Baptist—Wesleyan Methodist—Catholic—Burial-Places—Inscriptions—Industrial Pursuits—Military Record—Soldiers, 1864.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THIS town lies on the north border of Franklin County, east of the centre. Its northern boundary, as well as that of the State of New York, is the province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, and its southern the town of Belmont, Franklin Co. On the east lies the mother-town of Chateaugay, and on the west Constable and Malone, both in the same county. The superficial area of the town is 26,154 acres, and the population, as given in the census of 1875, is 2115.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is undulating, and inclines slightly to the north. The soil is clay, sand, and loam, and possesses fair productive qualities. Along the north border is a considerable swamp. There are no elevations worthy of special mention.

Trout River enters the town at the southeast corner, and flows in a northwesterly course through the town, furnishing several excellent water privileges, which were early utilized. Little Trout River also flows through the town. Besides these streams, a number of small brooks exist in the town. Chateaugay River passes through the extreme northeastern corner of the town.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

Settlements were made within the town among the first in the county. No sooner had the old Military turnpike come in use than the adventurous pioneers from Vermont began to come in with their meagre supply of worldly goods and large families, to select and purchase lands, make small improvements, and to arrange for a permanent settlement. The first of these pioneers was Jehial Barnum, of Monkton, Vt., and who was a native of Hartford, Conn. He

came during the period from 1796 to 1798, and located where Levi J. Looker now resides, where he took up a large tract of land. He raised a large family, of whom a daughter, Charlotte, married Joseph Goodspeed, also an early and influential settler in the town. She still resides in town, a widow. His son, Harry Barnum, was the first child born in town, and was for many years a prominent resident of the town.

Noah Lee came in soon after, and built a log house between the upper and lower turnpikes. He subsequently removed to Bangor.

John Allen lived at an early day in the east part of the town.

Azar Hawks settled prior to 1800 on the north road to Fort Covington. He raised a large family.

Gilbert Reynolds settled at a very early day where Ansel Pond resides. The family is not now represented in town.

Israel Thayer came from Amherst, Mass., prior to the year 1800. He remained three years, chopping and clearing land, and took up 160 acres of land, which he earned by jobbing. He then returned to Massachusetts, married, and, bringing his wife back to town, erected a log house where Smith P. Thayer, his son, now resides. He had eight children, of whom five were boys. Of these, Walcott A. and Smith P. are aged citizens in town. Two reside in Minnesota, one in Illinois, and one in Gouverneur.

Simeon Reed settled prior to 1800 on the road leading to Fort Covington. He resided where Mr. Sauls now lives.

Joshua Nichols came in early, and was first judge of the county in 1815. His son, Solon I. Nichols, also resided early in the town, but now lives in the western part of the State.

Dr. Stephen F. Morse settled early on the south turnpike or Fort Covington road. He engaged in farming as well as the practice of his profession. He raised quite a family, and died Jan. 21, 1871.

Moses Egglestine settled early on the south turnpike. He remained a good many years in town, and raised a family, of whom none reside in town.

Justin Day was an old settler where John Kane now resides in Chateaugay. He became a prominent settler, and raised a good family. Nathaniel, his son, resided in town many years, died in Malone, and is buried in Burke. Justin, Jr., passed his life in Chateaugay. Orad died in Wisconsin.

James Brewer was an early settler in the town on the north turnpike, about two miles west of Thayer's Corners.

John Newton lived at an early day three miles west of Thayer's Corners. Winthrop, William, Ziba, and Samuel were brothers, and all settled in town. Their father's name is not recalled definitely, but is presumed to have been Jona.

Caleb Brand settled early several miles west of Thayer's Corners. He died in town.

Lewis Graves first settled in the northwest part of the town. He raised a large family, and died in town.

Erastus Finney resided early in the west part of the town, between the two turnpikes.

Ira Smith settled at an early day west of Burke Hollow, and passed his life in town.

Simeon Pond, when he first came in the town, which was at an early day, settled west of Thayer's Corners. He then removed to the west part of the town. George and Wooster, his sons, reside in town now.

Timothy Beaman was an early settler, and located about two miles west of Thayer's Corners. Orson, his son, is still a resident of the town.

Rufus Jones was another early settler of the town, and located where his son Lewis now resides, at an advanced age.

Peter B. Davenport was quite an early settler of the town, and lived on the north turnpike. Several of his descendants still reside in town.

James Hatch had an early tavern in the town, at Burke Hollow, up on the hill.

James S. Allen was an old settler of the town, and lived about half a mile east of Thayer's Corners, where W. A. Lampson lives. He was elected clerk of the county March 17, 1808.

Warren Botsford was an early settler on the south turnpike, and raised quite a family. Loren, his son, died in town, middle-aged.

Other early settlers of the town were Ezra Styles, Jesse Ketchum, Elijah Stevens, —— Alvord, —— Dunham, and others.

—— Spencer located at an early day on the Beaman place, and was one of the first school-teachers in the town. Gustavus V. and Asa Spencer, his sons, reside in town, at advanced ages.

Deacon Cook lived at an early day two miles and a half west of Thayer's Corners. Reuben Allen was an early settler near by.

—— Lawrence lived early in the west part of the town.

Peter Bush was one of the first settlers in the north part of the town, near the lines, where his son Henry now lives. Another son, Leonard, also resides in town, and is a justice of the peace. David and Hiram also live in town, and John in Chateaugay. Peter Bush died in March, 1879.

Joel Andrews was also an old settler in the north part of the town, and lived where John Dougherty now resides. He had a number of children, none of whom reside in town.

Ansel Smith occupied a farm adjoining Peter Bush at an early day. The place is now occupied by Joseph Reynolds.

Silas Phelps lived near Ansel Smith at an early day. He raised quite a family, none of whom reside in town.

Wm. P. C. Badger lived between Smith and Phelps at an early day. He had two children, J. P., and a daughter, Matilda, who married Dr. Johnson, now at Chateaugay Lake. The former is the present district attorney of the county.

Robert Reynolds and Thomas Dougherty settled early on the east-and-west road, near the lines. The latter still resides in town.

Benjamin Hall was one of the early settlers in the northeast part of the town. Stanley Rust now occupies the place.

John and James Twaddell settled in the town about 1830 or 1831, and lived near one another on lot 87, in the northeast part of the town.

Jeptha R. Darling came in about 1830, and located where the widow of David Darling now resides.

Selah Wright, who still resides in town, settled quite early where Hiram Bush now lives.

The Jordan family located in the town at quite an early day. The sons, George and Henry, are prominent business men in the town, and have a butter-factory, store, and blacksmith-shop.

Patrick Dinneen lived in the same locality at an early day. James Dinneen, his son, occupies the old homestead.

John Erskine and —— Sym lived at quite an early day in the northeast part of the town. A brother of Erskine's occupied the Percy place. John lived where Tryon resides.

In 1838, James W. Mastin, a native of the town of Champlain, came to town, and located where he now resides. The country then was very wild. His brother Isaac, who also resides in town, joined him a few years later.

James Brewer and John Newton were also early settlers in the town, besides others of whom space forbids special mention.

Obed Rust settled early on the south turnpike.

Ira Covey settled early west of Burke Hollow.

David Crippin was one of the earliest of the more recent settlers.

STORES.

There have been a large number of stores in town, of which mention can only be made of a part.

A pioneer store was kept a mile west of Thayer's Corners by one Sanford at an early day.

At Thayer's Corners, Daniel Mitchell kept the first store, where the Baptist church now stands. It was taken down in 1856. John P. Badger was in trade there for a time.

Trading first began at Burke Depot, to any great extent, after the railroad was contemplated, in 1848. Joseph Goodspeed, Samuel Smith, and Elisha Marks were partners in trade there among the first. Taylor & Mitchell were also in trade for some time, and, about 1853, Marks & Derby. Lewis Arthur was in trade about this period for a short time. Others who have been in trade there are Ezra S. Goodspeed, from 1869 to 1874, Day & Badger, Soper & Adams, Warren Clark, Lyman Brown, —— Montague, Oliver C. Orville, and N. & C. Everett. The latter have been in trade since the spring of 1872, and are now the leading tradesmen of the town. George B. Green has occupied the Ezra S. Goodspeed store (erected in 1873) since the fall of 1878. William Day and Harvey Harrington have also recently commenced trade at the depot.

The oldest store in the north part of the town, and probably the oldest in the town anywhere, was that of John Mitchell, on the Chateaugay River, where a large business in trading and the manufacture of potash was carried on for many years. Farther west, Charles Clark, Seymour Wyman, Leonard Bush, Hiram Cartwright (now), John Bush, and J. J. Jameson (now) have been in trade. Still farther west, John Helm was in trade, preceded by George Anderson.

At Burke Centre, John Bacchus was early in trade. Some of his successors have been Ezra Styles, Giles Smith, Joseph Goodspeed, Ezra S. Goodspeed, Everett Brothers, Dr. William Golding, Thomas Williams, Finney & Scovel, George T. Scovel, and S. Finney, the present proprietor.

TAVERNS.

The town has been equally well supplied with public-houses. Aaron Beaman kept an early inn half a mile west of Thayer's Corners, and Rufus Jones in a log house that stood near where W. Scovill now lives. Others are referred to in the history of Chateaugay. Among the latter was that of James Hatch, at Burke Depot, which was long a landmark in pioneer tavern-keeping in this section of the county. Barney Hatch, father of James, was the eccentric genius that dispensed the rich New England rum to those who were bibulously inclined. Abram G. Smith came along after Hatch at the Depot, followed by Samuel Smith, who kept hotel as late as 1847. George S. Adams, county judge in 1855, Henry Lord, Henry Smith, and Reuben Pike (now) have kept hotel there since.

PROFESSIONAL.

The learned professions have not been very extensively represented in Burke.

Dr. Stephen F. Morse has already been referred to as a pioneer physician in the town. He practiced with great success for many years. His successors have remained but short periods. Among them have been Dr. William Mott, 1846, six years, now of Chateaugay; Dr. Phelps, 1873, also of Chateaugay; Dr. Rust, at present in practice at Ellenburgh Depot; and Drs. Stone, Golding, and Young. Dr. Warren M. Brand and Dr. S. P. Banker are at present in practice in the town.

ROADS.

The earliest roads that were laid out within the present territory of Burke will be found fully set forth and described in the history of the town of Chateaugay.

The most ancient of those now in use are the north and south turnpikes, the three east roads leading north from the former to "the lines," and the road leading west from the Jordan neighborhood.

The Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad passes east and west through the town, south of the centre, having a station at Burke Depot.

PROMINENT MEN.

Among the men of prominence that have been produced or fostered by the town have been Joshua Nichols, who was associate justice and surrogate in 1808, and first judge in 1815; James S. Allen, who was county clerk in 1808; John Mitchell, who was coroner in 1821, and sheriff in 1822 and 1823; Ezra Styles, who was coroner in 1831; Timothy Beaman, who was coroner in 1834 and 1840; and John P. Badger, a native of Ossipee, Carroll Co., N. H., and who represented Franklin County in the State Legislature in 1873, 1874, and 1875, and who was elected district attorney of the county in 1877.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Burke was set off from that of Chateaugay by virtue of an act of the Legislature passed April 26, 1844, with the following bounds:

"All that part of the town of Chateaugay, in the county of Franklin, lying west of a line commencing at a point in the southern boundary line of said town of Chateaugay, one hundred and sixty rods east of the southwest corner of lot No. 15, of Joseph H. Jackson's survey of said town; thence north through lots No. 15, 26, 35, 46, 55, 66, 75, and 86, on a line parallel with the west line of said lots to the northern boundary line of said town, being also the boundary line of the State of New York, shall be and is hereby erected into a separate town, by the name of Burke, etc."

It comprises most of the western half of township No. 7 of the old Military Tract. It was named in honor of Edmund Burke, the British statesman.

The first town-meeting was held on May 14, 1844, at the school-house in District No. 2, and the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Loren Botsford; Town Clerk, Arthur Smith; Assessors, Winthrop Newton, Willis Webb, Alanson Green; Commissioners of Highways, Gustavus V. Spencer, Patrick Dinsen, Charles I. Clark; Collector, John Newton; Overseer of Poor, Ransom B. Crippen; Inspectors of Election, Ezra G. Bowers, Allen Willmarth, Ira Eggleston, Julius C. Chipman; Constables, Alanson Green, Orson Beaman, Russell Andrews, George L. Pike; Overseers of Highways: District No. 1, Timothy Beaman; District No. 2, James Woods; District No. 3, David Crippin; District No. 6, Hiram Miner; District No. 7, Platt N. Banker; District No. 9, Calvin Crippin; District No. 13, James Tolan; District No. 14, Miner Lewis; District No. 16, Francis White; District No. 20, Michael Flinn; District No. 21, Peter Bush; District No. 24, Nathan Williamson; District No. 28, Thomas Boner.

The following persons have filled the principal offices since:

SUPERVISORS.

1844–47, Loren Botsford; 1848–49, Reuben Pike; 1850–61, Winthrop Newton; 1852–54, Elisha Marks; 1855, Willis Webb; 1856, Timothy Beaman; 1857–58, Loren Botsford; 1859–64, Orson Beaman; 1865, E. S. Goodspeed; 1866, George B. Greene; 1867, John Bush; 1868, George B. Greene; 1869, Ezra S. Goodspeed; 1870, John P. Badger; 1871, John McKenzie; 1872, John P. Badger; 1873, Leonard Bush; 1874–75, Andrew J. Day; 1876, George Jordon; 1877–78, Alfred C. Thayer; 1879, Wm. McKenzie.

TOWN CLERKS.

1844–47, Arthur Smith; 1848–49, Joseph L. Goodspeed; 1850, Giles W. Smith; 1851–52, Joseph L. Goodspeed; 1853, John Bush; 1854, Allen Willmarth; 1856, Alfred C. Morse; 1857, Joseph E. Day; 1858, Alfred C. Morse; 1859, Joseph E. Day; 1860–64, Ezra S. Goodspeed; 1865, Hiram Cartwright; 1866–68, Albert A. Proctor; 1869–72, William McKenzie; 1873–77, Orville M. Everett; 1878–79, Lorenzo W. Thayer.

The following were the officers chosen in 1879: Supervisor, Wm. McKenzie; Town Clerk, Lorenzo W. Thayer; Collector, Andrew F. Rock; Commissioner of Highways, Robert Johnston; Assessor, John C. Childs; Auditors, Wm. Richards, Findley Moe, Ashley Loomis; Overseers of Poor, Carlos Shattuck, Charles Roby; Constables, Nelson Mitchell, Theodore Fenton, Samuel Kennedy, Smith March, John Emerick; Inspectors of Election: District No. 1, Alfred C. Thayer, Morey Ellsworth, Martin Riley; District No. 2, John Helm, George Friend, Myron Avery; Justices of the Peace, D. B. Jones, Leonard Bush, George T. Scovel.

NOTE FROM THE RECORD.

"March 2, 1854.—Voted, to raise the sum of five hundred dollars for the purchase of a site for and the building of a town-house in said town."

The house was erected at Burke Centre, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, and is still in use.

STATISTICAL.

The census of 1875 gives the number of dwelling-houses in the town at 410, having a value of $187,615; number of acres of improved land, 18,180; of unimproved land, 7974; cash value of farms, $940,120; and of farm buildings, $94,485.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

BURKE DEPOT is the principal village in the town, and is located on Front River, south of the centre. It has sprung up principally since the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad was put through, of which it is a station. It contains a Methodist church, several stores, a mill or two, and a number of dwelling-houses.

The Burke post-office was created Nov. 4, 1844, with Hiram Miner as postmaster. Some of the succeeding postmasters have been Eastman Day, Orren Beaman, A. C. Morse, and A. J. Day, the present incumbent of the position.

BURKE CENTRE is a hamlet, located, as the name implies, near the geographical centre of the town. Here are Presbyterian and Catholic churches, the town-house, a store and post-office, and a collection of dwelling-houses. The post-office was established here Feb. 25, 1829, when Ezra Styles was appointed postmaster. The office was then known as West Chateaugay. The subsequent incumbents of the office have been numerous. George T. Scovel and Giles Smith have been the last two postmasters.

THAYER'S CORNERS is a hamlet two miles east of Burke Centre, on the Fort Covington road. A Baptist church stands here, and a number of dwelling-houses. This settlement has experienced more prosperous times. A post-office was created at this point in 1873, of which L. K. Thayer is postmaster.

NORTH BURKE is a growing settlement on the north border of the town, where are several stores and some residences. A Baptist and a Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal church exist in the same locality.

SCHOOLS.

Schools were early established within the limits of the present town, some reference to which will be found in the history of the town of Chateaugay.

One of the pioneer schools of Burke was kept in a log house near Ansel Pond's present residence. Sally Cadwell is one of the first of those whom the early inhabitants remember to have wielded the birch with effect and taught the "young idea how to shoot."

The district schools were planted in the town at an early period. These are now in successful operation, with a graded school at Burke Depot. The latest official report shows that there were in attendance upon the various

schools 341 males and 299 females between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN BURKE

was organized as a Congregational Church under the care of the Champlain Presbytery on June 26, 1845, by Rev. Messrs. Ashbel Parmelee, D.D., S. R. Woodruff, F. B. Reed, and Andrew M. Millar. The present church edifice at Burke Centre was erected in 1851. On May 23, 1875, the church formally united with Presbytery as a Presbyterian Church.

The stated pastoral supplies of the church have been as follows: 1845–48, Rev. Andrew M. Millar; 1849–50, Rev. Elisha B. Baxter; 1851–56, Rev. Rufus R. Deming; 1857–61, Rev. Andrew M. Millar; 1862–63, Rev. John H. Beckwith; 1864–79, Rev. Andrew M. Millar.

The deacons have been: 1845, Timothy Beaman, Oscar F. Brewer, Warren Botsford; 1859, Finley Moe, Julius Chipman; 1867, Abel Smith, John McKenzie, Orren Beaman; 1875, Allen Ellsworth; 1879, Chas. Paine. The elders have been: 1875–79, John McKenzie, Allen Ellsworth, S. Brown.

The present membership of the church is 119; size of the Sabbath-school, 190; superintendent, Sheldon Ellsworth.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN BURKE

is an outgrowth of that at Chateaugay. On the formation of the town of Burke, about two-thirds of the members of the Chateaugay Church found themselves in the new town, and soon thereafter organized a new society.

In the fall of 1852 the erection of a brick church edifice was undertaken. After being used a short time, it was partially destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt, and is now St. George's Catholic church. The present Baptist church was erected as a store in 1857, but was transformed and dedicated as a church in 1878.

The first pastor of the church was Elder Smith. Preaching has occurred at irregular periods since. The present pastor is Elder St. Clair.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first Methodist Episcopal society at Andrusville (now Burke Post-Office) was organized Aug. 16, 1869, by an election of trustees, who were Andrew J. Day, L. H. Brown, George Pond, J. P. Badger, and Lathrop Main. A lot was purchased of A. J. Day for $200, on which a church was erected, and dedicated Nov. 22, 1870. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. W. W. Hunt; Rev. L. L. Palmer (Protestant Episcopal) performed the dedicatory services. Rev. W. P. Hall was the first pastor in charge. The cost of the building was $3600.

Prior to the organization of the society, the charge had been attended from Chateaugay village.

The first official board was formed by the appointment of Ashley Loomis, Theodorus Hewitt, Lathrop Main, J. P. Badger, Ezra S. Goodspeed, John Lewis, Joseph La Fleur, Wm. Brumley, and Wm. Foster, stewards; and Ashley Loomis, George Pond, John Williamson, and John Kane, leaders. Henry O. Smith, Sunday-school superintendent.

The pastors of the church have been: 1870–71, W. P. Hall; 1872–73, John Dolph; 1873–74, supplies; 1874, Josiah Fletcher; 1875–76, W. R. Helms; 1877–79, A. C. Danforth.

Connected with the charge are stations at Belmont Centre and North Burke, where services are held each Sabbath. The charge includes a membership of 155 persons.

The officers for 1879 are: Leaders, Wm. Bromly, Finley Moe, Wm. Richards, Geo. K. Pond, John Lewis; Stewards, D. B. Jones, F. Moe, A. Loomis, Wm. Foster, H. O. Smith, E. Babcock, J. La Fleur, C. Heading, M. Heading; Trustees, Luther Miller, Milo Baldwin, Finley Moe, Z. Vincent, Dennis Wood, Henry O. Smith, Ashley Loomis, Gibson A. Smith, Theodocius Fenton; Superintendent of the Sunday-school, D. B. Jones; Superintendent at Belmont Centre, Earl Howe.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.

A Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in the north part of the town in 1870, and a church edifice was built soon after. Services were held at first in the Bush schoolhouse.

The first pastor of the church was Elder Richard Parks, who officiated several years. His successors have been the Rev. S. W. Cowell and Rev. Marshall White, the present pastor, who began his labors in the spring of 1873.

The present membership of the church is 40; size of Sabbath-school, 50; superintendent, Arthur T. Stratton. The deacon is James Mastin, and clerk, Isaac Mastin.

METHODIST.

A Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church was also organized in the north part of the town in 1871 or 1872. The church edifice was built in 1875–76. Rev. Messrs. Fisk, S. A. Warner, Hathaway, Barnes, Jaques, and Matthews have officiated among its pastors. The present pastor is David Munroe, and the membership of the church is small.

CATHOLIC.

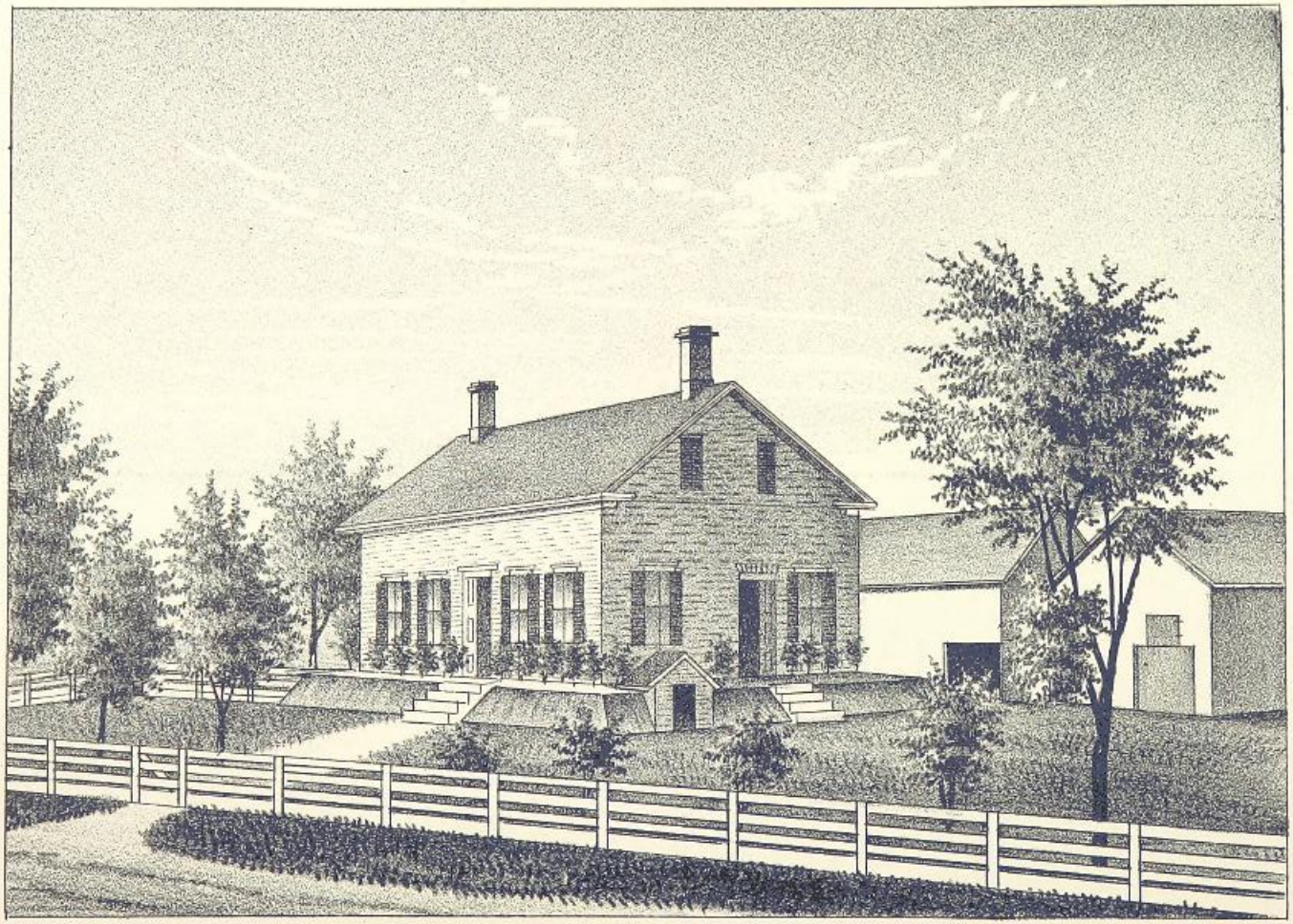
The Catholics also have a church edifice at Burke Centre, known as St. George's church, and which was consecrated Nov. 3, 1874. It was formerly a Baptist church. The charge is connected with Chateaugay.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church of Burke was organized in 1848. The first church edifice was built in 1854, and burned in 1855. It was rebuilt the same year. In 1874 the church was sold on account of its location, and the society worshiped in a hall one and a half miles east of the former church until 1877, when a new site was purchased and a building erected. It was dedicated in 1878.

The pastors have been as follows: Revs. —— Brand, I. A. Smith, L. S. Baker, W. W. Hickey, O. Osborn, R. Jones, G. N. Harmon, H. T. St. Clare. The membership is 47; number of volumes in Sunday-school library, 100; superintendent, Samuel Stuart; deacons, H. N. Farnsworth, H. Botsford.

BRITISH
6 0080
MUSEUM



OLD HOMESTEAD OF COL. THOS. SMITH, CHATEAUGAY, N.Y.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are quite a number of burial-places in the town. Probably the oldest of these is the West Cemetery, as it is called, situated in the west part of the town on the Fort Covington road. The yard is large and well fenced, and contains the remains of a large number of the first citizens of the town. Among its sombre inscriptions are the following:

"Lewis Graves, died Feb. 1, 1871, Ae. 89 y'rs."

"Richard Miner, died July 18, 1839, in his 79 year."

"Dr. Stephen F. Morse, Jan. 21, 1871, Aged 85 years and 7 mo."

"Col. John Newton, died July 11, 1845, Ae. 51."

"Erected In Memory of Joshua Beaman, who departed this life, April 26, 1829, aged 60 years, &c."

"Rev. R. R. Deming, died Apr. 12, 1868, Ae. 76 yr's."

"Simeon Reed, died Apr. 2, 1856, Ae. 79 years."

"Stephen Cook, Born in Willingford, Conn., March 25, A.D. 1755. Removed with his wife and twelve children to this Town, A.D. 1805. Died Aug. 9, 1829.

"His works praise him."

"Reuben Allen, died June 18, 1854, Ae. 85 yrs."

"Dea. Timothy Beaman, died Feb. 13, 1859, Ae. 66 yrs."

Another old cemetery is the Thayer yard, near Thayer's Corners. An older yard existed still farther west, but the ground was found to be too moist, and some of the bodies were reinterred in the Thayer yard, which comprises a quarter of an acre of land presented to the town by Walcott A. Thayer. The oldest of those reinterred was the one marked by the following inscription:

"In memory of Mrs. Cynthia Botsford, wife of Mr. Warren Botsford, who died Sept. 26, 1812, in the 33 year of her age."

The first interment in the yard was that of—

"Rena, wife of Dea. Israel Thayer, died Aug. 24, 1836, Ae. 59 yr's."

Other inscriptions in the yard are:

"Warren Botsford, died Feb. 10, 1856, aged 76 years."

"Geo. W. Leggett, Died Feb. 20, 1865, aged 28 yrs. Member of Co. H, 13 N. Y. Heavy Artillery."

"Nathaniel Day, died Nov. 11, 1867, In his 83d y'r."

"Joseph Earle, died May 4, 1875, Ae. 79 ys., 8 mo., 10 ds."

"Fowler D. Thayer, died June 3, 1879, Aged 69 y'rs."

"Israel Thayer, died aug. 31, 1847, Ae. 74 years."

At Burke Depot is a small cemetery containing the following inscriptions:

"James Mills, died Mar. 10, 1863; Ae. 63 ys."

"Reuben Smith, died Jan. 12, 1859, Ae. 90 years."

"Ira Smith, died Jan. 1, 1853, In the 71 year of his age."

"Mr. John Givin, died March 4, 1844, Ae. 62 years.

"Death is a debt to justice due,
Which I have paid and so must you."

"Richard Hudson, died Aug. 9, 1860, Ae. 75 y'rs."

"Samuel Hudson, died March 9, 1863, Ae. 40 y'rs. Co. H, 142 Reg. N. Y. S. V.

"When among strangers, far from my home,
No kindred or relative nigh,
I met the contagion and sunk in the tomb,
And soared to mansions on high."

"David Crippin, died Dec. 22, 1874, aged 84 years.

"'Tis finished! the conflict is past;
To heaven his spirit has fled."

Other cemeteries exist in the north and west parts of the town and elsewhere.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The industrial pursuits of the people have been principally confined to agricultural operations, although the water-power of the town has not been wholly unutilized, and saw- and grist-mills, so essential to the growth and sustenance of every new community, were early established.

Among the first of these was the saw-mill of Simeon Hawks, on Trout River, near Burke Depot. The first grist-mill in town was the one now operated by William McKenzie, which was erected at an early period by Joseph Goodspeed and Jehial Barnum.

In 1843 a starch-factory was set in operation by Ira Marks, and where King & Green now operate a similar factory Col. Ezra Styles at an early period had an ashery and store.

Several years ago Martin Durkee had a small saw-mill on a brook in the northeast part of the town. The starch-factory of J. J. Jameson, in the north part of the town, which had been in operation several years, was burned in the fall of 1878.

MILITARY.

The military record of the town is excellent. During the war of 1812–15 a large number of the citizens took part in the defense of their country's rights, and performed active service in the army. Among these heroes are recalled Israel Thayer, Jehial Barnum, Justin Day, John Day, and Warren Botsford.

The town actively co-operated in the suppression of the late Rebellion, and furnished her quota of men to the army cheerfully and promptly. Unfortunately, the full list of these cannot be found in the town. The following citizens of the town were in the army in 1864:

Thomas Smith, Co. A, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.; Alanson Walker, Co. H, 142d Regt.; William Slack, Co. C, 98th Regt.; Martin Riley, 14th H. Art.; Ephraim Bombard, 142d Regt., Co. D; Alexander Anderson, 13th H. Art., Co. H; William Holden, 142d Regt., Co. H; Joseph Denio, 3d Cav., Co. H; William H. H. Earle, 60th Regt., Co. E; Roalind D. Humiston, 14th H. Art., Co. C; George W. Downing, 98th Regt., Co. D; Alfred J. Hewitt, 1st Eng., Co. I; Andrew A. Howard, 1st Art., Co. H; Timothy Powell, 13th Cav., Co. D; Julius R. Deming, 142d Regt., Co. H; Orin Beaman, 6th Independent Bat.; Joseph Lafleur, 2d, 3d Cav., Co. C; Theodocius Fenton, 98th Regt., Co. D; James M. Rider, 142d Regt., Co. D; Daniel Newton, 98th Regt., Co. C; Lyman H. Brown, 1st Eng., Co. H; Francis Murray, 20th Cav., Co. I; Royal S. Childs, 1st Eng., Co. H; Wm. McManus, 98th Regt., Co. A; Alfred J. Hewitt, 1st Eng., Co. L; F. C. Beaman, 98th Regt., Co. G.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

CHATEAUGAY.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features—Falls—Intermittent Spring—Land Titles and Grants—Early Settlement, Settlers, and Pioneer Incidents—Public-Houses—Stores—Learned Professions—Physicians—Lawyers—Highways—Railroads—Men of Prominence—Civil Organization—First Town-Meeting and Town Officers—Supervisors and Clerks from 1799 to 1880—Officers in 1879—Notes from the Records—Statistics.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THE town of Chateaugay forms the northeast corner of Franklin County. Its northern boundary is the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada. On the south lies the town of Belmont, Franklin Co.; on the east the towns of Clinton and Ellenburgh, in Clinton Co.; and on the west by the town of Burke, Franklin Co. It comprehends an area of 28,756 acres, and in 1875 had a population of 2719.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is undulating, with a general inclination towards the north. The soil is a clayey loam interspersed with clay, and is quite productive under careful cultivation. There are no elevations of special moment.

The Chateaugay River and its branches furnish the principal water-supply of the town. The former flows northerly through the entire extent of the town, and affords several excellent water-privileges.

Marble River enters the town from the east, near the centre, and flows northwesterly through the central portion.

About a mile south of the village of Chateaugay there occurs on this river a beautiful cascade, which from the singular wildness and sublimity of the surrounding scenery is well worthy the admiration of those who derive pleasure from the contemplation of the wild and picturesque. The fall occurs in a ravine which the stream has worn through the Potsdam sandstone to the depth of nearly 200 feet, and the principal fall is at the outlet of a narrow gorge, and has a vertical height of about 50 feet.

Another series of smaller cascades occur on the same river within the town.

Intermittent Spring.—About half a mile east of Chateaugay village occurs an intermittent spring, which has been the subject of much curious study. It rises from two sources through the sand, and in such volume as, in ordinary seasons, to carry power sufficient for mechanical purposes. The water is remarkably clear and cold, is never known to freeze, and discharges bubbles of gas (said to be nitrogen) in considerable quantities while running. There is no certain period of its intermitting, nor does this appear to be affected by rains. Sometimes the period of its flowing will last for a year or two, but it is generally dry towards the close of summer. Once it failed in the month of February. It is said generally to stop quite abruptly, not occupying more than twenty-four hours from the time it begins to fail till it is dry. On again starting it will increase slowly, and not attain its full flow before a week or two. There is a smaller but constant spring less than a mile northeast of this, which discharges gas, but the nature of these gaseous emanations has not been ascertained. This spring in early times attracted the attention of the Indians, who called it Hu-nah-a-ta-ko-wah, "a big spring rushing out of the ground."

LAND GRANTS AND TITLES.

The original territory of the town comprehended townships 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the old Military Tract. On the erection of St. Lawrence County, Great Tract No. 1, of Macomb's purchase, and the St. Regis reservation, were annexed; and in forming Franklin County townships 9 and 10 of the old Military Tract were annexed, and 5 and 6 taken off. Tract No. 1 was taken off in 1805 in forming Harrison (Malone), and by the two acts erecting and extending Belmont, and in the erection of Burke, it has been reduced to its present limits, embracing the easterly half of township No. 7, with the exception of one tier that lies in Belmont.

Townships Nos. 6 and 7 (the former now in Clinton County) were patented by the State to James Caldwell, of Albany, on Feb. 25, 1785, with the usual conditions of patents. On March 6, 1785, Caldwell sold the tract to Col. McGregor, of New York, for £500 currency. On the 19th of December, 1795, Col. McGregor sold to John Lamb, Wm. Bell, George Bowne, Joseph Pearsall, Henry Haydock, and Edmund Prior, merchants of New York, as tenants in common, but in different proportions, of the lands in townships 6 and 7. The tract was to be divided into lots, for which the purchasers agreed to ballot, according to their respective interest therein.

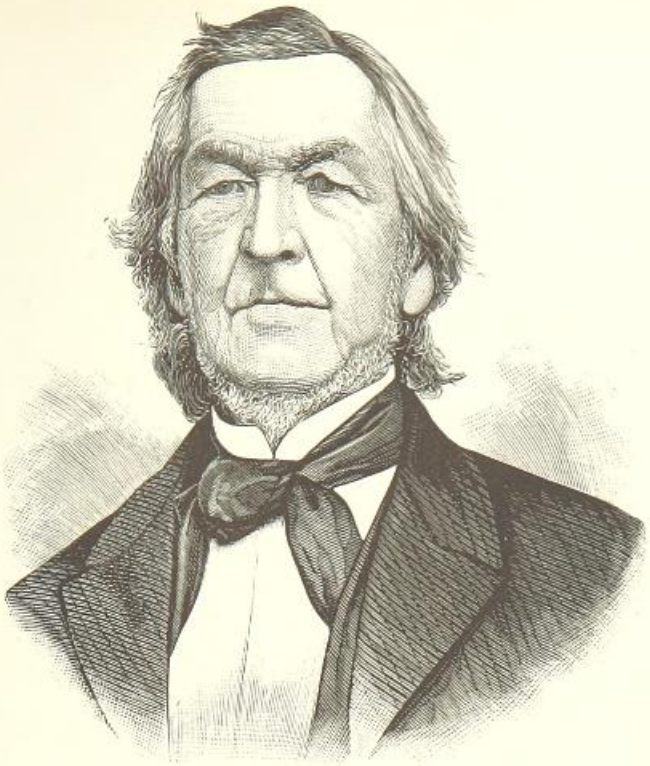
The following is the list of the lots that fell to the share of each so far as relates to No. 7, or the present towns of Chateaugay, Burke, and a small part of Belmont: Col. McGregor drew lots 1, 2, 6 to 12, 14 to 21, 23 to 27, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 50, 53, 54, 56 to 59, 61 to 65, 68, 69, 70, 72, 75, 78 to 81, 84 to 87, 90; John Lamb drew 76, 71, 3, 13, 22, 55, 82, 77; William Bell drew lots 43, 32, 66, 20, 75, 36, 52, 60, 313, 89; George Bowne drew 4, 73, and 33; Joseph Pearsall drew 34 and 40; Henry Haydock drew No. 88; Edmund Prior drew No. 5; Thomas H. Brantingham, who owned a part of each of these townships, drew lots 51, 28, and 67, which were conveyed to Col. McGregor.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS, SETTLERS, AND PIONEER INCIDENTS.

The first white settlements in the county were made in the town of Chateaugay, in the year 1796, by Benjamin Roberts, from Ferrisburgh, Vt., and Nathan Beeman, from Plattsburgh. At this time the frontier settlement was in Beekmantown, six miles west of Plattsburgh.

The following account of Mr. Roberts' pioneer journey has been already printed, but is found to be substantially correct, and hence reproduced:

"Having decided upon emigrating far beyond the limits of civilized life, Mr. Roberts left his home in February, 1796, with his family and goods, and arrived safely at Plattsburgh, where he left his family, and attempted to proceed with a portion of his goods to his destination. With the assistance of some of the land proprietors, and others, who felt an interest in the proposed settlement, they proceeded with a number of teams as far as was practicable (about eighteen miles), where they were compelled from the depth of the snows to abandon the undertaking, and leaving their load concealed in the woods with hemlock boughs, they returned to Plattsburgh. In March, Mr. Roberts, with Levi Trumbull, a young man whom he had hired, set out with an intention of making sugar, and there being a firm crust on the snow, they started with a hand-sled for the place where their load had been deposited, and taking a fire-pail, iron kettle, and an old-fashioned Dutch iron pot, holding about ten gallons, some provisions, an axe, and tapping-gouge, they proceeded with these, drawing them on the sled by hand, to Chateaugay, a distance of twenty-two miles, along a narrow path that had been partly cut through the fall before, in anticipation of a road. Mr. Roberts had also provided a hut the fall previous, which was not covered. They soon fitted up a quantity of basswood troughs, and commenced making sugar. While occupying this camp they were on one occasion visited by an Indian who sold



JUDGE GIDEON COLLINS.

Judge Gideon Collins, son of Joshua and Tabitha Collins, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1779, and settled in Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1803. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Tabitha Sweet. The following are their children: Zaida (deceased), married Alanson Roberts; Catherine (deceased), married George Smith; Adeline (deceased), married W. Hollenbeck, five children survive her; Maria (deceased), married Eli Davidson, three daughters survive her; Delia E., married, Oct. 19, 1837, Daniel P. Hodges, was born in Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1808. He was a farmer, hotel-keeper, and merchant respectively. He settled in Malone, N. Y., in 1854. He died May 12, 1860. Mrs. Hodges generously contributes this in memory of her honored father and brother. Lucy M. (deceased), married John Mott; George T. (deceased), married Harriet Webb; and Albert L., married Ann Eliza McGregor, and has two children.

Mrs. Gideon Collins was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a lady highly esteemed. She died March 2, 1860.

The judge was a Democrat in politics, and as such was one of the leading men of the town. We quote from the pen of others their estimate of him and his son George T.:

"One more of the old settlers gone. Gideon Collins died at his old homestead, where he has lived many years, in the town of Chateaugay, on the 27th day of December, 1875. He was one of the first settlers of the town, and is the last one of those that cleared up the first forest. He was ninety-six years of age, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in the year 1779, and moved into this town in the year 1803. He refused to take any medicine during his illness, declaring he had lived long enough. He lived to see respectable families grow up. Albert Collins, Esq., now residing in the town of Chateaugay, is his son. Mr. Collins was a man much respected in the community where he lived. He held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and had been supervisor of the town, and also judge of the county. At the time he settled in town everything had to be *backed* from Plattsburgh. He often went there on foot, and brought home supplies upon his back. His mind was clear until the last, and he could relate incidents of early days that would not fail to interest the hearer. During his sickness, which was but of short duration, he seemed to be anxious to cross over the river to meet the loved ones gone before."

GEORGE T. COLLINS.

"By the death of this gentleman, who died at his residence in Chateaugay April 26, 1872, our town has lost a citizen of more than ordinary note. Mr. Collins was born in this town in the year 1820, and has ever since made it his home. Possessing the advantages of more than ordinary natural gifts, and having had in early life opportunity for cultivation, his superior qualifications for places of public trust were conceded, and such places frequently proffered him. Most of these he declined with characteristic diffidence. A few were accepted and honorably filled. In the fall of 1869 he was elected school commissioner of District No. 1 in this county, and very efficiently and satisfactorily performed the duties of the office until February, 1871, when, finding his health failing, and being too conscientious to receive the emoluments of an office to which he could not do justice, he resigned.

"But it was not in his public life that Mr. Collins won the special admiration of his friends. It was that unselfish, generous, and genial life, that high sense of honor and moral integrity which nothing could shake, that made him in the highest sense honored and respected. Possessed of a noble soul, capable of forming genuine and enduring friendship, and ever ready to unite with another in the love of the sovereign good, he won many and lasting friends. He could have little sympathy, however, with the hollow and selfish leaders of parties and creeds. The positive elements in his character would admit of no compromise of principles, and hence he was *merciless* in his criticisms of unscrupulous men. But the man who came to him with a frank and honest heart—whatever his station in life—found in him an appreciative friend. To the poor or less fortunate in life he was attentive, considerate, and ever ready with any available assistance to render the rugged path of life smoother.

"He was extremely social, and very pleasing and entertaining. He would sit long hours with his friends and discourse in a clear, comprehensive, and logical manner upon public matters, or read from or talk of his favorite authors.

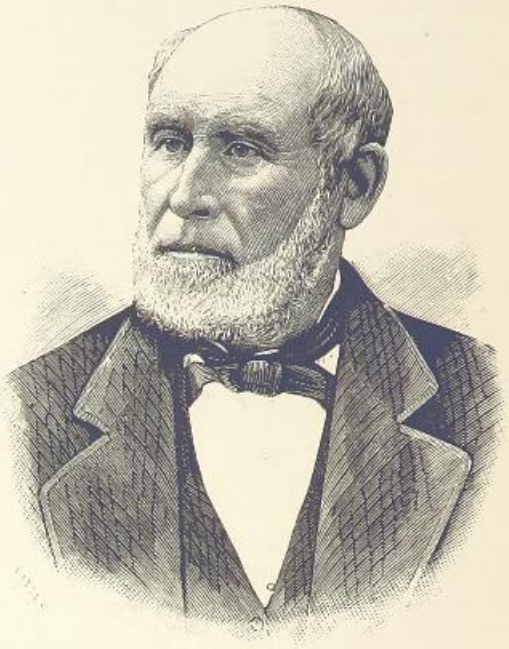
"He is dead, but still lives, and will continue to live in the hearts and memory of many friends."

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Photos. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

PHILIP BRYANT. ARUNA S. BRYANT.

ARUNA S. BRYANT,

son of Philip and Sophia (Shepard) Bryant, was born April 21, 1812. Philip Bryant was born in Connecticut Nov. 20, 1780. He removed to Erie, Pa., where he died, at the age of seventy-five. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was a Democrat in politics, and held the positions of deputy sheriff and justice of the peace. Sophia Shepard was born Sept. 3, 1787, and resided in Caldwell's Manor, Canada. She died May 29, 1846.

Aruna S. Bryant's parents settled in Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1804, on what is, or was, known as the "Platt Place." His father was a farmer in good circumstances. His father's family consisted of the following: Cornelia, Caroline, Aruna S., Philip D., Sophia M., David B., Jonathan M., Jennet, Clarinda, and Sarah A.

At seventeen years of age Mr. Bryant worked on the farm for three years at ten dollars per month. April 9, 1833, he was married to Caroline, daughter of Dr. Erastus and Abigail Douglass, of Chateaugay. She was born Oct. 17, 1812, and died Jan. 25, 1862. Their children were: Abigail, born Sept. 22, 1834, and Philip E., born Jan. 23, 1836.

Abigail married Timothy Bryant, who was a soldier in Company H, 1st Regiment of New York Volunteers; enlisted Nov. 5, 1862, and honorably discharged June 30, 1865, serving nearly three years in the war of the Rebellion. They have one son, William A.

Philip E. Bryant married Miss G. Miller. Their children are James, Charles, and George. Philip is a farmer, living on the home farm.

Aruna S. Bryant married, for his second wife, the widow of Governor Horace Eaton, of Middlebury, Vt., October, 1862.

Governor Eaton was a prominent man in his day; was a politician, mathematician, philosopher, and statesman. He was a member of the Legislature for several years; was State senator, Lieutenant-Governor, and Governor of Vermont for two years; superintendent of public instruction for three years, and professor in Middlebury College eight years. He was a staunch Republican, and in his death the State of Vermont lost one of her most valued citizens.

Aruna S. Bryant is a Democrat, and has held various town and county positions; has been deputy sheriff six years, assessor a number of years, janitor of the State senate two years, and at the present writing is inspector of elections. He is an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chateaugay, to the support of which he contributes liberally of his time and money.

them a moose, the flesh of which they cut up and smoked over their fire as they were making sugar. At the close of the sugar season they left their sugar, smoked meat, and kettles, in their camp, and returned to Plattsburgh.

"In the early part of April Mr. Roberts again started with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, and several hired men. These were Levi Trumbull, Joshua Chamberlain, Kinkade Chamberlain, Ethan A. Roberts, and Jared Munson. Their outfit consisted of a yoke of oxen, and a pair of steers for leaders, attached to a sled containing a few articles of indispensable use, but they had not proceeded more than a mile beyond the house of a Mr. Delong, the last settler in Beekmantown, when one of the oxen gave out from fatigue. He was here unyoked and left to provide for himself, as the spring was just opening, and vegetation had advanced enough to afford a scanty supply of food, and Roberts proposed to his wife to return with her young children to the settlement until another opportunity offered; but with heroic resolution she insisted upon sharing the hardships of the undertaking, and resolved to proceed. The husband having placed in a rude bark saddle such provisions upon the odd ox as he was able conveniently to carry, and suspended from the yoke of the steers a pack containing a few articles of first necessity, he took upon his own back one of his boys, and led the way, driving his cattle before him, and followed by his wife bearing an infant in her arms. His men and two other boys, then mere lads, bearing each burdens as their strength permitted, brought up the rear. What could not be taken was left covered up on the sled. A part of their load was a barrel of rum, which was left, except a copper tea-kettle full which they took along; and this being exhausted to within a quart, the remainder was preserved for Mrs. Roberts. Wherever night overtook them, they encamped in such a place as they might happen to be. They were from Monday until Saturday in performing the journey of about forty miles, and reached their sugar-camp about noon on Saturday, finding all safe. During this toilsome march Mrs. Roberts was often compelled to pause and rest, and, as they ascended the last hill, she inquired despairingly how much farther it was to the end of their journey.

"The remainder of the first day and the next were spent in covering their hut with bark, and they completed this labor just in time to save themselves from a drenching rain. A set of table-furniture was made of wood upon which to eat, consisting of trenchers and forks. To supply the family with provisions, the odd ox was sent once a week to Plattsburgh, with Chamberlain as driver, and with the regularity of the mails this animal performed his weekly trips, bearing upon his back a supply of flour and pork, upon which they relied for support during the first season. The party commenced a clearing on the south bank of Marble River, about half a mile north of the present village of Chateaugay, and during the summer of 1796 about 40 acres were cut and partly cleared. A small patch of potatoes and turnips was got in, the seed of the former being brought on the backs of William Roberts and Nathan Beeman, from Cumberland Head. To economize weight, the seed ends and eyes of the potatoes were only brought. Beeman, from Plattsburgh, had been on several times during the summer, and having made arrangements for moving, brought on his family in the fall. Mrs. Roberts had been in the settlement three months without seeing the face of any one of her sex until the arrival of Mrs. Beeman."

The children referred to in the foregoing narrative as accompanying their parents on their adventurous journey were William, Samuel, Eliakim, and John Roberts, the latter of whom still resides in town at an advanced age. Alanson Roberts, also an aged citizen of the town, was the first male child born in town. A daughter, Harriet, married Jonathan Thompson, who was a pioneer stage-driver on the old Military Turnpike, and subsequently an influential citizen of the county. Theodorus P. Roberts, another son, resides in town at a good age. Michael was another son. Susan is the wife of Hon. William Andrus, of Malone. Catharine was one of the wives of O. Sunderland, who is an aged citizen of the town.

In 1801, Benjamin Roberts removed with his family to the present town of Clinton, Clinton Co., where he kept hotel for many years on the old turnpike, and where he passed the remainder of his life.

Nathan Beeman has been referred to as one of the early companions of Benjamin Roberts. He became a permanent settler of the town, and his descendants are still represented in the town and county. In his youth Mr. Beeman resided at Ticonderoga, and acted as the guide to Allen and Arnold in the surprisal of that fortress in March, 1775. He, like other children, was allowed the range of the premises, and was familiar with the entire appointments of the place. Under his guidance Ethan Allen was conducted to the chamber of the British commander, who was surprised and captured without resistance. In relating this occurrence Mr. Beeman said that Capt. Delaplace, after some conversation with Allen, happening to see him in company with the provincials, inquired, "What! are you here, Nathan?" This question aroused a sense of conscious guilt and shame for having betrayed the confidence reposed in him, in rewarding kindness with treachery. Mr. Beeman died in Chateaugay in 1850.

Within the first few years after the first settlement of the town a large number of settlers came in, mostly men of family, from Vermont, selected and purchased lands, commenced small improvements, and made arrangements for making a permanent settlement. Among these were John Allen, Samuel Haight, Lewis Ransom, Jacob Smith, Azur Hawks, Noah Lee, Gilbert Reynolds, Jesse Ketchum, Silas Pomeroy, David McMullen, Claudius Britton, Samuel Turner, Stephen Vaughan, Peleg Douglas, David Mallory, Thomas Smith, Gates Hoit, Ezekiel Hodges, Samuel Stoten, Israel Thayer, Avery Stiles, and Moses Corban.

David Mallory, during the second year of the settlement, commenced the erection of the first grist-mill on Marble River, about a mile and a half northwest of the present village of Chateaugay. A mortar was rigged up during the first season by excavating a hole in the top of a stump, the pestle being suspended from a bough in such a manner that the force of the grinder was required only in bringing down the pestle. The principal milling, however, was done in Plattsburgh, and the trip generally required a week. The mill was built for Nathaniel Platt, of Plattsburgh, who

was somewhat interested in the titles of the town. The millwright was Elisha Howard, of Vermont, and it was completed and set in operation in 1797. A saw-mill was built by the same parties near the grist-mill the same year.

The settlement grew quite rapidly for several years, principally on the Fort Covington and the Malone roads, the former of which was opened as a winter road about the year 1798. These became the thoroughfares of emigrants from Vermont on their way to the St. Lawrence, and at the time of the war a thriving settlement existed. Numbers then returned to Vermont, and some of them never returned.

The town of Chateaugay was duly incorporated on March 15, 1799, and then included the whole of the present county of Franklin. As a consequence, much of interest relating to the other towns of the county is to be found in the Chateaugay records. The following names of the early inhabitants of the tract occur with great uniformity in the records: Israel Thayer, Simeon Reed, Solon I. Nichols, Azur Hawks, Silas Whiteous, Nathan Beeman, Samuel Holenbeck, George W. Burnap, James S. Allen, Jacob Burnap, Stephen F. Morse, Gilbert Reynolds, Jesse Ketcham, Moses Egglestone, Nathaniel Day, James Brewer, James N. Brown, Orady Day, Jehial Barnum, Justin Day, Jr., Thomas Smith, James Wyllys, Amasa Fairman, Lorenzo D. Andrews, Benj. Roberts, John Newton, Amos Shepherd, Caleb Brand, Samuel Beeman, Merrit Puert, Peleg Douglass, Walcutt Alvord, Reuben Allen, Amos Hitchcock, Warren Bottsford, Nathan H. Prime, Lewis Graves, Joshua Beaman, Erastus Finney, Thomas Slyter, Gideon Collins, Ira Smith, Jonah Martin, Andrew Currier, Jonah Martin, Jr., Simeon Pond, Joshua Nichols, Timothy Beeman, Rufus Jones, Peter B. Davenport, James Hatch, George W. Douglass, Nathaniel Ayers, Richard Monger, Harry Barnum, John White, Obed Rust, Samuel Beeman, John Martin, David Shepherd, Jonas Martin, Jeduthan Sherman.

Space will only admit of special mention of a few of these and other early settlers of the town.

William Bailey was one of the earliest and most prominent and influential of the first settlers of the town. Before he settled in Chateaugay, he was employed by the State to survey the lands set apart for the Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees.

Large tracts of land, lying in Clinton County, were set apart in 1784 and 1786 for these refugees, and for such of the inhabitants of the State as had served in the United States army, and were entitled to land-bounties under the act of 1782. These tracts were surveyed and subdivided, and many of the lots were occupied under the State grants. The greater portion, however, were forfeited for want of actual occupation, and the lands were afterwards patented by the State to other persons. Among those acquiring title by patent was Mr. Bailey, who purchased an extensive tract in the present town of Chateaugay. He moved there in the year 1800, and cleared and cultivated a large farm near the "Four Corners." At an early day he built a forge on the Chateaugay River, near the falls, which he intended to supply with ore from a bed at the south end of the Upper Chateaugay Lake. This bed, when first opened, presented every indication of containing a large supply of ore, but it soon became exhausted, and the forge was abandoned. Mr. Bailey also erected a paper-mill at Chateaugay, which continued in operation for several years. This was the first paper-mill in Northern New York. He removed to Plattsburgh in 1811, and died in 1840.

Stephen Vaughan came from Wallingford, Vt., in 1803, and cleared a piece of land and erected a log hut where Sydney Silver now lives. He removed his family, consisting of his wife and a daughter, Sally, to the town in 1804. Three other children—Nancy, who became the wife of Caleb Seabury, Frederick B. Vaughan, still living in town, and Polly, who became the wife of Noble Martin—were born in town. He died in 1812.

Gideon Collins came from Dutchess County in 1803, at the age of twenty-four. He located two miles northeast of Chateaugay village, and cleared up 50 acres of land. He subsequently lived at the village, and in 1824 he located in the north part of the town, where he passed the remainder of his life. He filled many offices of trust and responsibility; was supervisor, county judge, justice of the peace, etc. He died Dec. 27, 1875. Albert Collins, a son, still resides in town, and Delia E., a daughter, widow of Daniel P. Hodges.

Lewis Ransom located two miles southwest of Chateaugay village. He was a man of public spirit and influence, and was the first supervisor of the town, from 1799 to 1802 inclusive. At a later period he removed to the town of Ellenburgh, where he kept a tavern for many years and was a leading spirit.

Jacob Smith settled early in the century in the north part of the town. Wolfred Smith, his grandson, resides on the old homestead.

Jesse Ketchum settled prior to 1800, where Hiram Roberts now resides. He subsequently removed to the north part of the town. The place was afterwards occupied by John Vernal.

Samuel Turner located at an early period near Chateaugay village.

Peleg Douglas was one of the first settlers, and located in the north part of the town.

Thomas Smith, father of Eli, kept a public-house at Chateaugay village at an early day.

Gates Hoit located among the first near Chateaugay village, and subsequently removed to the north part of the town. He made his influence felt in town and county, and filled many positions of trust and prominence. Two of his sons and several grandsons reside in town.

Ezekiel Hodges lived early about two miles northwest of Chateaugay village. Samuel Staten lived two miles east on the turnpike. His son, Samuel, occupies the old homestead, and another son, George, lives near by.

Samuel Hollenbeck settled at an early day northeast of Chateaugay village, on the present Swinburne place. He had a great faculty of telling big stories, and when young a chance to get in one fight compensated for three meals.

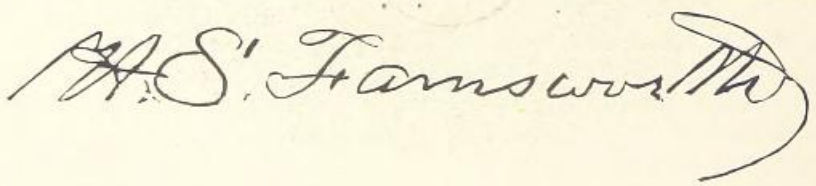
Ira Doud came in early in the century, and located about two miles and a half south of the village. His son, Ira A. Doud, resides in town.

Philip Bryant located at an early day about a mile west

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Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.



Perhaps there is no man in Chateaugay whose name is more of a household word than the one which precedes this article. For forty years one of the leading physicians in Chateaugay, and at the present time has practiced longer in the county than any other man, and intimately connected with one of the pioneer families of Clinton County, by his untiring efforts and judicious course of practice he has won for himself an enviable position in the esteem of the citizens generally.

He is the second son of John and Lydia Farnsworth, and was born on North Island, Grand Isle Co., Vt., Feb. 24, 1816.

John Farnsworth was a son of John Farnsworth, and was born at Groton, Mass., March 29, 1781, and removed to Ipswich, Mass., with his parents about 1785. His father was a farmer by occupation. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in middle life. John Farnsworth settled in North Hero, Vt., and was by trade a carpenter and millwright, later in life a farmer. He married the widow Lydia Beebe, a native of Connecticut, by whom he had the following children, viz.: Hiram N., Hial S., Hoel H., Isaac (deceased), Peter W. (deceased), and Tiry A. (deceased).

He settled with his family in the town of Plattsburgh (now Schuyler Falls), Clinton Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1816, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He was a Democrat until the Republican party was organized. In May, 1872, he removed to Chateaugay, N. Y., and died Dec. 1, 1872. His wife died in March, 1864, and both lie buried in the cemetery at Schuyler Falls, N. Y.

Dr. Farnsworth received a common-school and academic education. He commenced teaching school quite young, and taught several years. When a boy he received an injury in the right hip-joint, producing paralysis, which made him a cripple. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac H. Patchen, of Plattsburgh, in the spring of 1837, attended lectures at Woodstock, Vt., with Dr. S. P. Bates, of Malone, and received a State license and began practice with Dr. Patchen in Plattsburgh, and in the fall of 1839 came to Chateaugay, where he has continued to practice until the present (1880).

He married Mary E., daughter of Aaron and Mary A. Cutting, of New Hampshire, Nov. 20, 1839. She was born in Caldwell's Manor, Canada, Aug. 10, 1818, and settled on the Isle La Motte, Vt., when a year old, and in the town of Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1823 with her mother and family. In 1834 she settled in Schuyler Falls. She taught school till her marriage. To this union two children were born, viz.: Mary E. and Frances A. Mary E. (deceased) married Thomas Peake, of Chateaugay, by whom she had two children, viz.: Mary E. and Nellie F. Frances A. married Silas W. Hatch; she has one daughter, —Carrie M. Mr. Hatch is dead.

The doctor is a Republican in politics. He was postmaster for eight years, beginning under President Lincoln's administration. Supervisor of his town for one term, and was elected inspector of schools, but would not qualify. For the past two years he has been president of the village of Chateaugay. Dr. Farnsworth became a member of the Franklin County Medical Society in 1840, and of the Medical Society of Northern New York at its organization.



AUGUSTUS DOUGLASS

was a son of Peleg Douglass, and was born at Tinmouth, Vt., Sept. 7, 1785. He was reared a farmer, which honorable business he followed through life. He married Eunice Chelise, to whom the following children were born, viz.: William S., Julia, Theodore B. (deceased), Olive, and Hiram P. (deceased), all born in the town of Chateaugay. Mr. Douglass was a very early settler in Franklin Co., N. Y. He was a soldier for forty-seven days in the war of 1812, under Capt. Asaph Perry. He married, for his second wife, Sophia Sylvester, Jan. 18, 1829. To this alliance the following children were born, viz.: George A. and Jane S. (twins), Mary (deceased), and Emily S. Mrs. Douglass died on the 27th of January, 1836, and he married the widow Caroline Waterman (formerly Howard) Jan. 10, 1842. Mr. Douglass was a member of the Baptist Church. In politics he was a Republican. He died on the 11th of August, 1875, at the good old age of ninety years.

Samuel Waterman married Caroline Howard Feb. 10, 1833. He was born at Norwich, Windsor Co., Vt., Dec. 3, 1806, and she was born on the 18th of September, 1805, at Thetford, Orange Co., Vt. To them were born Luther C. (deceased), Samuel A., and Henry W. (deceased). Mr. Waterman and wife settled in the town of Westville, Franklin Co., in 1833. He was a farmer. He died Nov. 16, 1838, and Mrs. Waterman married Augustus Douglass, as before stated.

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of the village, where James Smith now resides. Arunah S. Bryant, his son, lives in town.

John Mitchell came from Canada (Caldwell's Manor) several years prior to 1820. He was a blacksmith by trade, and, besides pursuing his avocation, bought 50 acres of land near Chateaugay village, where Herbert Hoit now lives. He subsequently removed to the north of the town, near the Canadian line, in the present town of Burke, and established a store there, had a large ashery, carried on a large and prosperous business for many years, and died there. He had a large family. Henry and Sydney located in Chateaugay. Sydney was a prosperous and successful farmer two miles north of the village. James Mitchell, son of Sydney, is the custom-house officer at Chateaugay village.

Daniel Goodspeed and Oel Sunderland settled in town the earliest of the more recent settlers, and both still reside in Chateaugay. The Chase family came in about the same period, and located over the line, and within the limits of the town of Belmont.

The town records readily furnish us with the names of the early tavern-keepers. At a meeting of the commissioners of excise of the town, held May 6, 1806, it was

"*Resolved*, That in our opinion a public Inn or Tavern is Necessary to be kept at Charles Dunham's, Chaney Mooers', Benjamin Roberts', Abner Pomeroy's, and James Ormsbee's, at their respective houses, for the actual accommodation of Travelers; that they are of sufficient ability to keep a public Inn or Tavern, that they sustain a good Moral Character, and that they have the accommodations prescribed by law for keeping an Inn or Tavern."

On Dec. 23, 1806, it was

"*Resolved*, That a public Inn or Tavern be kept at the new Dwelling-house of Nathan Beman's, in Chateaugay."

On Nov. 28, 1806, a like resolution was passed in regard to the residence of James Hatch.

In 1810 licenses to keep public-houses were granted to Barnabas Hatch, John Vernal, Joseph Jones, Samuel Person, Stephen Cook, Ralph Shepherd, and Amos Eldridge. In 1811, Cook, Hatch, Vernal, Ashbel Sanford, and Buckley Johnson were licensed to keep public-houses. In 1812 licenses were granted to Cook, Hatch, Rufus Jones, Thomas Smith, John Vernal, John Beeman, and James Ormsbee. Samuel Sanborn was added to the list in 1813. In 1816 the innholders licensed were John Vernal, Thomas Smith, James Hatch, Stephen Cook, William G. Roberts, and Samuel Roberts.

John Roberts erected the Ladd Hotel at Chateaugay village as early as 1837, and kept it a number of years. He kept a public-house in a smaller building before. Samuel Roberts, Melvin A. Knappin, Smith & Stevens, Luke H. Brooks, and Timothy B. Ladd have been the principal proprietors since.

The Union House was opened in 1858 by Theodorus P. Roberts, who kept it a year. He was followed by Farnsworth & Prouty, Alanson Roberts, and Farnsworth & Hatch. H. H. Farnsworth has kept it in a popular and successful manner for the past eight years.

The Franklin House formerly existed at Chateaugay village, and was kept by Harry Hilliker, Harry Davis, —— Ford, C. D. Silver, Elisha Marks, and Vaughan & Cartwright have been the principal proprietors. It was destroyed by fire in 1857.

James Ormsbee had a pioneer store at Chateaugay village as early as 1805 or 1806. It stood on the corner where Ladd's Hotel now is.

Amasa Fairman had an early store on the opposite corner. Standish & Smith were also in trade at the village at an early day.

John & Charles Bacchus were also early in trade at Chateaugay village.

A. Roberts & Co. (Theodorus P.) traded at Chateaugay village in 1821, for a decade of years. Theodorus P. Roberts subsequently traded a long time alone. Smith & Webster succeeded Mr. Roberts, and traded several years.

The principal tradesmen since have been John A. Sabin, A. H. Millar, Nathan Beeman, S. S. Clark & Co., Daniel Huntington, George T. Hall, Daniel S. Coonley, Smith Weed, and Alex. Maguire.

George McCoy was early in trade at the "lines," in the north part of the town, followed by Seabury & Barnes, and H. W. Beersworth, who is at present in trade there.

Charles D. Rood has a store two miles west of the Beersworth store.

PROFESSIONAL.

The learned professions have had a large and respectable representation in the town. Of the physicians, Dr. Taylor practiced very early at Chateaugay village for a great number of years, as early as 1810.

Dr. Hiram Paddock practiced for quite a number of years prior to the year 1830.

Dr. Erastus Douglass was a preceding contemporary, and practiced a good many years.

Dr. Guy Stoughton came next, and in November, 1839, Dr. Hial S. Farnsworth, who is still the leading practitioner of the town. He was born on North Hero Island (Lake Champlain), studied with Dr. Isaac Patchen, at Plattsburgh, and attended medical lectures at Woodstock. He was but twenty-three years of age when he settled in town. Dr. George W. Goodspeed was a partner of Dr. Farnsworth for a time.

Dr. William Childs was an early and popular contemporary of Dr. Farnsworth's, and died in August, 1846.

Dr. George Howe came from the town of Franklin (P. Q.), Canada, in August, 1846, and has been in practice continuously since. The doctor is a native of Plattsburgh, studied medicine with Drs. Moore and Kane of that city, and commenced in practice in Franklin, in 1835, where he remained (save one year in Beekmantown during the Canadian Rebellion) until his settlement in Chateaugay. He is still in practice.

Dr. William Mott, also in practice at Chateaugay village, was born at Alburgh, Vt., studied medicine with Dr. Mazuzan, at Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., and graduating in 1846, located in Burke for six years. In 1852 he settled in Chateaugay.

Dr. A. M. Phelps was born at Alburgh, Vt.; began the study of medicine at Isle La Mott, Vt., in the year 1869, with Dr. B. E. Lengfield; subsequently studied with Drs. S. S. Wentworth and D. B. Jones, at Ellenburgh. In 1871 he attended the medical department of the University

of Michigan, under the special instruction of Prof. A. B. Palmer.

In 1873 he graduated from that institution, and located at once in practice in the town of Burke. Remained there two and a half years, and then removed to Chateaugay, where he took the place of Dr. J. P. Morrison, and has since continued at the same point.

LAWYERS.

The legal profession was early represented in town. Elisha Smith, Matthew Roberts, —— Wheeler, and Ralph Swinburne were the pioneers in practice. The latter was in practice for twenty years, and died in 1877. Alvah Wilson was in partnership with Mr. Swinburne for a time.

In 1846, Geo. W. P. Beeman and Edgar Keeler were in practice. Julius D. Beckwith located in the town in 1865, S. B. M. Beckwith in 1869, and Gordon Main in 1877. These three are still in practice.

HIGHWAYS.

The first road in the town was worked by subscription and voluntary labor, so as to be passable in the year 1800. A turnpike company was incorporated April 8, 1805, to build a road from Plattsburgh to the Macomb purchase, and on March 14th the limitation was extended three years; and should ten miles be built the company might collect double tolls for seven years. This company did not organize. A law of April 9, 1811, directed the managers of the lottery for the purchase of the botanic garden to raise $5000 to improve the road to the county line. On June 8, 1812, a law directed $5000 to be paid out of the State treasury for the purpose. The preamble of this law states that "the said county of Franklin forms a part of the northern frontier of this State, and the settlements therein are situated on the borders of a foreign territory, and at a great distance from the other settlement." The two counties were to tax themselves $150 annually to repay the $5000 until it should be repaid by the lottery. A sum not exceeding $750 annually might be raised by tax during two years for the finishing of the road. During the military operations of the war, and especially in 1813, when Gen. Wade Hampton was passing through with his army to form a junction with Wilkinson on the St. Lawrence, necessity compelled him to improve it, in order to maintain a communication with the lake. In one of his letters he states that he had made it a perfect turnpike. In 1815–16 a party of United States troops, under Capt. William F. Haile, built twenty miles of road towards Franklin County, but it was continued no farther by the general government. In 1830 a law directed a tax of $2000 in Malone and Chateaugay to be expended by commissioners on the road from Plattsburgh to Malone. The Chateaugay turnpike company was incorporated April 21, 1828, to build a road from Malone court-house, by way of Chateaugay Lake, to Mooers, but was never organized.

The following is quoted from the town records, which furnish considerable information in regard to early highways:

HIGHWAY NOTATIONS.

The following roads were recorded in 1799:

District No. 1, Beginning at the crotch of the roads beyond Silas Pomroy's, running thence west by Silas Pomroy's to Samuel Staton's, from thence to Benjamin Roberts', thence, as the road now runs, to Lemuel Haskins' to the bridge, thence by Amasa Fauman's, thence by Lewis Ransom's improvements, westerly, to intersect the old road somewhere near John Allen's lane, thence, as the old road runs, to Israel Thayer's improvements.

One other road from John Allen's lane southwest to the northeast corner of lot No. 33, thence westerly on the line between 33 and 48 to the west line of the town.

No. 2, Begins at Benjamin Roberts', thence running northwesterly across Shepherd's lot No. 57 to the Middle Falls, where there is a spruce-tree across the river, thence southwesterly until it strikes the north line of lot No. 45, from thence westerly to the west line of the town.

No. 3, Begins at the east line of township No. 6, thence westerly by Thomas Harvy's and Oliver Hanchet's, as the road now runs, to township No. 7, thence, as the road now runs, to the crotch of the road leading to Silas Pomroy's from thence, on the north road, to James K. Chamberlain's, from thence by Nathan Beeman's on the bank of Marble River, as high as conveniently may be, to the mills belonging to George W. Platt, crossing the river in the most convenient place between the grist- and saw-mill, from thence, on the north side of the west bank of the river, on a southwesterly course till it strikes the east and west line of 64 and 57, thence on the said line westerly through the improvements of Moses Corban, Aaron Beeman, and till it strikes a line marked by Ezekiel Hodges to the Middle Falls, thence crossing said falls and running southwesterly to the west line of the town.

The following roads were recorded in the year 1800:

No. 1, Begins at the southwest corner of township No. 7, of the old Military Tract, thence north to the northwest corner of said town on the west, thence east along the province line to the northeast corner of township No. 6 of the old Military Tract, thence south to the southeast corner of township No. 6, aforesaid, on the east line of said town, thence west to the southwest corner of No. 7, on the south line of Nos. 6 and 7.

No. 2, Begins at the northeast corner of lot No. 1 in township No. 6, running on a due-west line to the west line of township No. 7.

No. 3, Begins between lots Nos. 20 and 21 in township No. 6, running thence on a due-west line to the west bounds of township No. 7.

No. 4, Begins between lots 21 and 40 in township No. 6, running thence west to the west line of township No. 7.

No. 5, Begins between lots Nos. 40 and 41 in township No. 6, running thence due west to the west line of No. 7.

No. 6, Begins between lots Nos. 41 and 60 in township No. 6, thence on a due-west line to the west line of township No. 7.

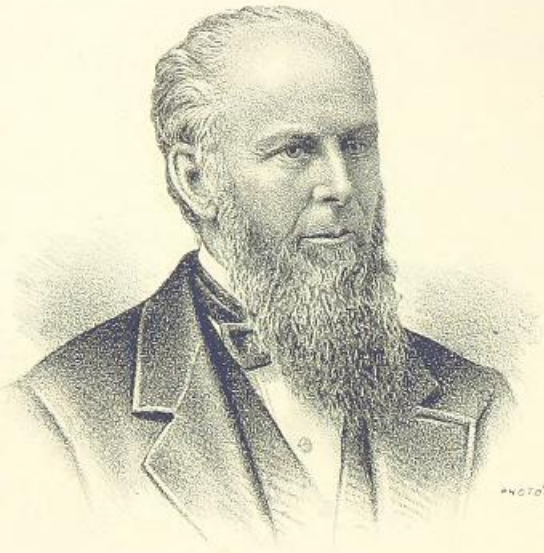
No. 7, Begins between lots Nos. 60 and 61 in township No. 6, and thence west on a west line to the west line of No. 7.

No. 8, Begins between lots No. 61 and (erased) in township No. 6, running thence west on a line to the west line of township No. 7.

No. 9, Begins between lots Nos. 80 and 81 in township No. 6, thence due west to the west line of township No. 7.

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Artemas Earle

Chloe M. Earle

ARTEMAS EARLE, of Chateaugay, is a lineal descendant of Ralph Earle, a native of England, who emigrated to America, and settled in Massachusetts about 1633. Artemas Earle is a son of Artemas and Delia (Hunt) Earle, and was born at Wolcott, Vt., April 29, 1824. His father, also a native of Vermont, married Delia Hunt; and to them were born the following children, viz.: Willard (deceased), William, Oliver, Artemas, Charlotte (deceased), and Thomas.

Artemas Earle, Sr., settled in the town of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1830. He purchased a farm of one hundred acres three miles south of the village, where he continued to reside until his death. His wife died in 1836, and he married the widow Furniss for his second wife, in 1837, and she died about 1852. Mr. Earle was a life-long Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and as such held some minor town offices. He was a kind husband and father, and a good citizen. He died in 1861, and was buried in the "old cemetery" at Malone.

Willard Earle was a farmer in the town of Malone, married Orphie Keeler, by whom he had several daughters. He is dead, and she married William Earle for her second husband, and to them were born one son and one daughter. William Earle is a substantial farmer of Malone.

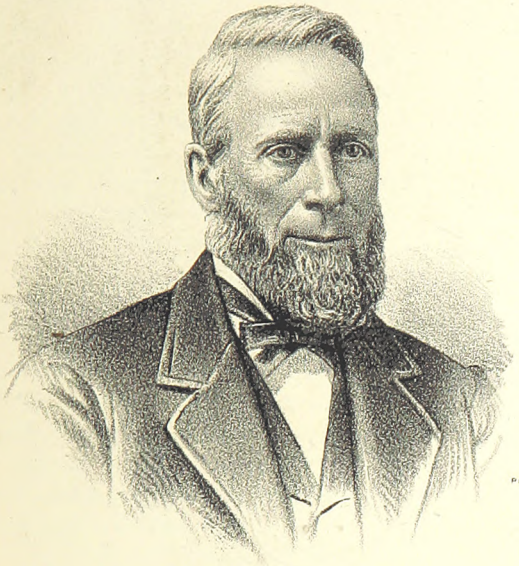
Oliver Earle married Mary Snow, and has one daughter. He is a farmer in the town of Malone.

Thomas is a farmer in Malone. He married Sarah Robbins, and to them have been born three sons and one daughter.

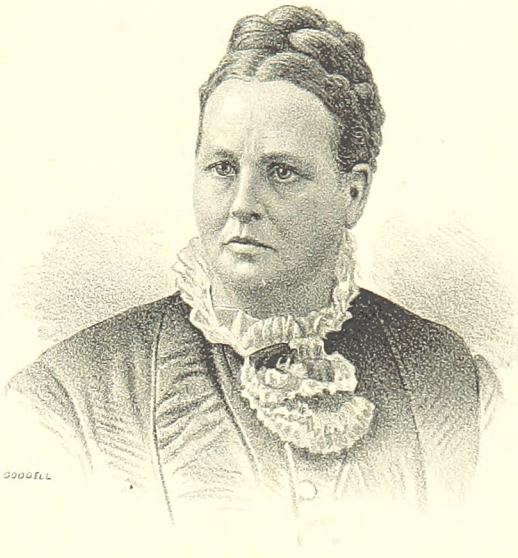
Artemas Earle had very limited advantages for an education; but by reading has acquired a good business education. At the age of thirteen he left home and went to live with Asaph Watkins, where he continued to reside until he was twenty-one years of age. He then worked on the farm, receiving fourteen dollars a month for his services. He afterwards worked land on shares for five consecutive years, at the same time running a saw-mill and threshing machine. On the 15th of November, 1855, he settled on the farm where he now resides, which consists of some three hundred and forty acres of good land, and is in a fine state of cultivation. He has made valuable improvements on his farm, and he is justly considered one of the best men and farmers in the town of Chateaugay. Feb. 21, 1850, he was married to Chloe M., daughter of Elias and Susan (Crooks) Watkins. She was born in the town of Malone Jan. 19, 1825. Of this union two children have been born, viz.: Heber (deceased), and Grace A., born Sept. 23, 1854, in the town of Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y. She was married, Oct. 23, 1879, to Dr. Frank E. Taylor, of Malone.

In politics Mr. Earle has always been a Democrat. He has been assessor of his town for ten consecutive years, supervisor two years, and has held other minor offices. Mrs. Earle is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Earle is a contributor to the various denominations. He is emphatically a self-made man. He commenced life very poor, but by industry and frugality has become one of the wealthy farmers of the county.

Elias Watkins and wife were natives of Rutland, Vt., and settled in Franklin County in 1806, where they reared a family of four children. She died March 12, 1860, and he is now, at the age of eighty-nine years, living with his daughter, Mrs. Earle.



PHOTO'S BY FAY & GOODELL



SELDEN PHELPS.

MRS. SELDEN PHELPS

SELDEN PHELPS.

Silas Phelps, son of Silas Phelps, was born in the city of Rochester, N. Y., and at the age of nineteen went to Maine to live with his uncle; remained one year, and then went to Caldwell's Manor, Canada, where he married Lucretia Emerick. Her parents were from Holland. Her father was a captain in the British army during the Revolutionary war, and lived to be one hundred and four years of age.

To Mr. and Mrs. Silas Phelps were born six children, viz.: George, now a farmer in Kansas; Selden, a progressive farmer in Chateaugay, N. Y.; Amanda, married John Ostrander, of Belmont, who is a farmer; Rhoda, married Jackson Muzzy, a farmer in Vernon, Mich.; Emily, married John P. Badger, who is the present district attorney of Franklin Co., N. Y., and resides at Malone; and Henry, now of Potsdam, N. Y.

Mr. Phelps and family settled in Chateaugay, N. Y., in 1832. He was engaged in the lumber business, and ran a saw-mill for a number of years. He was a Republican in politics. He died in 1863, and Mrs. Phelps died in 1865.

Selden Phelps was born Sept. 1, 1824, in Caldwell's Manor, Canada. He remained at home until he was fifteen years of age, attending the common school (barefoot) winters. He worked on the farm by the month, and in a saw-mill, until he was nineteen, when he worked at the carpenter and joiner trade till he was twenty-one, then removed to the place where he now resides. In 1843 he purchased fifty acres of land in the north part of the town of Chateaugay, N. Y. In 1849 he worked in the saw-mill for Abram Reynolds, and continued until 1852, when he bought his present farm of one hundred acres at eleven dollars per acre. At the same time he purchased the saw-mill of Mr. Reynolds, and ran it two years, and failed in business, as certain parties to whom he sold his lumber failed to make their payments. Mr. Phelps has now some one hundred and fifty acres of good land in a fine state of cultivation. He built a butter-factory in 1873, and manufactures annually more than one hundred thousand pounds of butter.

He was married on the 18th of August, 1852, to Ruth P., daughter of Abram and Rachel Reynolds, of Belmont; Ruth P. was born March 16, 1831. Of this union six children have been born, viz.: Reynolds A., Elroy E., Ella M., Henry W., Arthur S., and Fred. Guy, all born in Chateaugay, N. Y.

In politics Mr. Phelps is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been class-leader for twenty-eight years, steward of the church for many years, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Abram Reynolds was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Franklin County, in company with three brothers, at a very early day. He was a successful farmer. He was known as the largest man in the county, weighing some three hundred and eighty or four hundred pounds.

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No. 10, Begins between lots Nos. 1 and 2 in township No. 6, thence due north to the north line of township No. 6.

No. 11, Begins between lots Nos. 2 and 3, thence due north to the north line of township No. 6.

No. 12, Begins between lots Nos. 3 and 4, thence due north to the north line of township No. 6.

No. 13, Begins between lots Nos. 4 and 5, thence due north, on a north line, to township No. 6.

No. 14, Begins between lots Nos. 5 and 6, thence due north on a line to the north line of township No. 6.

No. 15, Begins between lots Nos. 6 and 7, thence due north to the north line of township No. 6.

No. 16, Begins between lots Nos. 7 and 8, thence due north on a line to the north line of township No. 6.

No. 17, Begins between lots Nos. 8 and 9, thence due north on a line to the north line of township No. 6.

No. 18, Begins between lots Nos. 9 and 10, thence due north on a line to the north line of township No. 6.

No. 19, Begins at the southwest corner of township No. 6, thence north on a west line of said town to the northwest corner of said town.

No. 20, Begins between lots Nos. 1 and 2 in township No. 7, thence north on a north line to the north line of said township No. 7.

No. 21, Begins between lots Nos. 2 and 3, thence north on a line to the north line of township No. 7.

No. 22, Begins between lots Nos. 3 and 4, thence north on a line to the north line of township No. 7.

No. 23, Begins between lots Nos. 4 and 5, thence north on a line to the north line of township No. 7.

No. 24, Begins between lots Nos. 5 and 6, thence north on a line to the north line of township No. 7.

No. 25, Begins between lots Nos. 6 and 7, thence north on a line to the north line of township No. 7.

No. 26, Begins between lots Nos. 7 and 8, thence north on a line to the north line of township No. 7.

No. 27, Begins between lots Nos. 8 and 9, thence north on to the north line of township No. 7.

No. 28, Begins between lots Nos. 9 and 10, thence north on a north line to the north line of township No. 7.

RAILROADS.

The Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad passes east and west through the central portion of the town, having a station at Chateaugay village.

The high embankment and tunnel a short distance west of the station is justly esteemed among the most successful achievements in the line of railroad engineering in the State. The surface of the country in the northern part of the county is in the main level, and finely adapted to agricultural purposes, but the Chateaugay, Salmon, and other rivers, in their descent to the St. Lawrence, have worn for themselves deep and narrow valleys which afford in numerous places the most picturesque scenery, but which opposed an obstacle of great magnitude in the construction of the railroad. To overcome that at Chateaugay it was resolved to fill in the valley with earth, in order to bring it up level with the surface on each side. To insure a channel for the river in such a manner that the embankment should not suffer from its encroachment a tunnel three hundred feet long was made through the solid rock which bordered the valley, and permanent walls were erected to direct the stream through its new channel and to retain the earth of the embankment in its place. This great undertaking was completed, after nearly two years' labor, at a cost of about $130,000. The tunnel was begun in August, 1848, and made in five months. It is twenty-five feet wide, twenty-two feet high; retaining-walls fifty feet high. The embankment is over eight hundred feet long, and its top one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the river. It contains 500,000 cubic yards of earth. The work was planned and executed under the direction of Col. Charles L. Schlatter, civil engineer.

PROMINENT MEN.

Of men of prominence the town has had a full representation, either among her foster or natural citizens.

William Bailey was a son of Col. John Bailey, of Dutchess County. At the age of eighteen he was drafted into the Dutchess County militia, and was sent to join the army at West Point. He first visited Lake Champlain in 1786, and aided in the survey of the lands belonging to Zephaniah Platt and his associates. He was one of the associate justices of the Clinton Common Pleas in 1779, and was appointed first judge of the county in 1806. In 1800 he was appointed first major in Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Mooers' regiment of militia, and was elected a member of the Assembly in 1802, and again in 1806. He removed to Plattsburgh in 1811, where he resided until his death, in the year 1840.

Gates Hoit was also a man of influence and prominence. In 1810–12 and 1818 he represented Franklin and Clinton Counties in the State Legislature, and in 1809 and 1813 he was clerk of the county. He was appointed judge in 1814.

John Mitchell was coroner in 1821 and sheriff of the county in 1822–23.

Guy Meigs was sheriff of the county in 1836.

Solomon Smith was appointed judge in 1823.

L Fairman filled the office of coroner in 1812, 1814–16, and 1819–20.

Henry B. Smith was chosen first judge of the county Feb. 24, 1843, and in 1852–53 he was a member of the Legislature of the State of New York, and was appointed judge in 1833.

Samuel S. Clark was clerk of the county in 1831, and chosen county treasurer Dec. 4, 1843.

Gideon Collins was appointed judge in 1823.

John Varnal was appointed judge in 1829.

Elisha B. Smith was elected justice of Sessions in 1847.

Jeduthan Sherman was appointed coroner March 6, 1822; Timothy Beeman was elected coroner in 1834, and Eli B. Smith in 1846.

Amasa Fairman was appointed assistant justice Feb. 26, 1812.

Samuel A. Beeman, son of Theo. T. S. Beaman, and a native of the town, was elected district attorney November, 1868.

Benjamin S. W. Clark was appointed Superintendent of Public Works of the State, Feb. 8, 1878.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Chateaugay was formed from Champlain, March 15, 1799. The name is supposed by some to be of Indian origin; but it is French, meaning "gay castle." The St. Regis Indians call it O-sar-he-hon, "a place so close or difficult that the more one tries to extricate himself the worse he is off." This probably relates to the narrow gorge in the river near the village.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Lemuel Haskins, on Tuesday the 2d day of April, 1799. The following town officers were chosen: Supervisor and Town Clerk, Lewis Ransom; Assessors, Ralph Shepherd, Jesse Ketcham, Benjamin Roberts; Collector, Amasa Fairman; Poormasters, Gilbert Reynod, Lewis Ransom; Commissioners of Highways, Azur Hawks, George Platt, Nathan Beeman; Constables, Thomas Smith, Amasa Fairman; Fence-Viewers, John Allen, Ralph Shepherd, Peleg Douglass.

Pathmasters.—District No. 4, commencing at the intersection of the roads from Benjamin Roberts' house, then by Lemuel Haskins' house to the Great Falls, and to John Allen's, Amasa Fairman; No. 1, beginning at the east line of No. 7 (4?), thence by James K. Chamberlain's and Nathan Beeman's to the mills of George W. Platt, Peleg Douglass; No. 2, beginning at the mills of George W. Platt, thence to the Middle Falls, Ezekiel Hodges; No. 3, beginning at the crotch of the roads east of Silas Pomroy's to the Middle Falls, Benjamin Roberts; No. 5, commencing at John Allen's and running to the west line of the town, Jesse Ketcham.

It was voted that hogs shall be free commoners until the 10th day of May next; from thence until the 1st day of November next they shall not be free commoners.

The following persons have filled the offices of supervisor and town clerk since the incorporation:

SUPERVISORS.

1799–1802, Lewis Ransom; 1803–5, William Bailey; 1806–8, Gates Hoit; 1809–10, William Bailey; 1811, James Ormesbee; 1812, Lebeus Fairman; 1813–21, Gates Hoit; 1822–23, George W. Douglas; 1824–25, Gideon Collins; 1826, Ira Smith; 1827–28, Gideon Collins; 1829–31, Jacob Smith; 1832, John D. Miles; 1833–36, John Mitchell; 1837–38, Ezra Styles; 1839, Gideon Collins; 1840–41, John Mitchell; 1842, Henry B. Smith; 1843, Daniel N. Huntington; 1844, Gideon Collins; 1845–49, Henry B. Smith; 1850, Jonathan Hoit; 1851, Henry B. Smith; 1852–53, Thomas Bennet; 1854, Alanson Green; 1855, Hial S. Farnsworth; 1856–58, Henry B. Smith; 1859–60, John A. Sabin; 1861–62, Henry B. Smith; 1863, Abel H. Miller; 1864, Nathan Beman; 1865, Samuel S. Clark, Jr.; 1866–67, Abel H. Miller; 1868–69, John Mullin; 1870, James Jordan; 1871–72, Clark A. Paterson; 1873–74, Artemas Earl; 1875, Ira A. Doud; 1876–79, Samuel S. Clark.

TOWN CLERKS.

1799, Lewis Ransom; 1800–5, Aaron Beman; 1806–8, James S. Allen; 1809, Jonah Spencer; 1810–12, Joshua Nichols; 1813, Jonah Spencer; 1814, Joshua Nichols; 1815–16, James S. Allen; 1817–19, James Brewer; 1820–25, Timothy Beeman; 1826–29, James I. Webb; 1830–31, Hiram Paddock; 1832, Stephen F. Morse; 1833, Henry B. Smith, Simeon Bellows; 1834–35, E. B. Smith; 1836–40, Simeon Bellows; 1841–43, Elisha B. Smith; 1844–46, William S. Childs; 1847, Smith M. Roberts; 1848, Henry Doris; 1848, Smith M. Roberts; 1850–52, George Howe; 1853, Ransom B. Crippin; 1854–55, Hiram M. Roberts; 1856, Edwin G. Roberts; 1857, Thomas S. Roberts; 1858–61, Hiram Paddock; 1862, William W. Scriven; 1863, James Jordan; 1864, Hiram Paddock, William W. Scriven; 1865, Henry W. Derby; 1866, George Howe, Jr.; 1867–68, Albert O. Prescott; 1869, George Howe; 1870, Albert O. Prescott; 1871, Isaac M. Warren; 1872–73, Rasselas A. Jackson; 1874–77, Albert O. Prescott; 1878–79, George Howe, Jr.

The following were the officers chosen in 1879: Supervisor, Samuel S. Clark; Town Clerk, George Howe, Jr.; Justices of the Peace, John Hughes, Hiel H. Farnsworth; Collector, Frank Patterson; Assessor, Artemas Earl; Commissioner of Highways, Ezra Sweet; Overseers of the Poor, Philip Maguire, Joseph Shaw; Inspectors of Elections: District No. 1, David Lancto, A. S. Bryant; District No. 2, Patrick O'Neil, David Dwyer; Constables, Archibald McCoy, Thomas Hogan, Jr., Barney Henry, John Brown, John Harrison; Auditors, Thomas S. Roberts, P. L. Lyman, John B. Bort; Inspectors of Election (appointed): District No. 1, Levi N. Stevens; District No. 2, Deming M. Roberts; Sealer of Weights and Measures, John Harrison.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

"At an election held in the town for a senator and assemblyman, on May 2, 1799, forty-two votes were cast for William Bailey and three for Thomas Treadwell for assemblyman; for senator, Pliny Moore received thirty-four votes."

"April, 1800, *Voted*, That Lewis Ransom's yard is a pound, and himself poundmaster, and that William Bailey's yard be a pound, and himself poundmaster. Fence to be four and a half feet high, made of rails, poles, or logs."

"1804.—*Voted*, That twelve dollars and fifty cents be remitted to James Hatch, it being the sum collected of him for selling spirituous liquor contrary to law."

"If any man leave syrup so that it kill or injure cattle, he shall pay damage."

This vote again passed in 1806 and 1808.

"1805.—If any person having any thistle or tory weed growing in any part of their improved lands, or in the highway passing those lands, and by them occupied, shall by the 1st of July cut or destroy the same to prevent their going to seed, on a penalty of $5 for each neglect."

"1810.—$80 for a pound; $150 of the poor-money to purchase a Merino ram, to belong to the town."

"At an extra meeting held in 1809, resolved to raise $3500 by tax in three years for a court-house and jail, after a law is passed authorizing it."

"1814.—*Voted*, That the money raised for the building two pounds, and which has not been appropriated, and forty dollars in the hands of Gates Hoit and Amos Fairman, be applied by said Gates Hoit and Joshua Nichols for the purchase of burying-grounds and fencing the same."

"1820.—$25 voted to purchase a compass and chain for the use of the town."

"1829.—*Voted*, That every pound-keeper's yard shall be a pound."

"An act dividing the town into two election districts was passed April 9, 1859. April 12, 1860, amended; March 23, 1864, amended again."

"Sept. 1, 1862, special meeting for war purposes. On motion of M. M. Roberts, $4000 voted for volunteers; bonds issued; Legislature asked to pass an act."

"Feb. 3, 1863, $180 voted to build a new fence around old cemetery and paint it similar to old one."

"Dec. 1, 1863, bounty of $300 offered; $9600 voted."

"Jan. 11, 1864, $1810 voted to pay extra bounty of $100 to 17 enlisted soldiers to whom it was promised; $50 extra to another set."

"March 21, 1864, $2600 to pay $200 bounty to 13 men in field who re-enlisted under 500,000 call."

"March 29, 1864, $2000 to pay bounty of $300 under call for 200,000 men."

"Aug. 21, 1864, $18,600 for bounty on 500,000 call."

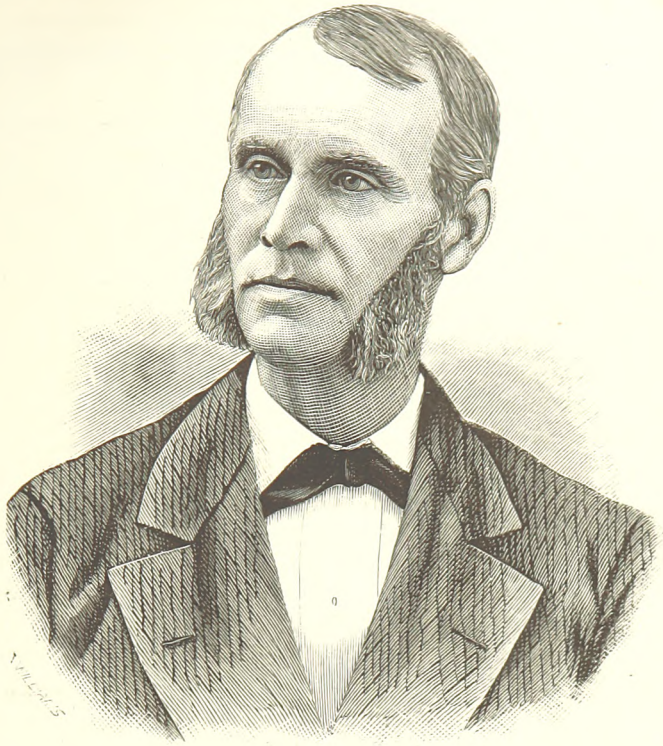


Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

D S Coonley

Daniel S. Coonley, of Chateaugay, is a lineal descendant of the fourth generation from Solomon Coonley, who was a native of Holland, and came to America and settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., about the year 1740. Solomon had a large family of children, the descendants of whom are scattered over the United States from Maine to California. One of his children was named David, who settled in Grand Isle Co., Vt., some time before or during the Revolutionary war, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He had the following children, viz.: Daniel J., who was born May 31, 1788, Maria, Catherine, Elmira, Sylva, and Eliza,—all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood.

Daniel J. Coonley was reared a farmer. While yet a young man he went into Upper Canada and learned the tanner and currier trade. On his way home to Vermont he chanced to pass through the town of Constable, Franklin Co., N. Y., and at once made up his mind to settle there.

He returned to Grand Isle, Vt., and married Sarah, daughter of William Hodgkins, in 1815. She was born in Grand Isle, Vt., March 1, 1789. Of this union the following children were born, viz.: Catherine (deceased), Sophrona, Socrates (deceased), Solomon W. (deceased), Mary M., Carlisle, Daniel S., and Sarah E.,—all of whom were born in Constable, Franklin Co., N. Y., to which place Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Coonley came soon after their marriage. Mr. Coonley followed his trade for a few years after his settlement in Constable, and then became a farmer.

He was a staunch Whig and Republican in politics. He was town clerk, and also justice of the peace for several years. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He died Feb. 29, 1860, leaving a good name. Mrs. Coonley died Feb. 3, 1851.

Daniel S. Coonley was born in Constable, Oct. 24, 1828. At the age of seven he left home to go to Plattsburgh to attend school, working for his board for his uncle, Joseph Durkee. He returned home, and worked on the farm summers, and attended school winters. In 1844 went to Plattsburgh again, and attended school one term, then returned to his native town and entered the store of S. W. Gillett, and remained three years, receiving forty dollars, sixty dollars, and eighty dollars respectively. He then went to Malone and worked for S. M. Wead in a store, then for E. L. Meigs.

In March, 1849, he settled in Chateaugay, and was in the employ of S. M. Wead till 1851, when he became a partner with Mr. Wead, and continued till 1859. In 1854 a branch store was started at Frontier, Clinton Co. In 1857, Mr. Coonley removed to Frontier, and had charge of their interests there. In 1858 he entered into partnership with D. F. Soper, and was engaged with him in the tin business till 1860. In 1865 he returned to Chateaugay, and purchased his present farm of one hundred and eighty-four acres, on which are fine buildings. He went into business with his brother, C. H., and continued till 1869; then was engaged with Mr. Hughes two years; then with Eli B. Smith in the hardware business, until Mr. Smith sold his interest to his son, Carlisle E., the firm being now known as Coonley & Smith.

In politics Mr. Coonley has always been a Republican. He has held various offices, such as postmaster, trustee, and treasurer. He married Amelia, daughter of Eli B. and Laura (Hawks) Smith, July 14, 1861. She was born in Chateaugay, Oct. 24, 1833. They have three children, viz.: Ruth S., Laura A., and Lura S. (twins), who were born in Clinton, Clinton Co., N. Y.

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"$48,050 bonds issued for war purposes to March 1, 1865, leaving a debt at that time of $39,424.74."

STATISTICS.

The census of 1875 furnishes the following facts regarding the town: Number of dwelling-houses, 517; value, $366,395; number of acres of improved land, 21,729; of unimproved land, 7027; cash value of farms, $915,527; of farm-buildings, $118,017.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

CHATEAUGAY—(Continued).

Village of Chateaugay—Incorporation—Village Officers—Presidents—Trustees—Officers, 1879—Frontier Lodge, 517, F. and A. M.—Phœnix Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1—Franklin Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1—Post-Office—Present Enterprises Chateaugay Village—Education—Chateaugay Academy—Religious—Methodist—Presbyterian—Baptist—Catholic—Episcopal—Protestant Methodist—Burying-Grounds—Inscriptions—Description of Chateaugay in 1813—Notes and Incidents—Bridge—Rainbow Lodge, No. 12, F. and A. M.—Tornado, 1856—Wolf Speculations—Ear-Marks—Industrial Enterprises—Military History—War of 1812 in Chateaugay—The Rebellion of 1861—List of Soldiers.

THE village of CHATEAUGAY is the only one in the town, and is situated on Chateaugay River, south of the geographical centre of the town. It is an incorporated village, neatly laid out, and comprising a large number of stores and dwelling-houses. Here, also, are Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, and Catholic churches, a fine academy building, two hotels, and several factories and mechanic shops.

The village was first incorporated under the general laws of the State in 1868, and was originally a mile square. A special act of incorporation was passed, May 3, 1869, reducing the corporate limits to half a mile square, and making the usual municipal provisions.

The first meeting of the board of trustees was held Sept. 10, 1868. The first trustees were Daniel S. Comley, Thomas W. Cantwell, John Hughes, T. S. Roberts, and Truman C. Hall. John Hughes was chosen the first President of the village; Abel H. Miller, James Jordan, and Justus Sargent were elected Assessors; Ossian H. Stiles, Treasurer; John Van Vechten, Collector; and John McCoy, Clerk. The presidents, justices, and clerks since have been:

PRESIDENTS.

1869, Truman C. Hall; 1870, Abel H. Miller; 1871, Edgar A. Keeler; 1872–74, Nathan Beman; 1875–77, Willard S. Alvord; 1878–79, Dr. Hial S. Farnsworth.

TRUSTEES.

1869, C. A. Patterson, George Howe, Barney Haney, Thomas Peak; 1870, Daniel S. Comley, Clark A. Patterson, Hial S. Farnsworth, Putnam B. Fisk; 1871, Daniel S. Comley, C. A. Patterson, H. S. Farnsworth, Putnam B. Fisk; 1872, Thomas W. Cantwell, George T. Hall, George W. Roberts, Bruce C. Bort; 1873–74, Thomas W. Cantwell, George T. Hall, John Bentley, Bruce C. Bort; 1875, Thomas W. Cantwell, Henry W. Derby, Daniel S. Comley, J. B. Ladd; 1876, Thomas W. Cantwell, W. W. Scriver, H. W. Derby, J. B. Ladd; 1877, Daniel S. Comley, T. B. Cantwell, John Bentley, Isaac M. Warren; 1878, Levi Peak, Carlisle E. Smith, John B. Hays, Bruce C. Bort; 1879, John B. Bort, Wm. Johnston, John W. Roberts, Don E. Seabury.

CLERKS.

1868–77, John McCoy; 1878, M. A. Kennedy; 1879, John McCoy.

The remaining officers for 1879 are: Police Justice, Gordon H. Main; Assessors, Henry S. Day, Chas. J. Morgan, Thomas Peak; Collector, Barney Haney; Treasurer, Levi Peak; Street Commissioner, Chas. J. Morgan; Pound-Keeper, Thomas Daily; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, John Hughes.

SOCIETIES.

Frontier Lodge, No. 517, *A. F. and A. M.*—This lodge is located at Chateaugay village, and works under a dispensation granted by the Grand Master. The lodge was formally chartered June 6, 1862. The leading officers of the lodge under the dispensation were: W. M., A. M. Millar; S. W., Daniel S. Coonley; J. W., A. H. Gustin.

The first officers under the charter were: W. M., John B. Bort; S. W., Ossian H. Stiles; J. W., Oliver Smith.

The following were the charter members of the lodge: Andrew M. Millar, Daniel S. Coonley, Amos H. Gustin, John B. Bort, Wm. W. Scriver, Hiram M. Roberts, Daniel F. Soper.

The Masters of the lodge have been A. M. Millar, John B. Bort, Don E. Seabury, Abel H. Miller, Lewis W. Paddock, Dr. George Howe, John Hughes.

The present officers are: W. M., John Hughes; S. W., Don E. Seabury; J. W., Benjamin Neely; Treas., D. S. Coonley; Sec., John McCoy; S. D., George Howe; J. D., P. L. Lyman; S. M. C., B. C. Bort; D. M. C., W. W. Scriver; Chap., Wm. V. Derby; Tyler, George A. Paddock. 44 members.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Chateaugay Star was started at Chateaugay village in 1868 or 1869 by Irving Van Buskirk. It was run by him for two or three years, and then sold to A. N. Merchant, who was succeeded by T. K. Millen, who ran the paper until a few years ago.

The Chateaugay Record, a weekly paper, was established in April, 1878, by Huntington & Merritt. C. A. Huntington is the present editor and publisher.

FIRE ORGANIZATIONS.

Phœnix Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, at Chateaugay Four Corners, was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, in April, 1860. The trustees created by the act were George G. Gurley, Nathan Beeman, Calvin S. Douglass, Matthew M. Roberts, Hiram Paddock, Henry Hutchins, Benjamin Fletcher, Henry B. Roberts, Hollis S. Martin, John A. Sabin, Wallace F. Hoit, David C. White, John Bentley, Abel H. Miller, John Van Vechten, Thos. S. Roberts, Edgar A. Keeler, Putnam B. Fisk, Henry Mitchell, Truman C. Hall, Theodore T. S. Beeman, Andrew Jackson Percy, and Carlos C. Webb.

The organization never became effective.

Franklin Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1. Organized in January, 1878.

Officers: Foreman, John Hughes; 1st Assistant, Carlisle E. Smith; 2d Assistant, Charles A. Huntington; Treas., Levi Peake; Sec., R. A. Jackson.

The post-office was established April 1, 1807. Amasa

Fairman was the first postmaster. Elisha and Henry Smith, Ransom Crippin, Dr. Hiram Paddock, Dr. H. H. Farnsworth, Elisha B. Smith, S. A. Douglass, Theodorus P. Roberts, Matthew M. Roberts, and George W. Roberts, the present postmaster, have filled the office since.

CHATEAUGAY VILLAGE PRESENT ENTERPRISES (1879).

The firms now doing business in Chateaugay village are: B. S. W. Clark and Samuel S. Clark, who, under the name of Clark & Co., are engaged in the general mercantile business, and also have a tannery at Altona; Daniel S. Coonley and Carlisle E. Smith are in partnership in the hardware, tin, and stove business.

John Hughes is a prominent dealer in groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, and glass-ware.

Bruce C. Bort and R. K. Brumley are also dealers in hardware, tin, and stoves.

John W. Anderson is a dealer in groceries.

R. A. Jackson, E. S. Hamlin, O. M. Sheldon, are druggists.

J. B. Hayes and Peake & Carr deal in dry goods and groceries.

P. B. Fisk is a dealer in newspapers, books, confectionery, and knickknacks.

R. W. Anderson is a dealer in clothing.

Thomas Peak and John Harica are harness-makers.

EDUCATION.

Schools were established in the town soon after the settlement. The first is said to have been taught in 1799. Others were soon after established. In 1810 the annual town-meeting was held "in the school-house at the four corners."

An old log school-house stood in the northeast part of the town some sixty-five years ago, and occupied a site near the residence of Peleg and Nathan Douglass. Here the young ideas of that section were taught how to shoot. Duncan Campbell, James J. Webb, and others were pioneer teachers there.

In 1820 the report of the commissioners of common schools shows that there were seven districts in the town. The whole number of scholars in attendance upon five of these, between the ages of five and twenty-one, was 206.

Two years later there were eight districts in the town, with an attendance of 309 children.

In 1826 there were ten districts in the town, and the number of children taught was 384.

The commissioners' certificate of apportionment for the year 1879 shows the following general facts: Number of districts, 17; number of children between five and twenty-one years of age, 1107; total to be paid to districts, $2063.22.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious services were held in the town as early as 1800. In that year, or the year following, one Huntingdon, a Presbyterian, held the first meetings at the house of Judge Bailey. About 1802, Henry Ryan, a Methodist circuit preacher, visited the town. In 1804 a revival occurred, and in 1806 a class of about six was formed, with Benjamin Emmons as leader.

From that time Methodist meetings were held at irregular periods, forming part of a large circuit until about the year 1830, when the present church was organized. Burke and Chateaugay then formed one charge, and the pastors resided part of the time in Burke, part of the time in the north part of Chateaugay, and again in Chateaugay village. Some of the early meetings were held in barns, school-houses, blacksmith-shops, private dwelling-houses, and in an old school-house that stood near the residence of Putnam B. Fisk. Quarterly meetings were sometimes held in Orlin Smith's barn.

The Methodist church edifice was built in the year 1854, but was considerably damaged by the tornado of 1856, and rebuilt in part.

The line of pastors of the church, as nearly as they can be ascertained from imperfect records, and evolved from the inner consciousness of the pastor in 1879, is as follows:

1833, —— Emms; 1834, Charles L. Durning; 1835 or 1836, James Irving; 1839, Henry O. Tilden, R. E. King, assistant; 1840–41, Jehial Austin, John Wallace, assistant; 1842–43, Franklin Hawkins, received $216 salary, $50 table money, and $25 traveling expenses; 1844, James H. Wilbur; 1845–46, Ebenezer Pease; 1847, Allen Miller; 1848, John N. Brown; 1850, Alonzo Wells; 1852–53, David Ferguson; 1854, David Ferguson, William H. Hawkins; 1855, John B. Cocagne; 1856–57, Alonzo Wells; 1859–60, Seymour C. Goodell; 1861–62, Lester Brown; 1863–64, J. H. Merritt; 1865–67, Ebenezer Briggs; 1868–69, W. P. Hall; 1870–71, Sardius F. Kenyon; 1872–74, Jonathan B. Hammond; 1875–77, Lucius L. Palmer; 1878–79, Wilson F. Ball.

The church parsonage was bought of Hiram M. Roberts in 1866. East Belmont is connected with the charge.

The present membership of the church is 190; size of Sabbath-schools, 150 at Chateaugay, and 100 in Belmont.

The officers of the church and society are: Stewards (Chateaugay), Isaac Holcomb, Oel Sanderland, Sidney Mitchell, John McCoy; Trustees (Chateaugay), John W. Roberts, Wallace F. Hoyt, John McCoy, Truman C. Hall, Albert Barbe; Stewards (Belmont), Selden Phelps, Daniel Kirby, William Wallbridge, William Miles; Leaders (Chateaugay), Albert L. Collins, Rufus P. Copps; Leader (Belmont), Selden Phelps; Distributing and Receiving Steward, John McCoy.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church was organized as a Congregational Church in 1816 by Rev. Messrs. James Johnson and A. Parmelee. It united with the Champlain Presbytery in 1827, and on April 25, 1842, perfected its organization as a Presbyterian Church.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Chateaugay, held Sept. 19, 1825, to take into consideration the necessity and practicability of building a meeting-house in said town, Rev. Jacob Hart was called to the chair, and Charles D. Backus was chosen secretary. The following trustees were appointed to solicit subscriptions: Isaac Sebring, Warren Botsworth, and John Backus. The first-mentioned gentleman took an active part in the matter, collected a large number of subscriptions, and attended to the construction of the building and the disbursement of the funds. His

and Union Free School was opened September 15, 1879, with the following corps of instructors: Henry W. Hill, A.B., Principal; Miss Mary H. Burt, Preceptress; Miss Cora N. Baldwin, First Assistant; Miss Minnie E. McCoy, Second Assistant.

Synopsis of instruction given in the Academic Department:

ENGLISH COURSE.

First Year. *First Term.*—Arithmetic, completed, Political and Physical Geography, Composition, and Grammar, completed. *Second Term.*—Algebra, Natural Philosophy, History of the United States, Higher English. *Third Term.*—Algebra, Botany, History of Greece, Rhetoric.

Second Year. *First Term.*—Higher Algebra, completed, Zoology, General History, Rhetoric, and Specimens of English Literature. *Second Term.*—Geometry, Physiology, History of Rome, Study of Language. *Third Term.*—Geometry, completed, Geology, Chemistry, History of English Literature.

Third Year. *First Term.*—Trigonometry, Intellectual Philosophy, English Authors, History of General Literature. *Second Term.*—Trigonometry, Astronomy, Logic, Philosophy, History of Modern Europe. *Third Term.*—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy, Science of Government.

Original Essays and Declamation are required throughout the course.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

First Year. *First Term.*—Arithmetic, completed, Latin, Physical Geography, Grammar, completed. *Second Term.*—Algebra, Latin, Physics, Higher English. *Third Term.*—Algebra, Latin, Botany, Rhetoric.

Second Year. *First Term.*—Higher Algebra, completed, Cæsar, Greek Reader, Rhetoric, and Specimens. *Second Term.*—Geometry, Sallust, Greek Reader, Study of Language. *Third Term.*—Geometry, completed, Cicero, Anabasis, History of General Literature.

Third Year. *First Term.*—Trigonometry, Cicero, Anabasis, History of General Literature. *Second Term.*—Trigonometry, Astronomy, Virgil, Iliad, History of the United States. *Third Term.*—Astronomy, Virgil, Iliad, Science of Government.

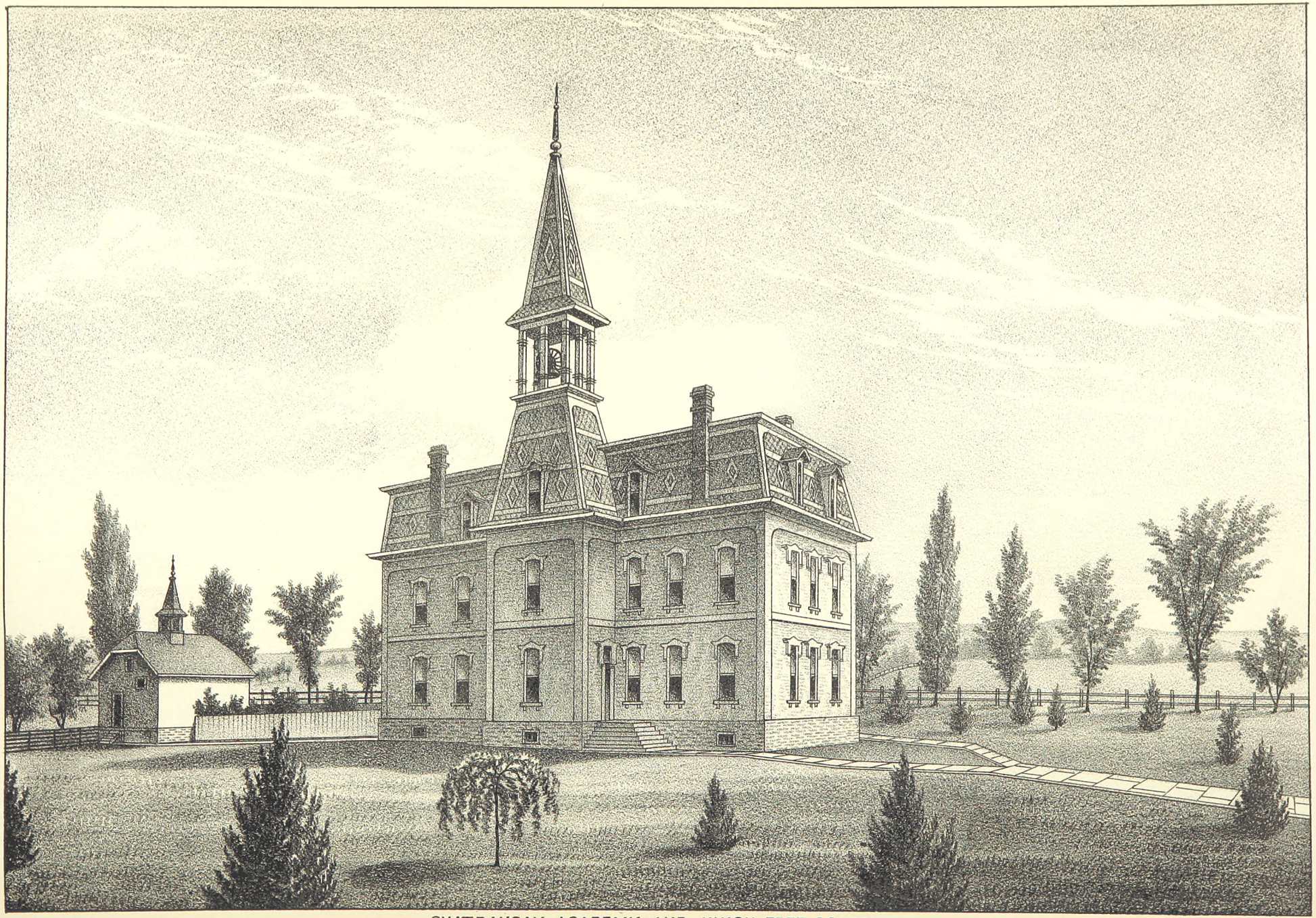
Original Essays and Declamation are required throughout the course.

Upon the completion of either of the prescribed courses, the student will be awarded with a Diploma, provided he pass a satisfactory examination in all the studies thereof.

The Post-Graduate Course, designed to fit students for the Sophomore Class in college, will comprise French, German, Herodotus, Odyssey, Livy, Tacitus, Horace, and such elective studies as the pupil may select.

A daily record of all the pupils is kept, and parents are from time to time apprised of their standing.

This new building was erected during the summer of 1879 upon the sightly grounds donated by Mr. Eli B. Smith, of Malone, which comprise four acres in area, and is located about one hundred rods east of the business portion of the town. The building is provided with the latest improvements in heating, lighting, and ventilation, and the class-rooms are large, comfortable, and attractive. Everything has been done by the people of Chateaugay to make this one of the finest educational institutions in northern New York.



CHATEAUGAY ACADEMY AND UNION FREE SCHOOL,
CHATEAUGAY, FRANKLIN CO., N.Y.

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personal contribution to the cause was large. Other contributors to the cause were Theodorus Bailey, James Bailey, Henry Rutgers, John Rankin, Dr. Platt Williams, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Woodworth, and Christian Miller.

The whole length of the building from front to rear was 53 feet, and width 37 feet. The frame was raised on Monday, July 21, 1828, as Mr. Sebring states in his complete record of the affair, "in great harmony, without accident, dispute, or intoxication." The total cost of the building was $697.42, of which Mr. Sebring* paid $469.42 of his own money. It was rebuilt in 1856, after the tornado, by which it was destroyed.

The line of pastors of the church has been: 1822–27, Jacob Hart, stated supply; 1830–33, Moses Parmelee, stated supply; 1835–42, James Millar, stated supply; 1843–48, Andrew M. Millar, pastor June 18, 1844; 1849–50, E. B. Baxter, stated supply; 1850–61, Andrew M. Millar, stated supply; 1862, J. H. Beckwith, stated supply; 1863, John Turbit, stated supply; 1864–66, Andrew M. Millar, stated supply; 1866–67, Simeon Gilbert, stated supply; 1868–69, Thomas Thompson, pastor May 14th; 1870–72, Charles D. Flagler, stated supply; 1872–76, James W. Grush, pastor Feb. 11, 1873; 1878, Henry T. Scholl, supply.

Deacons.—Warren Botsford, Erastus Douglass; 1835, Timothy Beman; 1842, Benjamin Miller; 1846, Robert Bennett, Samuel Farnsworth, William V. Derby; 1867, I. P. Warren.

Elders.—1842, Timothy Beman, Warren Botsford, Erastus Douglass, Robert Bennett, Oscar F. Brewer, William V. Derby, Samuel Farnsworth, Benjamin Miller, Samuel Stoughton, James J. Webb; 1860, Arunah S. Bryant, Joseph Shaw; 1861, Joseph C. Miller; 1868, James Danskin, S. S. Clark.

The membership of the church is 80; size of Sabbath-school, 79; superintendent of Sabbath-school, James B. Millar.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist Church was formed Feb. 12, 1817, by Elder Isaac Sawyer. Israel Thayer was chosen deacon, and George W. P. Beman clerk. The erection of a house of worship was begun in 1820, on land donated for the purpose by Gideon Collins, and the building was dedicated in 1838. The dedication sermon was preached by Elder Farr. The original number of members was 11, and the largest accession to their numbers occurred in 1830.

Rev. Mr. Sawyer was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Johnson, who remained but a few months, Rev. David Byington, who remained a year, and Rev. Ephraim Smith, who was employed at short intervals for many years. Rev. Jeremiah Dwyer was employed about a year during that period. On the formation of the town of Burke, about two-thirds of the members formed themselves in the new town and organized a separate church. The church in Chateaugay is quite small, and without a regular pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Catholic worship was held in the town early in the century, and was presided over by priests from Malone, and before that by priests from Montreal.

A church edifice was built on land donated by John Roberts. This was destroyed by the tornado that occurred in June, 1856. The present edifice was commenced in 1858, and finished by Father Edmund M. De Pauw in January, 1863.

Father De Pauw was the first resident priest, and took charge of the parish in January, 1863.

Father De Pauw pursued his studies in Rome, and was made a deacon by the present pope, Leo XIII., on June 10, 1854, he being then cardinal bishop of Perugia. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of Foligno during the same year.

Father De Pauw's first station was over the Church of the Assumption, where he remained twenty months, and then came to Chateaugay, where he still remains. He was appointed to the charge by the present cardinal, John McCloskey, then bishop of the diocese of Albany.

The parish is in a prosperous condition, and comprises 2000 souls at Chateaugay.

Connected with the parish are the stations at Burke and Belmont. At Burke is a house of worship, purchased of the Baptists in 1874, and dedicated the same year.

The parish formerly included the churches at Clinton, Ellenburgh, and Altona.

An Episcopal society was formed in the town a few years ago, and the erection of a church edifice begun. The building was never completed.

In 1835 there were classes of Protestant Methodists formed in town, and formerly included a large number of members, but the movement is now extinct.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The two principal burial-grounds in the town are located at Chateaugay village, and are known as the "old" and "new" cemeteries.

The former was laid out many years ago, and contains the remains of a large number of the old inhabitants. The yard is large and neatly fenced, but the more ancient part of it is in bad condition.

Among the numerous inscriptions in this yard the following were noted:

"Sacred to the Memory of Amasa Darby, died March 2, 1812, in his 39th year."

"Jesse Ketchum, died May 15, 1846, Aged 81 years."

"Gates Hoit, died June 1, 1859, Ae. 81 yrs."

"Obed Rust, died Mar. 6, 1850, in the 75th year of his age."

"George Washington Douglass, died July 8, 1854, Ae. 72 years."

"Hiram Paddock, Sen., died Oct. 18, 1839, in the 41st year of his age."

"In memory of the Hon. Salmon Smith, who departed this life in the triumphs of faith, May 24th, A.D. 1823, in the 38th year of his age."

* In the year 1798, Theodorus Van Wyck and Isaac Sebring, in company with Judge Zephaniah Platt, purchased a large tract of land in Franklin and Clinton Counties, at one dollar and a quarter per acre. Of this amount Mr. Sebring owned 7500 acres.

In the month of May, 1824, Mr. Sebring took up his residence in the village of Chateaugay, and opened a land-office at that point, for the purpose of selling his own land and that of others for whom he was appointed agent. He left town in 1829. He had great strength of character, was methodical and systematic to a nicety, and was a member of the Legislature in 1811, 1812, and 1813.

"Col. Thomas Smith, died June 2, 1840, Aged 64 years.

"'Praises on tombs are titles vainly spent.'
A man's good name is his best monument.'"

"Sacred to the Memory of Benjamin Roberts, who died Aug. 6, 1828, in the 67th year of his age.

"Rest here my body until the great archangel (more sonorous far than nine-fold thunders) rouse the sleeping dead; then rise to thy just sphere, and be my soul immortal.'"

"Rev. Ephraim Smith, died April 26, 1863, Ae. 80 y'rs."

"Samuel B. Roberts, died Apr. 12, 1875, Ae. 85 y'rs."

"Dr. Erastus Douglas, died Dec. 17, 1861, Ae. 76 yrs."

"Thomas Hall, died Sept. 20, 1855, Ae. 70 yrs."

The new cemetery was laid out about thirty years ago, and is well fenced and in good condition.

Among its inscriptions are the following:

"Cassius A. Knight, died Sept. 29, 1862, Ae. 24 y'rs. Of Co. L, Delano's 2d Regt., Ill. Cav.

"He gave his life for his country."

"A. W. Stoughton, died at Fort Williams, Va., Nov. 21, 1864, Aged 20 yrs. and 8 months. Member of Co. C, 1st Regt., Heavy Art., N. H. Vols."

"Rev. James Millar, born in Palmont, Scotland, 1792, died in Chateaugay, N. Y., 1854. Pastor of the Pres. Ch., Chateaugay, from 1835 to 1843.

"Jesus lives, and so shall I."

CHATEAUGAY IN 1813.

The following description of the town, published in Spafford's "Gazetteer of New York," in the year 1813, will prove of interest at this late day:

"Chateaugay, a Post-Township on the E. line of Franklin Co., 10 mile E. of *Malone*, 32 miles W. of Plattsburgh, on L. Champlain, and 210 N. of Albany; bounded N. by Canada; E. by Clinton County; S. by Essex County; W. by Ezraville and Constable. It is about 30 miles in length, N. and S., and 10 miles wide, comprising the townships or great lots, numbered 7, 8, 9, and 10, of the old Military tract. Saranack River or Creek runs across the S. E. corner, and the central part sends some small waters into St. Regis and Salmon Creeks of the St. Lawrence, and also furnishes the head of Chazy, of Lake Champlain. The northern part is watered by Chateaugay River, which runs N. into Canada. This is the largest stream, and there are now erected upon it 2 grain-mills, 3 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, paper-mill, and carding-machine. In 1810 the whole population was 625, with 69 senatorial electors. The Village of Chateaugay is in the N. Township, on the E. side of Chateaugay River, 8 miles S. of Canada line, and has some roads of considerable travel. The southern part is broken by the range of mountains that pervade this country, and the northern is more level. The soil of the arable tracts is principally a rich loam, timbered with maple, beech, ash, elm, bass-wood, intermixed with pine and hemlock, and with some oak. There are several natural ponds, which abound with trout, as do the streams also."

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

By an act of March 20, 1843, the sum of $500 per annum for three years was applied towards the construction of a bridge over Chateaugay River, near Douglass' Mills, out of the tolls collected on the Military road from Plattsburgh. It was to be constructed under the joint direction of the Military road commissioners in Franklin County and the road commissioners in Chateaugay.

SOCIETIES.

Rainbow Lodge, No. 12, *A. F. and A. M.*, was organized in 1809. The regalia are said to have been stolen by the enemy in 1814, bought up by Montreal Masons, and returned. During the anti-Masonic excitement, the charter, regalia, and furniture of the lodge disappeared, and the organization was not revived.

On June 30, 1856, a terrible tornado swept through the town from the southwest, unroofing houses, razing buildings, and committing great damage. The tornado was about a mile in width. In the course of six miles 185 buildings were destroyed, unroofed, or moved.

The Catholic church at Chateaugay was completely demolished, and the Methodist and Presbyterian churches were badly damaged.

In Burke, Jeremiah Thomas was killed.

Bounties for noxious animals have been voted as follows: For panthers, $10, in 1815; $30, in 1818–21. For wolves, the "unborn young" excepted, $10, in 1807–8, 1815; $15, in 1817–18; $20, in 1819–20, 1826. For bears, $10, in 1818–21. For foxes, $2, in 1817; $4, in 1818–19; $5, in 1820–21. For squirrels, 25 cents, in 1817; $1 for every 12, in 1820, to residents of the town only. For wolverines, $15, in 1819. For blackbirds, 25 cents, in 1817. For crows, 50 cents, in 1817–18; $1, in 1820–21.

Feb. 12, 1821, at a special meeting, "held upon application of 12 freeholders, to see if the inhabitants will agree to drop these bounties," it was decided by ballot that no proceeding should be had in the matter. At a subsequent special meeting they were discontinued. The speculation in the heads of these animals, and especially wolves, became a source of much fraud, a crowning disgrace to the town and county, and a serious draft upon the public revenues. Dogs' heads were repeatedly substituted for wolves', and one head was frequently certified to several times. Even Canadian territory was freely drawn upon for supplies. The town of Chateaugay is said to have harbored the foremost of these "speculators."

EAR-MARKS.

Israel Thayer, hole in the right ear.

Simeon Reed, half-penny under the right ear.

Azur Hawks, half-penny under each side of each ear.

Nathan Beman, slit in the left ear and a nick on the under side of the right; transferred to Joshua Chamberlain.

Benj. Roberts, hole in the right ear; slit in same.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

The industrial enterprises of the town have been chiefly limited to agricultural pursuits, although the ordinary manufactures of the period have engaged the attention of some of the inhabitants.

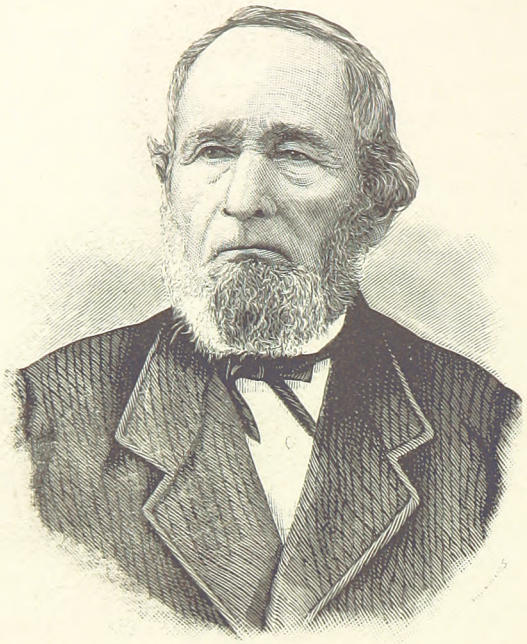
A forge was erected by William Bailey about 1803–4, about three miles above Chateaugay, on the river, but never made but a few tons of iron. Ore was derived from swamps in the vicinity of Chateaugay Lake, but this proved to be limited in quantity. Some ore was afterwards drawn from Constable and from Clinton County, but the manufacture, under the circumstances, was found to be a losing operation, and was, after a trial of two or three years, abandoned. A large paper-mill was also begun by Mr. Bailey in the vicinity of the forge, but never completed.

The early grist- and saw-mills have already been referred to.

In 1813 there were two grist-mills, three saw-mills, a fulling-mill, paper-mill, and carding-mill, on the Chateaugay

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OEL SUNDERLIN.

MRS. OEL SUNDERLIN.

OEL SUNDERLIN,

of Chateaugay, is the eldest son of Noah and Mary (Haynes) Sunderlin, and was born in the town of Middletown, Vt., Oct. 18, 1801. His grandfather (Samuel Sunderlin) was born on an island situated between England and Scotland. He came to America in company with two brothers, John and —— (name not known), some time before the Revolutionary war. They all took part in that war, and located in Middlebury, Vt., at the close of the war, and all married and had large families.

Samuel Sunderlin married a Miss Clark, and to them were born ten sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom was Noah. Samuel removed to Shoreham, Vt., where he was engaged as a farmer and shoemaker. He died at the age of seventy-seven years.

Noah was reared a farmer, and continued to follow it through life. He married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Haynes, a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded at the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, and was taken from the field nearly dead, but by kind treatment recovered, married, and reared a large family, of whom Mary was the eldest. She was born about 1782 or 1783.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Sunderlin had the following children, viz.: Oel, Waterman, Russell, Lydia (deceased), Aminda, Elvira, and Noah.

Noah Sunderlin, Sr., removed to Bridport, Vt., where several of his children were born. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in 1815, in the prime of life, leaving a large family of children. Mrs. Noah Sunderlin, by great executive ability and prudent management, succeeded, by the aid of the older children, principally Oel, to rear her children to manhood and womanhood. She was a Christian mother, and left the impress of her memory as a precious legacy to her children. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Later in life she removed to Westfield, N. Y., where she died in the year 1875, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years and six months.

Oel Sunderlin removed with his parents from Middletown, Vt., to Poultney, Vt., thence to Shoreham, Vt., and finally to Bridport, Vt., about 1811 or 1812. As his father died when he was but fourteen years of age, the care of the family rested on him and his mother. Manfully did he perform his duty, remaining at home on the farm till he was twenty-five years of age.

In September, 1826, he went to St. Albans, Vt., and worked at the mason trade. In 1827 he ran a canal-boat from Crown Point, N. Y., to Albany. In 1828 he ran a saw-mill and farm, and in 1829 went to St. Lawrence County, and on the 1st of April, 1830, commenced to drive on one of the stage lines from Canton to Parishville; continued one year; from Middlebury, Vt., to Larrabee's Point, Ticonderoga, and Lake George, one summer; from St. John's to La Prairie, from Middletown to Castleton, Vt., then from Chateaugay to Old Gate, in Clinton County, for Jonathan Thompson. During this time he made the acquaintance of Catherine, daughter of Benjamin Roberts, one of the earliest settlers in Franklin County. He married her in January, 1837. She was born in 1810, in Chateaugay, N. Y. To them were born five children, viz.: Mary A.; William H. H., was a soldier in the Rebellion from Massachusetts (deceased); Benjamin (deceased); an infant; and Waterman. All of these were born on the farm where Mr Sunderlin now resides, in Chateaugay, N. Y.

Mrs. Catherine Sunderlin was a member of the Episcopal Church. She died Sept. 6, 1852, and Mr. Sunderlin married for his second wife Ann Witherspoon, in April, 1853. She died in March, 1854, leaving one daughter,—Catherine A. Mrs. Sunderlin was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the 3d of December, 1862, Mr. Sunderlin married Elvira E., daughter of David and Lois (Marcey) Brown. She was born in Waitsfield, Vt., Feb. 9, 1823, and settled in Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1826, with her parents. She married for her first husband Richard N. Ostrander, of Plattsburgh. To them were born, Hulda A., Laura E. (deceased), Mary J., and Charlotte B. Mr. Ostrander died in March, 1860.

Mr. Sunderlin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Sunderlin is a Baptist. He settled on his present farm March 15, 1837. He has a fine farm of some three hundred acres. In politics he is a Republican.



CYRUS MERRILL.



MRS. CYRUS MERRILL.

CYRUS MERRILL.

The subject of this sketch is a grandson of Paul Merrill, who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolutionary war, and located in Gilmanton, N. H. There he passed the greater part of his life, engaged in farming and in operating a grist- and oil-mill. His wife was Abigail Melcher, by whom he had children,—John, Enoch, Paul, Samuel, Bela, Joseph, and three daughters.

Paul Merrill, the third of these children and the father of our subject, was born in the year 1796. He passed his earlier years at home in Gilmanton, N. H. There he married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Shepard, Esq., of Gilmanton, and about the year 1824 emigrated to Belmont, Franklin Co., N. Y. (then a portion of the town of Chateaugay). He brought with him his family, consisting of his wife and his children,—Cyrus, Mary, and William,—and became one of the earliest settlers of the town. Other children were afterwards born in Belmont, namely,—Abbie, Eliza, Darius W., J. Wesley, and Joseph Merrill, who died young. Of these children, Mary (deceased) married Calvin Douglass, of Chateaugay; William served in the war of the Rebellion, and now resides at Hannibal, Oswego Co., N. Y.; Abbie is the wife of Alanson Roberts, of Chateaugay; Eliza is the wife of Jason Wallbridge, of Belmont; and Darius W. and J. Wesley Merrill reside in Belmont, the latter occupying the old homestead, a view of which appears in this work. Paul Merrill died March 3, 1877, aged eighty-one years, and his wife, Dec. 29, 1871, aged seventy-nine.

Cyrus Merrill was born Feb. 4, 1818, in Gilmanton, N. H. When five or six years of age, he removed with his father to the town of Belmont, then a wild and unsettled section of Franklin County, and where his father took up twenty-five acres of land belonging to the old William Bell estate.

The early life of Mr. Merrill was passed upon his father's farm and in attendance upon the district schools of his locailty. Notwithstanding his limited educational advantages, Mr. Merrill proved an apt and ambitious scholar, and at the age of twenty-two he began to teach school. His first beginning was at West Belmont, where he labored faithfully and successfully for the modest stipend of ten dollars a month. From that time on Mr. Merrill passed a large number of years as a public instructor, teaching in turn, for longer or shorter periods, at Ellenburgh Centre (Clinton County), at East Belmont, in the "old stone schoolhouse," in Chateaugay; at Ellenburgh Corners, west of Mooer's Forks (Clinton County), in Chateaugay, west of the tunnel, in the Webb district, same town; in the "Mullen district," Chateaugay; at West Ellenburgh, in the Holcombe district, Chateaugay; and at Brainardsville (town of Belmont). During a portion of these periods Mr. Merrill also taught training-schools for teachers, a calling in which he was especially successful.

Near the close of Mr. Merrill's career as a teacher he engaged in farming, working out by the day, and in manufacturing sugar during odd seasons. His enterprises were carried on upon fifty acres of land, which he had purchased of his father, and to which he added twenty-eight and a quarter acres, bought of Amasa C. Moore, of Plattsburgh. Gradually Mr. Merrill gave up teaching, and devoted his entire time to farming and sugaring. By repeated additions he has enlarged his farm to more than two hundred and fifty acres of beautiful and productive land; besides this, he owns one hundred and twenty-five acres of land in another part of the town, and a small farm in Oswego Co., N. Y., of seventy-six acres. On his home-farm are a substantial and comely dwelling-house, large barn, numerous outbuildings, and a sugar-house sixty feet long and thirty-four feet wide.

In political affairs Mr. Merrill was an adherent of the Democratic party prior to the administration of President Lincoln. Since that time he has been a member of the Republican party. He has never been a seeker after office, and has held only the ordinary town offices. He has been superintendent of the public schools of the town during nearly the entire existence of that office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; has filled the offices of trustee and steward, and has served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school a great deal.

Mr. Merrill has been twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Clarissa L. Daggett, of Dickinson, to whom he was united Jan. 22, 1864, and who died Jan. 10, 1865, leaving one child, Sherman William Merrill, born the same day, and who resides in Oswego Co., N. Y. His present wife was Mrs. Catharine Johnson, widow of William Johnson, and daughter of George Smith, formerly of Chateaugay, to which town he went from Canada. The marriage was celebrated on Jan. 20, 1866, and the children of the union have been Hannah Marion, born Dec. 28, 1866; Lucy Ann, born July 18, 1868; and Charlotte Cyressie, born Oct. 2, 1872. These little daughters are all living, and reside with their parents. Besides the children that have been mentioned, Mrs. Merrill has a son—George W. Johnson—living, who was born March 20, 1858.

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River. The fulling- and carding-mill was operated by George W. Douglass where Calvin Douglass now is.

The present industries of the town are somewhat numerous.

Scriver & Roberts have a flouring-mill ("Globe Flouring-Mill") on Chateaugay River; Calvin S. Douglass another. Willard S. Alvord has a grist-mill on Boardman Brook. The latter has also recently erected a steam saw-mill on the same brook.

H. A. Douglass & Co. have a large tannery in operation at Chateaugay village, and also have a finishing department and employ over a score of men.

Don A. Seabury has a cabinet-shop, undertaking establishment, and planing-mill on the same brook at the village. The same gentleman also has a large butter-factory just above, on the same stream. Adam M. Bennet, on Bailey Brook, a mile south; Selden Phelps, Wm. S. Douglass, a mile east of village; Porter W. Douglass, two miles north; W. L. Collins, three and a half or four miles northeast,—all have butter-factories.

On Marble River, William P. Douglass has a starch-factory; also —— Jenkins and George T. Hall. H. H. Hill operates a saw-mill on the same river.

On Chateaugay River, Oscar F. Chase has a starch-factory and saw-mill; the Chateaugay Iron Company, a saw-mill; Christopher Briggs, a starch-factory. On the same dam with the C. S. Douglass grist-mill is a carding-mill, cloth-dressing establishment, and a tannery. D. W. Mitchell has a saw-mill; also Ezra Sweet and Samuel Cook.

W. W. & H. E. King have a starch-factory and saw-mill on Hinchon Brook; Wm. Philps has a saw-mill on the same stream; Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany, also has a cheese-factory on the same stream.

MILITARY.

The military history of the town is quite important. During the summer of 1812 the inhabitants, for their own protection and by voluntary labor and contributions, erected a block-house on a commanding elevation on the bank of the Chateaugay River, three miles northwest of the village. Upon the representation of Gates Hoit to Governor Tompkins, the sum of $100 was applied as a partial remuneration for the expense of erection. During the war it was occupied a part of the time by the troops stationed in town, and towards the close of the war, or soon after, it was privately burned, as was supposed, by parties from Canada.

In 1812 a detachment of regular troops, under Cols. Wool and Snelling, were stationed a short time at Chateaugay. They were encamped near the north part of the town. Gen. Wade Hampton, with an army consisting mostly of new recruits from Vermont, and intended to co-operate in the unsuccessful enterprise of Gen. Wilkinson against Montreal, marched from Plattsburgh in August, and camped in the vicinity of Chateaugay village. In November he returned to Plattsburgh. A quantity of flour, with a small guard for its protection, was left. While he lay encamped near the village, small bodies of troops occupied positions nearer the province line, and one of these came near having an engagement with the enemy. One of the sentinels was shot and a small show of force was made, which retreated, and it was believed that an ambuscade had been laid in hope of decoying the party into it. On this occasion they took Salmon Smith a prisoner into Canada, but he soon escaped and returned.

For some years previous to the war a settlement of New England people existed in Canada near Chateaugay River, but on the occurrence of hostilities they abandoned their improvements and moved into the State. Few if any of these ever returned or received any compensation for the property left, which was subsequently sold by government to European emigrants. Soon after the arrival of Gen. Wilkinson at French Mills, a regiment under Col. Bissell, which had formed a part of his force, proceeded to Chateaugay and remained during the winter. On the evacuation of French Mills, the greater part of Wilkinson's army passed through on their way to Plattsburgh, and were soon after followed by a detachment of the enemy under Col. Scott, who pressed whatever teams they could find, and succeeded in finding and carrying away a considerable amount of provisions which had been left by the American army. On returning, the British destroyed the bridges to prevent pursuit. At the time of their incursion they proceeded as far as where the road crosses Marble River, towards Plattsburgh, and succeeded in intercepting an express which had been dispatched to carry information to the American forces at Plattsburgh. Upon finally receiving information a detachment started, and had proceeded about a dozen miles when they were met by the intelligence that the invaders had returned. The enemy were joined at this place by a company of Indians under a white captain, who came up the Chateaugay River from Canada. Much complaint was made by the inhabitants about the seizure of private property by the enemy, who were said not to have been over-particular in selecting public from private stores.

After this occurrence no military operations occurred in town during the war. A portion of the citizens, in common with other parts of the county, was called out on the eve of the battle of Plattsburgh to assist in the defense of that place, and proceeded under the command of Gen. Alric Man, by a southern route near Chateaugay Lake, to avoid being intercepted by the enemy. This detachment did not arrive until after the action. On approaching the village a firing of cannon was heard, and they hastened on to afford any aid they might be able, but ascertained that it was the firing of minute-guns at the burial of the dead.

Among those who served in the war were Augustus Douglass, Samuel Beeman, Bethuel Martin, David Percy, Zebediah Baxter, and John Day.

In the war of 1861–65 the town took an active part, and contributed her quota of men, which was large, with patriotic promptitude. The town records are filled with special meetings held for war purposes, at which stirring resolutions were passed, and appropriations of money for the payment of bounties were made. Some reference to these has already been made.

The record of the soldiers of the town is incomplete, chiefly through the remissness of the town itself, which failed to comply with the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed in 1865, requiring a careful list of the soldiers to be made, one copy to be forwarded to the Bureau

of Military Record at Albany, and the other to be kept in the town.

The following list of soldiers who enlisted from the town of Chateaugay under the call for 300,000 men was gathered from the records of the town and by personal inquiry made of citizens of the town:

Timothy H. Martin, Francis Bell, Isaac M. Warren, Michael Kennedy, John Brennan, Ira S. Ingraham, Levi Ayres, Prentiss P. Cook, Pliney Seymour, Peter Denio, Moses Motrie, Joseph Gremore, Patrick Harrica, Jr., Benjamin Munsell, Isaac Baker, Benjamin J. M. Bristol, Eli H. Lamson, Francis W. Maxim, Jared Prindle, Alexander Anderson, Daniel Brayton, John Jarvis, Randolph C. Goodrich, Levi Cogswell, George W. Leggett, John M. Washborn, Philander E. Smith, Nathan Hammond, Joseph Aldridge, Geo. D. Wilcox, Martin V. Conger, Henry J. Ormsby, Edward Lovell, Milton E. Roberts.

Ruel T. Nash, 1st N. Y. Eng.; enl. Nov. 5, 1862.

Daniel Brayton, Co. I, 106th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862.

Horace P. Avery, Levi Cogswell, 1st N. Y. Regt.; John H. Kelley, Gilman Sargent, Sanford C. Goodspeed, Nelson Iby, 1st N. Y. Eng.; James H. Chase, Benjamin Cook, 106th N. Y. Regt.; Marvin Bracy, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Regt.

John Bracy, Co. I, 16th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.

C. M. Hilliker, Nelson Patriot; L. B. Austin, Co. H, 106th N. Y. Regt.; Brice Blair, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Benjamin Cook, Co. H, 106th N. Y. Regt.; Ezekiel White, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Regt.; Jesse Green, Patrick Fitzgerald, James Boner; Cassius A. Knight, Co. L, Delano's 2d Ill. Cav.; A. W. Stoughton, Co. C, 1st N. H. H. Art.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL GOODSPEED,

son of Joseph and Dorcas (Harrington) Goodspeed, was born in Guilford, Windham Co., Vt., May 24, 1794. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch

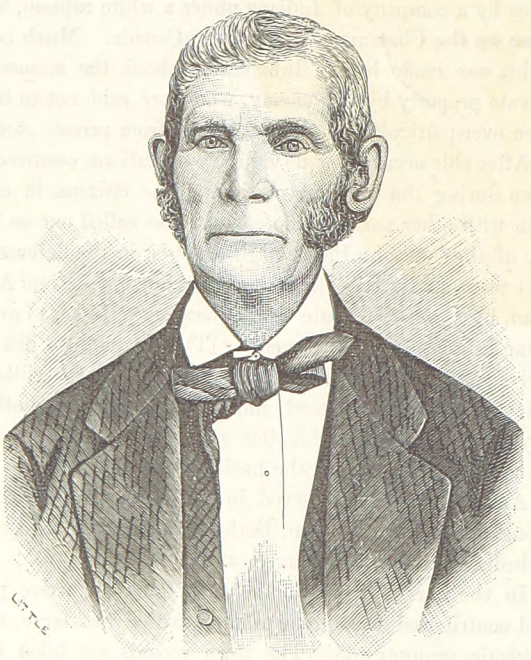


Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

DANIEL GOODSPEED.

came from Ireland and settled in Rhode Island a great many years before the Revolutionary war. His maternal great-grandmother, Douglass by name, came from Scotland and settled in Rhode Island. Joseph Goodspeed was a native of Rhode Island, and settled in Guilford, Vt., at an early day. He married Dorcas Harrington, and to them the following children were born, viz.: Anna, Gardner, Joseph, Stephen, Charles, Sarah, Daniel, and Mariba, all of whom were born in Vermont, except the youngest, and she was born in Washington Co., N. Y., where Joseph Goodspeed and family settled about 1795.

In 1805 he settled in Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y., and continued to reside there until his death. Mrs. Goodspeed died in 1813. Mr. Goodspeed was a farmer by occupation. In politics he was a Whig. He held some minor town offices. Daniel Goodspeed settled in Chazy with his parents in 1805. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and took an active part in the battle of Plattsburgh. He was honorably discharged, and now receives a pension for his services. He married Mary, daughter of George Douglass. Their children are George, Minerva, Anna (deceased), Calvin (deceased), Platt, Sarah (deceased), Chester, Ann, and Aurelia. Mr. Goodspeed has always been a farmer. He settled in Chateaugay in 1843, on the farm where he now resides. Mrs. Goodspeed was a native of Washington Co., N. Y., and settled in Chazy with her parents, who were early settlers there. She was a member of the Baptist Church. She died in November, 1858.

Mr. Goodspeed has been a life-long Democrat. He has held various town offices. He is now in his eighty-sixth year, and retains all his faculties. His son Platt is a farmer, and married Sarah Andrus, of Burke, and has four children, viz.: Charles C., Albert D., George W., and Alice May.

HON. HENRY B. SMITH

was the second son of Col. Thomas and Sally (Boardman) Smith, and was born in Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1805.

His grandfather (Maj. Jacob Smith) was of English origin, and was a native of Litchfield, Conn. Jacob Smith removed to near Bennington, Vt., where his son Thomas was born Jan. 27, 1776.

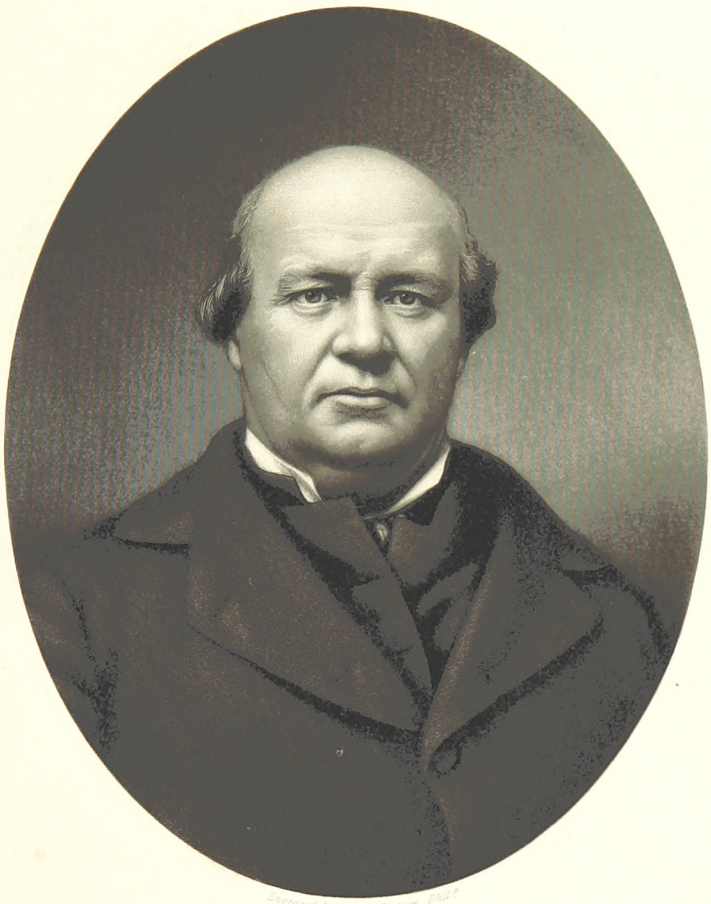
Mr. Smith settled in Grand Isle, Vt., about 1783, and followed the occupation of tanner and currier. He settled in Chateaugay in 1797, and continued to reside here until his death, in the year 1831.

Col. Thomas Smith settled in Grand Isle, Vt., with his parents, in 1783. He came to Chateaugay in 1799. He was a farmer and proprietor of a public-house for a number of years in Chateaugay. He married Sally Boardman, by whom he had a family of five sons and three daughters, one of whom died in infancy. He was a man respected by his neighbors. His wife died in May, 1830, and he died May 9, 1840, and both were buried in the cemetery at Chateaugay.

Henry B. Smith received a common-school education. He worked for his father on the farm and in the hotel till he was a young man. He then commenced business for himself as a merchant in Chateaugay. He then became extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber with his brother Elisha B. Smith and a dealer in real estate.

He was very successful in all his business relations.

He married Margaret A., daughter of Hiram and Mary (Dayton) Roberts, of Plattsburgh, Feb. 21, 1834, by whom he had one daughter, Sarah D., who married Uri Winchester, and is now residing in Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Smith was born in Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y., March 10,



Engraved by Samuel Sartain, Phila.

Henry B. Smith

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1811. She taught school several terms before her marriage. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died June 7, 1837, and was buried in Chateaugay, N. Y.

Hiram Roberts was a son of John Roberts, who was a very early settler in Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Mr. Smith married for his second wife Jennette, daughter of David and Lydia (Love) Crippen, of St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 7, 1843. She was born there July 1, 1820.

David Crippen was a son of Alpheus Crippen, who was a native of England, and came to America and settled in Connecticut, and from there went to St. Albans, Vt., where all his children were born, among whom was David Crippen.

Of this union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith three daughters were born, viz.: Margaret A., who married Thomas W. Cantwell, and now resides in Chateaugay, N. Y.; Jennette M., who married Robert W. Cantwell, and is now residing in Malone, N. Y.; and Cornelia L., who married Rodolphus W. Anderson, and now resides in Chateaugay, N. Y. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chateaugay.

Mr. Smith died Aug. 22, 1863, and was buried in the cemetery at Chateaugay, N. Y. We annex the following from the pen of a personal friend of Judge Smith:

"Judge Smith was a remarkable man—remarkable for his mental powers, for his sagacity and untiring energy, for his success in whatever he undertook, for his even temper, his playful spirit and companionable qualities, and his clear and comprehensive supervision and management of extensive and multifarious business operations. Added to these, and crowning them all, was his character as a husband, a father, a neighbor, and a friend, in which he exhibited virtues and displayed qualities which make his loss irreparable, and will endear his memory to thousands. In his own family he was one of the most affectionate and indulgent of men; to his neighbors he was ever courteous and obliging; to the poor charitable; and to that vast throng with whom he had daily dealings his was always the helping hand and the encouraging word, and by his advice and assistance he had saved thousands from want, or helped them on in the world to competency and independence.

"Judge Smith was an active politician from early manhood to the time of his death, and always acted with the Democratic party. In his own town he held all the offices which he could be induced to accept,—assessor, justice of the peace, and supervisor, the latter for nearly or quite thirty years. In 1833 he was appointed one of the assistant judges of the old court of Common Pleas, and in 1843 he received the appointment of first judge of that court for this county, which position he held until the court was abolished by the adoption of our present State constitution. In 1852–53 he represented the counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence in the State Senate. For some ten years he was a deputy collector of customs, and during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan held the office of collector of customs for the district of Champlain.

"He discharged the duties of all these offices with ability and credit, and evinced his capacity for still higher positions. But he had no ambition for political distinction. To serve in local offices within the county, and attend to his own home concerns, seemed to be all that he desired."

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

CONSTABLE.

Geographical and Descriptive—Natural Features—Early Settlement and Settlers—Pioneer Taverns—Stores—Physicians—Highways—Civil Organization—First Town-Meeting and Town Officers—Sketch of William Constable—Supervisors and Clerks, 1807–79—Notes from the Records—Statistics—Villages and Hamlets—Constable—Trout River (P. O.)—Education—Early Schools—Religious History—Presbyterian—Baptist—Methodist—Catholic—Free-Will Baptist—Burial-Places—Societies—Cholera, 1832—Industrial Operations—Military History—War of 1812–15—War of 1861–65.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THE town of Constable is one of the central towns of that tier that forms the northern boundary of Franklin County and of the State of New York. On the north lies the Province of Quebec, in the dominion of Canada, on the south lies the town of Malone, the most important in the county, on the east is the town of Burke, and on the west the town of Westville. The town lines are straight, and correspond very nearly with the cardinal points. The population, as given in the census of 1875, is 1584, and the superficial area 20,105 acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is rolling, with an inclination towards the north. The soil is principally a light sandy loam, fairly productive, and under careful cultivation capable of producing good crops. A strip of sand lies along the southern border, and considerable swamp-land is to be found in the north part of the town. There are no elevations of special note in the town.

Trout River flows north and south through the western part of the town. Little Trout River is an important tributary, flowing in a northwesterly course through the central portion of the town. Both streams afford excellent water-power. Salmon River flows through the southwest corner of the town, in a northwesterly direction. Several smaller streams drain the other parts of the town.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

The first settlement of the town was made near the south line, on Trout River, by Jonathan Hapgood and Christopher Austin, from Milton, Vt., in the year 1800. They were related, and formed but one family. They came as far as Chateaugay in March, and in June proceeded to the place they had selected for a settlement.

Jonathan Hapgood had one of the first orchards in town. His son, Wesley, lives near the old homestead, on the Malone side of the line.

Dr. Solomon Wyman came in early, and located where Lucius Wyman now resides. He was the first physician to practice in town.

William Cooper, from Salem, N. Y., settled very early where John McKenzie now resides. He owned 100 acres of land, and had one of the first saw-mills in town. Some of the descendants of the family still reside in town.

Ebenezer Titus, from Rutland, Vt., lived very early near where Woodbury Wentworth now lives.

James Welch located in 1803, half a mile above the cor-

ners, where A. O. White resides. He had the first saw-mill ever operated in town.

Artemas and Thomas Smith located prior to 1805. The former settled in the southeast part of the town. Thomas Chipman was an early settler in the same locality. He died of cholera in 1832, at Fort Covington.

William and Harmon Buell, carpenters and joiners, came from Connecticut about 1808, and located about a mile west of Constable Corners, where Cyril Hutchins, Sr., resides. William removed to Connecticut in 1813, and subsequently removed to Michigan, where he died in 1829. Harmon accompanied his brother, and died in Connecticut a few years ago. William Buell, being an infant and too young to be removed, was left in care of Oliver Bell, and raised by him. He still resides in town at a good old age.

Other early settlers who located in town about 1805 were Solomon Cook, Saul Clark, Peleg Austin, James Lyman.

Oliver Bell came from Vermont about 1807-8, and located first on Salmon River, but a few years later removed to where Seth Bell, his grandson, now resides. Freeman and Samuel Bell were his sons. The three kept an early tavern (1812) at that point for a number of years. They had to go to Montreal for a barrel of rum, and to Fort Covington (French Mills) to get their grist ground.

Aseph, Ebenezer, and Norman Perry settled early in the town. Aseph resided where Wm. Buell (1st) located. Ebenezer and Norman settled later.

A Mr. Tubbs was an early settler in the north part of the town, and lived near where Melvin Martin now resides.

John Cadwell settled early where Wm. Lynch now resides, a mile east of the Corners.

Esek Sprague and Sylvester Langdon settled on the same road early.

Jacob Hart, an early preacher, lived on the old Cadwell place.

David McMillin operated Coburn's mill very early, and had a son, Arthur, drowned in the stream. Duncan was another son.

Samuel Sanborn lived very early in the east end of the Corners, on the Comley place.

Daniel I. Comley was an early settler at the Corners, and carried on a tannery and shoe-shop, the first in the town.

Peter B. Davenport kept an early inn, prior to 1820, at the Corners.

Samuel Esterbrook settled early on the east-and-west road prior to 1812. He served in the war of 1812. His son, Horatio N., now resides on the place.

Alvin Chipman was an old settler on the same road. His grandson, Norman Griggs, resides on the old homestead.

Jonathan Bellows came from Bellows Falls at an early day, and located on the road leading from the Corners to the lines. He was an old hunter and trapper, and subsequently removed to Chateaugay Lake.

Jacob Settle was one of the first settlers west of Oliver Bell's residence. George Upham occupied the place after Settle's removal from town.

George Cooper lived early on the road leading west from the Corners. His nephew, bearing the same name, now occupies the place.

Jacob Child was an old settler on a cross-road in the south part of the town, near the line. John, his brother, was an old settler where Abner White now lives. He operated the mill there at an early day.

Samuel P. Nims resided in the south part of the town over forty years ago, a half a mile east of Jonathan Hapgood.

—— Lawrence settled at an early day at the Corners, but removed at a later day to the Burke line.

Alden Haskell kept an early tavern, in 1817, where Robert Wilson now resides.

Lewis Dubois was an early settler in Westville, and owned some land in this town.

Silas Ward settled prior to 1820 where Samuel Blake now resides.

Moses Wentworth settled quite early on the road to Malone, where his grandson, Woodbury, now resides.

Joel Esterbrook settled early two miles northeast of the Corners, where Milo Esterbrook, his grandson, now resides.

Lemuel R. Willey resided in 1822 about a mile west of Constable Corners, on a place owned by Wm. H. Hooker.

Samuel Bodwell was a resident of the town in 1820.

Joseph Hastings came from Warwick, Mass., 1815, and was an early blacksmith at the Corners, near Haskell's tavern. He raised a large and influential family. Harvey, George D., and Alfred, his sons, now reside in town, and a daughter is the wife of James S. Dudley.

Joel Hutchins settled in the town soon after his brother Joseph. Of his family, Roswell, Herren, and Joseph settled in town. Roswell is still living, and descendants of the others reside in Malone and Westville.

Cyril Hutchins located half a century ago where Albert Denesha resides. He subsequently moved where Cyril Hutchins, Sr., lives. Cyril, Jr., keeps hotel at the Corners.

Eliphalet Dustin resided in town in 1823.

Philo Culver and his son, Samuel A. Culver, resided at the Corners, where William Buell now lives, at an early period.

Enos Harman resided early in town, northeast of the Corners. Benjamin Harman, his son, resides on the old place. Another son, Gains, was an early Baptist preacher.

John Taplin and Marvin Shumway resided early east of the Corners, where Sheridan Beebe now owns.

Settlements in the north part of the town were made at a later period.

Simeon Witherill, a shoemaker, came from Grand Isle before 1820, and resided one mile west of Trout River, where the Widow Rogers now lives. He was also a farmer.

Erastus Hazen, also from Grand Isle, lived next on the road. Chauncey Brown occupied the farm afterwards. William Dempsey and his father now occupy the place, and have for twenty-five or thirty years. They came from Ireland, and the former was supervisor of the town in 1879.

Simeon Smith, from New Hampshire, occupied the next farm. He subsequently removed to the West.

William Jones occupied the next farm at an early day. His son Albert still occupies the old homestead.

On the road to Constable, Harry Upham resided where Jason Hutchins subsequently resided.

In 1819, Ernestus J. Knappin and Peter Brewster resided at Trout River. That year Sullivan Tuthill, a son of Luther Tuthill, formerly of Plattsburgh, located at Trout River, and is now an old inhabitant there.

Orson L. Healy was an early resident at Trout River, also Thomas Caldwell.

Augustus Martin and John Gibson were also early settlers at Trout River. The former has done much to develop the manufacturing interests of the place, and still resides there.

TAVERNS.

Some reference has already been made to the pioneer taverns that have existed in the town at various periods. They were for the most part mere farmers' inns, where man and beast were hospitably entertained for a few shillings a day, with a plentiful supply of good rum for the farmer.

Oliver Bell and his sons had the earliest of these, and it was at the zenith of its fame during the war of 1812. Many scenes of conviviality and mirth have occurred within its walls.

Besides the other inns that have been mentioned, Daniel I. Comley had one a great many years ago in the hollow east of Constable Corners.

Peter B. Davenport had the next, one of note, on the site of the present Hutchins' House, at the Corners. Reuben Gillett and others have been hosts there since, and it has been kept in a popular and successful manner by Cyril Hutchins, Jr., since 1872.

Alden Haskell had an early tavern where Robert Wilson now resides. P. W. Sumner, Jacob Travers, James Toby, Goodrich Hazen, and others have had charge of the house at various times. It was burned a number of years ago.

At Trout River, Orson Lee Healy and James Love had taverns as early as 1832. They were principally sustained by a daily line of stages that ran from Fort Covington to Montreal. Thomas Caldwell and Washington Wooster were also early innkeepers at the same point.

Alexander and Thomas Chism built a hotel on the site of the present Frontier House in 1865 or 1866, and after keeping it about a year it was burned. It was subsequently rebuilt by Frank Larue and Henry Riley, who kept it for a time. Charles Riley is the present proprietor.

The Franklin House, at Trout River, was built by Patrick Lahy in 1876, and has been kept by him since.

STORES.

Henry H. and Charles Hawkins kept an early store at Constable Corners, where Hastings & Dudley now are, about fifty years ago. They continued in trade a number of years. The principal traders there since have been: —— Keeler, S. W. Gillett, Hooker & McMaster, Culver & Mason, Carlisle Silver & Bro., and James M. Hastings. Harvey Hastings succeeded, and subsequently took James S. Dudley into partnership.

Upwards of half a century ago Harry Horton had a store at Constable Corners, which he kept for a number of years.

George D. Hastings established a store at the Corners in the summer of 1865, and traded there until 1875, when it passed to J. N. Aubrey, the present occupant. Mr. Hastings now occupies another store, which he built in 1870, and in which he commenced trade in 1877.

Hyman, Jason J., and Henry Carpenter have also been in trade at Constable Corners.

At Trout River, Orson L. and Joshua Healey had an early store on the Canadian side of the line, which was kept in a log building that stood where Thomas Helm now resides.

James V. Dickey established a store on the American side about 1828–30. He remained in trade but a short time, and was succeeded for a number of years by James G. Dickey.

Augustus Martin next built a store where John and Daniel Cameron now trade, and kept it a number of years. Guy Meigs and Sidney Gillett, either alone or in partnership, kept it a good while, then W. & E. Webster, Derby & Paddock, Lyman J. Fulsome, and Brown & McNeil. Alexander Dalzell, Augustus Martin, John McFadden, and J. L. Martin have also been in trade at Trout River. Elisha Hollister also had a grocery store there at an early period, and was the first postmaster, in 1852, and was a justice of Sessions in 1851.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. Solomon Wyman has already been referred to as the first physician of the town. He was an intelligent and devoted practitioner, and survived for many years. He was associate justice of the county in 1809 and 1811.

Dr. George W. Darling was next in practice at Constable Corners. He commenced practice about the year 1823, and died a few years prior to the opening of the Rebellion of 1861. He was one of the justices of Sessions in 1849.

Dr. Amos Felch and Edwin Sprague followed for a few years, and Dr. William Daggett for two.

Dr. Arthur Wilbur commenced practice at Constable in 1863, and still remains.

At Trout River, Dr. Luther Taylor, from Vermont, commenced practice in 1820 or 1821, and resided on the Canadian side. He remained in practice for a period of forty years or so. Others have followed for short periods, among whom have been Drs. Hinman, Sprague, John W. Oliver, and Warner. Dr. W. G. Wyatt has occupied the field for the past few months.

ROADS.

The earliest roads laid out in the town were the east-and-west road, passing through the central portion of the town, from Chateaugay to Fort Covington, and the road running from Trout River settlement, south, to Malone. Others followed in rapid succession, and a number will be found considered in connection with the history of the town of Malone.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Constable was formed from Harrison (now Malone), on March 13, 1807, and embraced townships 1, 2, and 3, of Great Tract No. 1, of the Macomb purchase, and the Indian reservation. Fort Covington was taken off

in 1817, and Westville in 1829, leaving the territory of the present town to consist of the east part of township No. 3.

William Constable, from whom the town was named, was a son of John Constable, a surgeon in the English army during the French and Indian war, and who in 1762 took a commission in the first regiment of the province of New York. He had but two sons,—William and James. The former was born in Dublin in 1761. A sister, Everetta, married James Phyn, of Scotland, and another, Harriet, married Thomas Pierce, of Bristol, England. James was a bachelor, and died at New York in 1807. William Constable was married in Philadelphia to Ann, daughter of Townsend White. Their children were Anna, Everetta, William, John, Harriet, Emily, and Matilda, each of whose names were among those originally conferred upon the townships of the Great Purchase. Of the daughters, the first married H. B. Pierrepont; the second, James McVicar; the third, James Duane; the fourth, Dr. Samuel W. Moore, of New York; and the fifth, Edward McVickar. William Constable became a leading director of the Bank of New York, and a merchant on an extensive scale, and sent one the first ships from this country to China for trade, with William Bell for supercargo. During the fifteen years previous to his death, which occurred in May, 1803, Mr. Constable was actively and extensively engaged in land sales, and had great influence with the other persons concerned in these operations.

The first town-meeting was held at the residence of Jacob Settles, on April 7, 1807. The following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Albon Man; Town Clerk, Ezekiel Payne; Assessors, Joseph Wight, John Cadwell, Seth Blancher; Collector, Anthony Sprague; Overseers of Poor, Alzie Man, Jonathan Hapgood; Commissioners of Highways, Alzie Man, Aseph Perry, Alexander McMillin; Constables, Anthony Sprague, Isaac Fairchild, Alexander McMillin; Fence-Viewers, John Smith, Seth Blancher, Amos Eldrege; Pound-Keepers, Jonathan Hapgood, Albon Man, David Danforth; Overseers of Highways, John Livingston, William Perry, Seth Blancher, David McMillin, Christopher Austin.

Twenty-five dollars were voted to build a bridge over the Salmon River near Mr. Perry's mill.

Since the organization of the town the following persons have filled the principal town offices:

SUPERVISORS.

1807–10, Albon Man; 1811, Seth Blanchard; 1812–13, Albon Man; 1814–23, Alric Man; 1824–26, Lewis Du Bois; 1827, Ebenezer Man; 1828–31, Sylvester Langdon; 1832, James G. Dickey; 1833, Sylvester Langdon; 1834–35, James G. Dickey; 1836–37, Harry Horton; 1838, Sylvester Langdon; 1839, Augustus Martin; 1840–41, Geo. W. Darling; 1842–43, Putnam W. Sumner; 1844–45, Sydney W. Gillett; 1846–47, James G. Dickey; 1848, Washington Wooster; 1849, Lucius Wyman; 1850–51, Wm. S. Daggett; 1852–53, Joseph Hastings; 1854–55, James G. Dickey; 1856–57, Lucius Wyman; 1858, Amander Beebe; 1859, Allen Hinman; 1860, Elisha Hollister; 1861–62, Lyman J. Folsom; 1863, Amander Beebe; 1864, George F. Dickey; 1865–66, James G. Dickey; 1867–69, Lyman J. Folsom; 1870–73, George D. Hastings; 1874–75, Wm. Dempsey; 1876, Lyman J. Folsom; 1877–79, Wm. Dempsey.

TOWN CLERKS.

1807–9, Ezekiel Payne; 1810–13, Alric Man; 1814–15, Aretus M. Hitchcock; 1816, Isaac Fairchild; 1817–19, Lewis Du Bois; 1820–23, Ebenezer Man; 1824–26, George W. Darling; 1827, Harry Horton; 1828, Stephen Felton; 1829–33, Harry Horton; 1834–36, Joseph W. Cook; 1837, Daniel I. Coonley; 1838, Joseph W. Cook; 1839, Daniel I. Coonley; 1840–45, John C. Davenport; 1846, William Buell; 1847–49, John C. Davenport; 1850, George P. Darling; 1851, William Buell; 1852–53, Allen Dennis; 1854–55, John C. Davenport; 1856–57, Ezra King; 1858, Julius B. Douglass; 1859, Charles B. Tobey; 1860, J. B. Douglass; 1861–62, John C. Davenport; 1863–64, J. B. Douglass; 1865–73, Allen Dennis; 1874–79, Edward A. Buell.

The following were the town officers chosen in 1879: Supervisor, William Dempsey; Town Clerk, Edward A. Buell; Justice of the Peace (full term), John Donihee; Commissioner of Highways, John W. Lyons; Assessor, Nicholas Aubrey; Collector, Patrick Conway; Overseers of the Poor, George Cooper, Silas M. Conery; Constables, W. W. Warren, Michael Cooney, William S. Griffith; Inspectors of Election, William Lynch, Levi Guimond, Henry Degonni; Town Auditors, Harmon Bassett, Hiram Wright, Woodbury Wentworth; Town-House Committee, Moses Denesher, Peter Farrell, James S. Dudley; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Oscar F. Hollister; Commissioner of Excise, Merton Bell.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

Bounties for the destruction of wolves have been voted as follows: $5 in 1807, $10 in 1808–14 and 1817–28, $15 in 1821, and $20 in 1830; for foxes, $1 in 1819–20, $3 in 1821, with half this price for young foxes that had not left the burrow; on panthers, $20 in 1821.

In 1812 the town voted in favor of making three towns of townships 1, 2, and 3. In 1814, $50 was appropriated for burying the dead of the United States troops.

In 1816 the question of dividing the town again came up. In 1830 the abolition of the distinction between town and county poor was voted for. In 1846, for license, none; against license, 82.

An act of April 21, 1846, authorized a tax of $250 for the erection or purchase of a town-house whenever the electors should direct.

STATISTICS.

The census of 1875 furnishes the following items of interest concerning the town: Number of acres of improved land, 12,945; of unimproved land, 7160; cash value of farms, $609,749; cash value of farm buildings, $68,895; number of dwelling-houses in the town, 318, having a cash value of $163,863.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The village of CONSTABLE lies southwest of the geographical centre of the town, on Trout River, and has been a point of considerable activity and importance. Here are three stores, a saw-mill, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Catholic church edifices, a hotel, and a collection of pleasant dwelling-houses.

A post-office known as EAST CONSTABLE was established at this point on June 12, 1828, and Henry H. Hawkins was appointed the first postmaster. Other incumbents of the office have been Ira Langdon, Cornelius P. Toby, Joel Perkins, Ezra King, and Harvey Hastings, the present postmaster.

TROUT RIVER (post-office) is an interesting settlement lying on the north border of the town, west of the centre, and partly within the Canadian line. Here are several saw-mills, two hotels, several church edifices, a number of stores, and quite a large number of private residences.

The post-office was established on Feb. 24, 1852, and Elisha Hollister was made the first postmaster. His successors have been James Black, Isaac McMaster, Zeb. Fulsome, Pat. Lahy, Chas. McNeil, and the present incumbent, —— Guimond.

EDUCATION.

The cause of education received early attention in the town. In the year 1806, less than six years after the first settlement was made in the town, a pioneer school was established in Jonathan Hapgood's barn. Miss A. Mead was the worthy instructress of this school.

Another early school was kept in an old log house that stood near Wm. Buell's residence. It was taught in 1811 by a man named Blodgett.

April 30, 1814, the town was divided into 9 school districts, viz., 2 districts to be in township No. 3; 4 districts to be laid mostly in township No. 2; and 3 districts to be laid mostly in township No. 1 and the Indian Reservation. Since that time the district system has continued to prevail. In 1879 there were 7 districts in the town, having in attendance 482 children from five to twenty-one years of age, with an average daily attendance of 157.363.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

There are a large number of churches in the town in proportion to the population and territory.

The oldest established church in town is the Presbyterian, which was organized as a Congregational Church Nov. 14, 1821, and united with the Champlain Presbytery Feb. 3, of the following year. It perfected organization as a Presbyterian Church on June 15, 1847.

The first meeting looking to the formation of a church was held on March 8, 1821, at the residence of Joseph Esterbrook, when Rev. Wm. Armstrong was present. Another meeting was held on March 14th following, at the "school-house near the mills." The first constituent members of the church were Dr. Solomon Wyman, Joseph Esterbrook, Ebenezer Titus, Samuel Wright, Joel Hastings, Thomas Chipman, Hannah Esterbrook, Eunice Chipman, Mary Titus, Abigail Coburn, Olive Hutchins, Abigail Taplin, and Laura Sprague.

Worship was at first held in the plank school-house, and, after the erection of the town-house, in that building. The present edifice at Constable Corners was built in 1844, Rev. Parmelee preaching the dedication sermon.

Prior to the organization of the church a Congregational society had been formed in 1817, with Dr. Solomon Wyman, Samuel R. Nims, Alric Man, Oliver Bell, and John Child as trustees.

The pastors of the church from the organization down have been as follows: 1821, William Armstrong, stated supply; 1822–28, Jacob Hart, stated supply; 1829–30, Joseph Butler, stated supply; 1831, John L. Edgerton, stated supply; 1832–35, Tertius Reynolds, stated supply; 1836–41, Aaron Foster, stated supply; 1842, Bliss Burnap, stated supply; 1843, Solomon Williams, stated supply; 1844–52, Benjamin Marvin, stated supply; 1853, Thomas Riggs, stated supply; 1856–58, Ashbel Parmelee, D.D., stated supply; 1859–60, Smith P. Gamage, stated supply; 1862–65, Archibald Fleming, stated supply; 1866–76, Andrew M. Millar, mission pastor; 1877–79, Molton M. Clark.

The deacons of the church have been: 1821, Ebenezer Titus; 1834, James Taplin; 1836, Aaron Parks. The elders have been: 1847, John Caldwell, Joseph H. Cook, Aaron Parks, Allen Hinman, Harmon Chamberlin, Sylvester Langdon; 1852, Esek Sprague; 1859, Jacob Loukes, George F. Dickey; 1869, Hiram Dunham, A. Man; 1874, Isaac Hunt, Lafayette Paine. The membership of the church is 42; size of the Sabbath-school, 108; superintendent, Lafayette Paine.

The Baptist Church of Constable was organized May 4, 1833, with 31 members. Those present at the formal services of organization were Elder S. Hamphall, of Malone, with Deacon Oliver Wescott and Brothers John Wheeler, William Hazen, Silas Johnson, Ebenezer Hood, Elder H. Safford, of Fort Covington, with Deacons A. Blackman and A. Emerson and Brothers P. Durel, G. C. Woodward, S. Gould, J. Congdon, J. C. Woolf, and J. Danforth; Elders E. Smith and J. H. Dwyer, Deacon H. Ingerson, and Brother L. Robinson.

Elders Smith, Safford, and J. H. Dwyer and Wm. H. W. Dwyer did much of the early preaching for the church, and a great part of the time it has been without regular preaching.

The church is small, having no meeting-house and a membership of only 15. The deacons are Samuel Esterbrook and Ira Langdon; clerk, Simeon Beebe.

The Methodist society is quite strong in the town, and have two meeting-houses, one at Constable Corners and the other at the Trout River settlement. The former was completed in the summer of 1865, and the latter a few years earlier. The whole are under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Dillenbeck, who resides at the Corners.

The Roman Catholics have also two churches in the town. The one at Constable Corners was built under Father Legrand, of Malone, in the fall of 1873 and spring of 1874. The parish has always been a missionary station to Malone or Trout River. The church at Trout River was built in 1861–62, under Father Ryan. The present resident priest is Father Trouzheau, who has been in charge three years.

A union church edifice is in slow course of construction at Trout River.

A Free-Will Baptist Church was formed in Malone and Constable by Elder Samuel Hart and Moores Cole, a licentiate, in 1841. Some of the pastors have been Elder Samuel Hart, W. Warner, and G. W. Town.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The burial-places of the town are not numerous, and possess but little interest. The most ancient are the one in the southwest corner of the town, and that just south of Constable Corners.

SOCIETIES.

A "Peace Society" was formed at Constable, Feb. 23, 1848, with Henry Longley as president, and G. C. Cotton

secretary. The first temperance society of Northern New York was formed in Constable, Feb. 1, 1829.

INCIDENT.

The cholera has visited the town on two separate occasions, being confined principally to the north part. In 1832 it was particularly violent, and caused a large number of deaths in the town.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

The industrial operations of the town have been confined principally to agriculture. A few mills and starch-factories have alone occupied the streams.

The first saw-mill was built by James Welch, one of the first settlers of the town, in 1803, on Trout River, south of the Corners.

Joseph Coburn, also one of the pioneers of the town, established a grist-mill, the first in the town, soon after the close of the war of 1812. It proved a great convenience to the inhabitants, and was operated for many years.

There are a number of mills at present in the town. George W. Werts and Oscar F. Hollister manufacture sashes and blinds at Constable Corners. The latter has long been identified with the town, and is one of its most substantial citizens.

John McKenzie operates a grist- and saw-mill at the Corners, and Mrs. Hall owns the saw-mill below that point. Abner O. White has a saw- and shingle-mill in operation on Trout River, south of Constable Corners.

In the north part of the town, Augustus Martin built the first saw-mill on the American side of the line. He operated it a number of years, when it passed to his son, J. L. Martin, who ran it in 1879 as a saw- and lath-mill.

Dickinson Bros. also have a starch-factory on the east side of the river, in the same locality. It was built by Webster Bros.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The war of 1812 broke out soon after the settlement and organization of the town, and when the population was small. It is said that a large proportion of the new inhabitants served in the war. Among these the names of Samuel and Freeman Bell, Samuel Esterbrook, Aseph Perry, Esek Sprague, Silvester Langdon, and Caleb Hutchins are recalled.

In the late war the town manifested a patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit, and promptly furnished her quota of men to the national army. The record of those who served is as follows:

Emerson Smith, enl. July 21, 1863.
James C. Whitton, drafted July 14, 1863.
Henry McArthur, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
Albert Allan, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
John Conner, Co. I, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
James Ryan, Co. I, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
Sylvester Griffiths, Co. I, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
Jeremiah Lamarch, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
Clement Hudout, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
John Turgon, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
Henry Ladue, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; killed; fell from cars.
John A. Trumbull, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. Jan. 16, 1864; died in prison.
Henry Payer, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. Jan. 16, 1864.
Marshall Burgess, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 16, 1864.
Clovis A. Chamboult, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
Wallace W. Chamberlain, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 16, 1864.
Charles A. Burlow, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Jan. 16, 1864.
Adolphus Lacass, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
Tuffield Toeduese, Co. E, 60th Regt; enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
Caleb Richardson, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864.
Frank Jarvis, 142d Regt.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
Henry L. Fisher, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
Clotis Vanyea, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
Lewis Safford, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 29, 1864.
Joseph Burnham, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Feb. 4, 1864.
Samuel W. Blake, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
William Alder, substitute, 3d U. S. Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1864.
Daniel Progan, substitute, 7th U. S. Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
Charles Sullivan, substitute, 7th U. S. Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
Francis Vanyea, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
Patrick S. Gibbons, substitute, U. S. Marines; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
David Mansfield, substitute; enl. Sept. 28, 1864.
David Herbert, substitute; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
Patrick Joice, substitute; enl. Oct. 28, 1864.
Patrick Donihee, drafted Sept. 21, 1864.
Silas M. Connery, drafted Sept. 21, 1864.
Emory D. Campbell, drafted Sept. 21, 1864.
Charles Badore, drafted Sept. 21, 1864.
Hiram Carpenter, drafted Sept. 28, 1864.
Paul Fassett, drafted Sept. 21, 1864.
Daniel Hutchins, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1862.
Amasa Coburn, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; taken to Andersonville, Ga.; supposed to have died there.
Abram Pillings, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; trans. to 121st Regt., May, 1863.
Richard Quinn, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862.
Sylvester Chesbrough, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862.
Ashbell Estabrooks, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1862; lost right arm; discharged.
Isaac McMaster, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
Byron C. Smith, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
William H. Hooker, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. and sergt.; lost right arm; discharged.
Gustavus Atwood, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; wounded twice, and discharged.
Alvin A. Dennis, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; taken to Andersonville, Ga.; supposed to have died there.
Isaac E. Hunt, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
Vason Vandervoort, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Nelson Vandervoort, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded twice; discharged.
Luke Burdo, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
Henry Degowin, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; promoted; wounded; discharged.
Heman G. Foss, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. August, 1862; pro. to corp.; died of wounds, June 8, 1864, at Richmond, Va.
Jesse L. Smith, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 15, 1863.
Amos Fetch, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862.
Roswell Hutchins, Co. D, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
James Mulcahy, Co. D, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Edward Lowell, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Nahum Robbins, Co. D, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died in hospital in North Carolina.
John Vanyea, Co. D, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Lanson Rushford, Co. D, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Moses Duclos, Co. D, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Albert Richey, Co. D, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Luke Fisher, Co. D, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862; died in service.
Moses Jarvis, Co. D, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Amos Bassett, Co. D, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Peter Bador, Co. H, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Amos Meritt, Co. H, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Alonzo Firman, Co. H, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Benjamin F. Tuthill, Co. H, 142d Regt.; must. Sept. 29, 1862.
Hiram Hinman, Co. H, 106th Regt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862.
Erasmus O. Loukes, 16th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Harry Davenport, sergt., Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. 1861.
John Bassett, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. 1861; died in service, 1862.
Isaac C. Chesbrough, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. 1861; died in service, 1862.
George Cleveland, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
William Robinson, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; died from disease contracted in service.
Walter Thomas, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
Charles W. Tucker, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
Alexander Vanyea, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; taken prisoner; not heard from since.
Lawrence Cooley, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; taken prisoner at Fair Oaks.
Francis Farrel, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
Franklin N. Graves, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
Jason Hutchinson, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.

Lyman Hutchins, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.
John Quinn, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1861.
John Revette, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861.
James Revette, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861.
Thomas Kiley, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861.
Thomas Owens, Co. I, 16th Regt.; enl. June 1, 1861; re-enl. Co. E, 98th Regt.; killed at Cold Harbor.
Amasa Kelley, Co. I, 16th Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861.
William Barber, Co. H, 16th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1861; re-enl. in 47th Regt.
Edmund Dobbins, corp., Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1861; wounded three times.
Wm. W. Parks, corp., Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; disch. for disability.
Louis Peach, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville.
Wm. McManus, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861.
Charles McManus, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861.
Cornelius Collins, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; died in service.
William Layham, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; died in service.
George Smith, 16th Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861.
Elisha E. Clark, Co. A, 60th Regt.; enl. Jan. 8, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 26, 1864; wounded twice; lost right arm.
John McMahan, Co. A, 93d Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861.
Joel Hastings, drafted, 1864; commuted by paying $300.
I. Fassett, drafted, 1864; commuted by paying $300.
William Degowin, drafted, 1864; commuted by paying $300.
James Dudley, drafted, 1864; commuted by paying $300.
Rollin Wagner, drafted, 1864; commuted by paying $300.
James Rogers, drafted, 1864; commuted by paying $300.
Hiram Stebbins, drafted, 1864; commuted by paying $300.
Harvey Hastings, drafted, 1864; commuted by paying $300.
Timothy Powell, drafted, 1864; commuted by paying $300.
Wesley Hapgood, drafted, 1864; commuted by paying $300.
William Dibble, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862.
Lucius D. Demming, 98th Regt.; enl. 1861.
Darwin A. Forbes, Co. D, 9th Vet.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863.
Julius Farrear, 98th Regt.; enl. 1862.
John Shannon, N. Y. Cav.; enl. April 10, 1856.
Sylvanus Bassett, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. May, 1861; wounded.
Alonzo Loukes, Co. A, 31st Mass.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died June 22, 1863.
Clark Haley, N. Y. L. Art.; enl. 1861; died in service, 1861.
Aikin Capstraw, Jr., Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; discharged; lost right leg.
George Bedor, 3d Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Charles Hitchcock, Co. C, 106th Regt.; enl. Jan 21, 1863; wounded three times.
Paul Lacoss, 14th Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1863.
Daniel Hughes, Co. H, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
Henry Coburn, 14th Conn. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
Sylvester Edwards, sergt., Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 7, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Adams Edwards, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
Benjamin Atwood, Co. H, 3d Vt. Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded six times.
Isaac Hall, 169th Regt.; enl. Feb. 4, 1865.
Levi Neddo, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861.
Theodore Culver, Co. F, 16th Regt.; enl. June 10, 1863.
Joseph Lowell, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; died in service.
John H. Freeman.
George W. Garner, enl. 1861; died in service.
Myron Barber, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Peter O'Farrell, Co. A, 102d Regt.
James O'Farrell, sergt., Co. C, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
William Barber, enl. July 30, 1863; re-enl. 47th N. Y. Regt.
Henry Landry, 16th U. S. Inf.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
John Cooney, Co. C, 37th Mass. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; wounded three times.
Cornelius M. Clark, Co. H, 17th Ill. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; wounded.
Rollin Wagner, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
James Wilson, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
Putnam W. Hutchins, corp., Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Alden King, 6th N. Y. Bat.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Charles Drury, 6th N. Y. Bat.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Ezra Carpenter, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Columbus C. Arnold, corp., Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Levi P. Merrill, 6th N. Y. Bat.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Henry Martin, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
William Degowin, Co. A, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864.
Cornelius P. Tobey, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Cornelius Howell, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Alfred Hastings, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
George F. Dickey, 1st N. Y. Bat.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
Edward P. Demming, 15th Regt.; must. Sept. 5, 1864.
Lucius D. Demming, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp.
Cyrus M. Briggs, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Julius B. Douglass, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Edwin Cleavland, Co. H, 3d N. Y. Cav.
Isaac E Hunt, corp., 3d N. Y. Cav.; must. Sept. 3, 1864.
Hiram Stebbins, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Wentworth R. Ricker, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
Charles Cleavland, Co. H, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
Joseph Cleavland, Co. H, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
Woodbury Whitton, 1st N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
Wait Hinman, 6th Ind. N. Y. Bat.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; died Oct. 16, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, of disease.
Newton W. Garner, Co. H, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 2, 1864; killed May 9, 1865, by the falling of a building.
William Hutchins, Co. B, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; died Dec. 25, 1864, in hospital, Portsmouth, Va.
Harry Davenport, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug., 1864; died at Hampton, Va., January, 1865.
Cyrus C. Loukes, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; died at Hampton, Va., 1864.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

DICKINSON.

Geography—Topography—First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—Ecclesiastical History—Civil History—Organization of Town — First Town-Meeting — Officers Elected — Supervisors of Town to 1880—Present Officers—Documentary History—Military History.

THIS town lies on the west border of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Moira, on the east by Brandon, on the south by Hamilton County, and on the west by St. Lawrence County.

The north part of the town is rolling and hilly and well adapted to agricultural pursuits, while the southern part is sterile and mountainous. In the southern and central parts are numerous small lakes and streams.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement in this town was made by Jesse D. and Jotham Rice, who came from Vermont and located on the St. Lawrence turnpike in about the year 1810. These sturdy pioneers settled in the northeast part of the present town,—the former on lands now owned by Anson D. Rice, and the latter on premises now owned by Harrison Barse.

Reuben Cady was also an early settler on lands now owned by Wm. A. Rice. Hosmer Wood was a pioneer on lands now owned by the widow of Edward I. Rice. N. Wood was also a pioneer in this vicinity.

Samuel Foster came into the town in an early day, and located on premises now owned by Mr. E. Dustin; and Solomon Ross on lands now owned by Henry Foster.

William Clark was a worthy pioneer on the turnpike, on premises now owned by a grandson,—Wm. A. Clark. Simeon Harwood, who now resides in Moira, was a pioneer on lands now owned by Smith Clark, and in the western part of the town, near the St. Lawrence line, Benjamin Heath was a pioneer.

The first settlement at Dickinson Centre was made by Warren and John Ives, who came from Vermont in 1830. Zina Roys came here in about 1832, and located on lands where he now resides. Other early settlers were Samuel Niles, Francis Woods, and Joseph Crandall.

The first merchant in this town was Lodirwick Butterfield, whose store stood on premises now owned by E. A. Cady. The old building was standing until 1879.

The first store at Dickinson Centre was kept by Patrick Flemming, in the building now occupied by Thos. Leonard. Other merchants at this place have been Luther Hulburt, Tuttle & Peck, Tuttle & Dustin, S. P. Flemming, Dustin & Oleana, Tuttle & Conger, and Dustin & Collins.

The first grist-mill was built by John Thomas on the north side of the river, opposite the present mill. The present mill was built by Horace Stow, and is now owned by E. N. Tuttle.

The first saw-mill was built by Warren and John Ives.

The first school-house in the town was located on the turnpike, on lands now owned by William Rice. Among the first teachers were Zoae Stimpson and Mahala Heath, wife of Nehemiah Lawrence, of Bangor.

Among the first school-teachers at Dickinson Centre was Mary Carpenter, subsequently the wife of Danforth Briggs. The first school-house was erected in 1838, and stood near the present Methodist Episcopal church.

The first physician was Frederick Pettitt, who lived west of Dickinson Centre. Subsequent physicians have been as follows: Orin Ross, L. M. Wardner, Fernando Roys, and L. W. Babcock.

Dickinson Centre, or Thomasville, as it is sometimes called, is a small village in the northern part of the town, about four miles south of the turnpike, and contains two churches,—Methodist Episcopal and Free-Will Baptist; a butter-factory, Richard R. Parks, proprietor; a starch-factory, Mark R. Page; saw-mill and butter-tub factory, Dow & Webb; grist-mill, E. N. Tuttle; circular-saw mill, Anson Hutchins; furniture-factory, Mr. Herns; hotel, Moses A. Dustin, Jr.; stores, Tuttle & Conger and Dustin & Collins; blacksmith-shops, shoe-shops, etc.

St. Regis Falls is a small hamlet south of Dickinson Centre.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first religious organization in the town was the Christian Church, in the north part of the town, organized in 1815 by Elder Spooner. Among the first members were Jesse D. and Jotham Rice, Reuben Cady, and Samuel Foster. Until the erection of the church edifice, in 1861, services were held in the school-house. The church was built at a cost of about $2500.

Among the ministers who have officiated for this church are mentioned the names of John Smith, Denio, Knapp, Ira Allen, Ezekiel Hildreth, Sayles, Pierce, Haight, Henry Reynolds, present pastor. At this writing,—Oct. 18, 1879,—there is but one trustee of the church, Wm. Cady, two having died during the year 1879,—A. G. Perry and E. I. Rice.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Church at Dickinson Centre was organized in about the year 1850. The following composed the first class: Martin Beman and wife, Eldred Baker and wife, Philo Caswell and wife.

Among the ministers who have served this church are mentioned the names of Rev. Mr. Deharme, Miller, Barton, Chase, Nichols, Wells, Mott, Stanley, Danforth, Pierce, Kennoff, Wright, and Charles Du Bois, present pastor. The present church edifice was erected in 1871.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized some time prior to 1860. In that year the church edifice was erected. Among the first members were Deacon John Ramsdall, Samuel Niles, Jesse Royer, Nathaniel Ramsdall, and Brooks Hudson. Among those who have served the church as pastors were Elders Newell and Walcott. The present pastor is Richard R. Parks.

There is also a Baptist Church located in the north part of the town.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Dickinson was organized from Harrison, now Malone, April 4, 1808. Bangor was set off June 15, 1812, and Moira, April 15, 1828. It embraces the townships of Williamsville, Dayton, Johnsmanor, Cheltenham, Longhneck, and Mount Morris. The first town-meeting was held in 1809, and the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Samuel Pease; Town Clerk, Apollos Lathrop; Assessors, Rufus Tilden, Chester Tuller, Elisha Drury; Collector, R. Tilden; Poormasters, Appleton Foot, Joseph Plumb; Commissioners of Highways, Samuel Foster, John Potter, Robert Wilson; Constables, R. Tilden, Edward Chapman.

The following is a list of supervisors from the organization of the town to 1880, also town clerks from 1828. The town records prior to 1828 are missing.

SUPERVISORS.

1809, S. Pease; 1810–12, Joseph Plumb; 1813–22, Jonathan Lawrence; 1823, Jason Peirce; 1824, J. Lawrence; 1825–27, J. Pierce; 1828–32, Loderick Butterfield; 1833–34, Erastus Hutchins; 1835, Reuben Cady; 1836–41, Erastus Hutchins; 1842–43, Warren Ives; 1844–45, Peter Whitney; 1846–52, Warren Ives; 1853–54, Peter Whitney; 1855–56, Claudius Hutchins; 1857–59, James M. Beeman; 1860, Claudius Hutchins; 1861–69, Wm. Dawson; 1870, Anson Hutchins; 1871, Wm. Dawson; 1872, Patrick Fleming; 1873, Anson Hutchins; 1874–75, Patrick Fleming; 1876–79, George W. Dustin.

TOWN CLERKS.

1828, Levi Witherill; 1829–33, C. Harwood; 1834, Jesse Derby; 1835, Elmer Ward; 1836–37, Milton Heath; 1838–40, Simeon C. Harwood; 1841–44, Milton Heath; 1845–47, O. A. Cady; 1848–49, J. Hawkins; 1850–54, Josiah Bailey; 1855, Harvey M. Sampson; 1856, Josiah Baily; 1857–58, H. W. Sampson; 1859–61, Moses A. Dustin; 1862–71, Patrick Fleming; 1872, Nelson Tuttle; 1873–77, Wm. N. Tuttle; 1878–79, Josiah Bailey.

The officers for 1879 are as follows: Supervisor, George W. Dustin; Town Clerk, Josiah Bailey; Assessor, Watson Page; Road Commissioner, Hiram George; Justice of the Peace, Wm. B. Clark; Poormaster, John Dawson; Collector, Heman L. Hazen; Constables, Horace Peabody, Charles H. Young, C. Shufelt, Frank L. Curtis, Heman L. Hazen; Inspectors of Election, Ira C. Green, John E. Thomas, H. L. Hoyt; Commissioner of Excise, Sylvanus Niles; Auditors, L. W. Babcock, Andrew Potter, John H. Waste; Justices, Ira C. Green, Anson Hutchins, Willard Saunders, Wm. B. Clark.

Bounties on animals at different times have been voted, as follows: Wolves, $10, $15, and $20; panthers, $10, $15, $20, and $25; foxes, $2; bears, $3 and $5; catamounts, $20; crows, 37½ cents; squirrels, 12½ cents; chipmonks, 12½ cents.

The following appears on the old town-book:

"Snow began to fall the 12th, at night, and has in my opinion fell at least six inches, and icicles have frozen to the eaves of buildings, 12 inches in length, or more. May 13, 1834.

"Jesse Derby,
"*Town Clerk.*

"Snow-storm began the 14th to increase, and fell to the depth of one foot."

DICKINSON ARMY LIST.

Silas H. Bradley, private, 12th Cav., Co. F; enl. Feb. 26, 1863; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; sent to Andersonville prison, Ga.; paroled April 26, 1865; disch. July 6, 1865.

William C. Wilson, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. at Richmond, Va., Aug. 31, 1865.

Flavius Josephus Titus, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; taken prisoner at battle of Cedar Creek, Va.; sent to Salisbury prison, N. C.; paroled; disch. June 17, 1865.

Horace Kingsley, 1st sergt., 97th Inf., Co. B; drafted July 14, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt., Co. B, Jan. 1, 1865; disch. Aug. 5, 1865, at Syracuse, N. Y.

Sewell Kendall, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. for disability at Washington, D. C., April 10, 1862.

Henry G. Sampson, private, 121st Inf., Co. H.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. at Fisher's Hill, Va., June, 1865.

William Thompson, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Jan. 27, 1862; disch. for disability at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 16, 1862.

Chauncey B. Wood, sergt., 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. for disability at Baltimore, Md., July, 1862.

Henry S. Waist, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. at Alexandria, Va., July 17, 1865.

Joseph King, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va.; disch. at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 29, 1864.

Osburn Chase, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. at Smithville, N. C., July 5, 1865.

Augustus Willard Chase, private, 12th Cav., Co. F; enl. Feb. 18, 1863; disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1863; re-enl. 142d Inf., Co. F, Aug. 20, 1864.

Franklin L. Tilden, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died of measles at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 13, 1864.

John A. Ramsdell, private, 6th Art., Co. C; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. at Hart's Island, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1865.

Charles D. Baker, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Nov. 2, 1864.

Andrew C. Cole, corp., 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp., February, 1863, and to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. at Elmira, N. Y., July 21, 1865.

Sylvester Barnes, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; disch. at Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1864.

Carlos Ross, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. at Pungo Bridge, Va., Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. at Manchester, Va., Sept. 1, 1865.

Eldred Baker, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., July, 1865.

William H. H. Bradley, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 6, 1861; disch. for disability at Newbern, N. C., March 18, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 18, 1864; wounded; disch. at Manchester, Va., June, 1865.

Nathaniel H. Dewey, private, 92d Inf., Co. H; enl. October, 1861; wounded at battle of Fair Oaks, and died of his wounds at Fortress Monroe, July 3, 1862.

Franklin D. Dewey, private, 6th Art., Co. M; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to Co. C; disch. at Hart's Island, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1865.

John Clark Chase, private, 98th Regt., Co. G; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; disch. at Pungo Bridge, Va., Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. at Manchester, Va., Sept. 1, 1865.

Oramel E. Waste, private, 92d Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; died of disease at Potsdam, N. Y.

Arthur Leroy Morey, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; wounded; disch. Nov. 21, 1864.

Solomon Ross, private, 98th Regt., Co. C; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. for disability, at Beaufort, N. C., May 31, 1863.

Martin Haskell, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. at Washington, D. C, June, 1862; re-enl. 6th Art., Co. M; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. for disability, April, 1864.

Ambrose Morrow, private, 11th Cav., Co. E; enl. December, 1863.

John Cook, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. September, 1861; disch. for disability at Washington, April, 1862; re-enl. 13th Cav., Co. G, June 15, 1863; died of brain fever at Centreville, Va., Sept. 20, 1863.

Rufus Fisk, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; discharged at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 29, 1864.

Randall B. Ramsdell, private, 92d Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; discharged; re-enl. 96th Inf., Co. G, Feb. 12, 1864.

Reuben Conger, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. for disability at Suffolk, Va.; re-enl. 98th Inf., Co. D, Aug. 18, 1864; disch. at Manchester, Va., June 10, 1865.

Robert Ramsdell, private, 60th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 29, 1861.

Erastus I. Barnes, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; disch. at Chestnut Hill hospital, Philadelphia, June 7, 1865.

Ezekiel G. Hewitt, private, 48th Inf., Co. K; drafted; wounded; disch. at Fortress Monroe, June 8, 1865.

Charles Jarvis, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. January, 1862; died of disease.

Frank Caturia, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., July 1, 1865.

Daniel S. Robbins, corp., 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died of diphtheria at Fairfax, Va., January, 1863.

Charles E. Waist, corp., 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; taken prisoner May 3, 1863; sent to Richmond; paroled; exchanged; disch. at Wauhatchee, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1863.

Jeremiah Chase, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. for disability at Mount Pleasant, D. C., Feb. 24, 1863.

Horatio M. Chase, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. September, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., May 16, 1863.

Nathaniel P. Chase, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.

Erwin Wilson, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. October, 1861; disch. for disability at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 27, 1862.

Hollis D. Kendall, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 22, 1861; disch. for disability, March, 1863.

Julius Rising, corp., 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; discharged at Wauhatchee, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1863.

Marshall Harvey, private, 6th Art., Co. L; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. at New York City, July, 1865.

Joseph Tebo, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Monocacy Bridge, Md; disch. at Frederick City, Md., May 17, 1865.

William Alfred Ward, corp., 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Newburn, N. C., June 8, 1865.

Spellman Morey, private, 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1862; re-enl. 98th Inf., Co. D, Aug. 18, 1864; disch. at Manchester, June 7, 1865.

Joseph Mersha, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., July 1, 1865.

John Mashtar, private, 95th Inf., Co. H; drafted; wounded; disch. at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 29, 1864.

John Furnia, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 1, 1865.

James K. Thompson, 2d lieut., 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., January, 1863; disch. for disability at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 1, 1864.

Levi C. M. Bourne, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died of yellow fever.

Joseph Shortsleave, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. August, 1862; missing at battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

Hiram Hutchins, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. August, 1862; died of disease.

Peter Bashaw, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; disch. for disability at David's Island, N. Y., June 17, 1863.

Walter Roys, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Dec. 18, 1861; disch. at Pungo Bridge, Va., Jan. 1, 1863.

Louis Caturia, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 14th Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 5, 1863; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 26, 1865.

Nelson Ramsdell, corp., 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 26, 1865.

Marcellus Demo, private, 14th Art., Co. A; enl. December, 1863; wounded; disch. for disability, 1864.

Elijah Alfred Palmer, private, 6th Art., Co. K; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded; taken prisoner June 18, 1864; sent to Andersonville, Ga.; paroled; disch. June 9, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.

Henry M. Hawley, private, 6th Art., Co. M; enl. December, 1863; wounded; died at David's Island, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1864.

Allen Farr, private, 142d Inf, Co. F; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded; disch. June 2, 1865, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Hiram Fish Whitman, private, 66th Inf., Co. I; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. for disability at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

Eldred McBride, private, 106th Inf., Co. H.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862; died of injury at Washington, D. C.

Jesse Brunson, corp., 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; mortally wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Peter Mahar, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1865.

Daniel E. Tower, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 12, 1861; died of typhoid fever, May 6, 1862.

David Philander Whitman, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 17, 1862.

William Kendall Wolcott, corp., 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 1861; disch. for disability at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1862.

Sullivan E. Chamberlain, private, 12th Cav., Co. F; enl. March 24, 1863; disch. for disability at Newbern, N. C., Sept. 25, 1863.

Safford G. Hazen, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. February, 1862; died of disease.

Henry Hardy Hazen, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. 1861; died of typhoid fever.

Thomas Stewart Sampson, private, 92d Inf., Co. G.; enl. October, 1861; died in rebel prison.

Abram Lewis, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 26, 1861; died from measles.

Carlos Ross, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; disch. June 14, 1865.

Marvin Potter, capt., 142d Inf., Co. F; commis. September, 1862; disch. June, 1865.

Lester Potter, sergt., 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Warren Potter, 1st sergt., 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; wounded at the battle of Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. May 8, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.

Leonard Albert Clark, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. for disability at Philadelphia, February, 1863.

Palmer H. Hartson, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. September, 1861; disch. Feb. 26, 1864; re-enl. Feb. 26, 1864; died of wounds.

Brinton Allen, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.

Edgar Z. Cole, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. for disability; re-enl. 14th Art., Co. B, Jan. 4, 1864; died at Andersonville prison, Ga., Sept. 30, 1864.

Joseph Bashaw, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; disch. at Wauhatchee, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1863; re-enlisted.

Alexander Brown, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., June 20, 1865.

Obadiah Remington, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; mortally wounded at capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., December, 1864.

Christopher Mulholland, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 12, 1861; disch. for disability at Newport News, Va., April 8, 1862.

Alexander Trombler, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Sept. 30, 1864.

Robert Rollins, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., July 1, 1865.

Joseph Tawya, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for disability, July 1, 1863; re-enl. 6th Art., Co. G, August, 1864; disch. at City Point, Va., July, 1865.

William Nelson Tuttle, q.m.-sergt., 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to corp., to com.-sergt., to q.m.-sergt.; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., June 28, 1865.

William Mosier, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., July 1, 1865.

Isaac Farr, private, 142d Inf., Co. F.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. at Fortress Monroe, Va., June 7, 1865.

Philemon Woods, private, 14th Art., Co. K; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; wounded; disch. for disability at Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1865.

Martin Willard Clark, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. December, 1861; disch. for disability at Yorktown, Va., Sept. 3, 1862; re-enl. 14th Art., Co. I, Dec. 25, 1863.

Harley Remington, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; taken prisoner at Fort Fisher, Dec. 25, 1864; paroled; disch. at Annapolis, Md., July 2, 1865.

John Patno, private, 14th Art., Co. I; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.

Simeon Salls, private, 6th Ind. Horse Bat.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. at New York, June 24, 1865.

Oliver Smith, private, 6th Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. for disability at Marshfield, Vt., April, 1864.

Lewis D. Baker, private, 14th Art.; enl. December, 1863; wounded; disch. at Albany, N. Y., June, 1865.

Washington Meacham, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. August, 1861; disch. for disability at Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1863.

Chauncey Meacham, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at Troy, N. Y., May 25, 1865.

Horace Remington, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. August, 1861; died of disease at Washington, D. C., August, 1862.

David Sweeney, private, 6th Art., Co. M; enl. Dec. 27, 1863; transferred; disch. at David's Island, N. Y., September, 1865.

Peter Patraw, private, 6th Art., Co. C; enl. Dec 24, 1863; disch. at David's Island, N. Y., September, 1865.

Norman Graves, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 5, 1861; disch. for disability, June 6, 1862.

Allen Briggs, private, 60th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug 1, 1861; disch. for disability. at Newark, N. J., Oct. 28, 1862.

James Poguett, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Joseph Perkins Smith, private, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. Feb. 13, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 5, 1865.

Samuel A. Niles, private, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. Feb. 13, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 5, 1865.

Joseph Tromblee, private, 6th Art., Cos. C and M; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; disch. at David's Island, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1865.

Orin Beaman, private, 6th Ind. Bat.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 22, 1865.

Woodbury Whitton, private, 1st Art., Co. H; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. at Alexandria, Va., July 6, 1865.

Marshall Maxam, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. at Pungo Bridge, Va., Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. at Richmond, Va., Aug. 31, 1865.

Harrison Hawkins, private, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. Feb. 13, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 5, 1865.

Abel Irish, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1861; disch. at Philadelphia, June 6, 1865.

Geo. E. Clark, corp., 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. December, 1861; died of his wounds.

James Brown, capt., 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut., to capt.; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 31, 1865.

Harlow Davis, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. August, 1862; wounded at battle of Chapin's Farm, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; disch. at Hampton hospital, September, 1865.

Edward I. Rice, 2d lieut., 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 5, 1861; disch. at Newbern, N. C., Feb. 1, 1863.

Oliver Smith, ord.-sergt., 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; discharged; re-enlisted.

Charles Drury, private, 6th Ind. Bat., enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. at Hart's Island, N. Y., July 8, 1865.

Alden King, private, 6th Ind. Bat.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 22, 1865.

Charles S. Byington, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. at Fortress Monroe, Va., June 8, 1865.

Charles Mills, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. for disability at Washington, March 7, 1864; re-enl. in 91st Art., Sept. 1, 1864.

Fayette Graves, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch. for disability at Fairfax, Va., Jan. 1, 1863; re-enl. 13th Cav., Co. H, Aug. 18, 1864; disch. at Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 29, 1865.

Charles Kirby, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; disch. for disability at Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1862; re-enl. 12th Cav., Co. F, February, 1863; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died in Andersonville prison, Ga.

Edgar Hill, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.

Smith Palmer Lyman, private, 8th Cav., Co. G; enl. Aug. 19, 1864; taken prisoner at battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Nov. 12, 1864; paroled; disch. June 26, 1865.

Allen Walls Davis, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., June 26, 1865.

William Beaman, private, 16th Inf.; enl. April, 1861; died of fever.

Darius Daggett, private, 6th Art., Co. B; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. for disability at Petersburg, Va., May, 1865.

Sewell Bruce, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. for disability.

Timothy I. Bruce, ord. sergt., 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. December, 1861; disch. for disability.

Wait Hinnman, private, 6th Ind. Bat., enl. Aug. 23, 1864; died Oct. 16, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Va., of chronic diarrhœa.

Joseph Elijah Bruce, private, 16th Inf., Co. D; enl. March, 1861; killed on battle-field at Fredericksburg, Va.

Samuel George Bruce, private, 16th Inf., Co. D; enl. March, 1861; disch. at Albany, N. Y., May 15, 1864.

Benjamin Franklin Bruce, private, 1st Frontier Cav.; enl. Feb. 10, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 6, 1865.

Nelson Daniel Daggett, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Washington, D. C., Nov. 8, 1862.

George Washington Daggett, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; died of typhoid fever at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 11, 1862.

Francis Richards, private, 106th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability at Washington, Sept. 15, 1863.

George Woods, private, 14th Art., Co. K; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1865.

Chauncey S. Stone, private, 14th Art., Co. F; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; died of disease September or October, 1864.

Colosus Eugene Chase, corp., 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. August, 1862.

Wyatt Cheney, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1865.

Seneca Marks, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. August, 1862; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., June 28, 1865.

Samuel Meacham, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability at Fortress Monroe, March, 1863.

Elam Sylvester Meacham, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability at Fortress Monroe, April, 1863.

Rodney Maloney, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. for disability at Washington, March 16, 1863.

Benjamin F. Barnes, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Feb. 5, 1862; transferred; re-enl. Feb. 12, 1864; disch. at Hart's Island, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1866.

Joseph Chenett, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. for disability at Washington, D. C., April 10, 1862; re-enlisted; died in 18th Corps hospital, City Point, Va., July 2, 1864, of wounds received in battle.

Joseph Bean, corp., 39th Inf., Co. D; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp., Sept. 25, 1864; disch. at Hart's Island, N. Y., June 20, 1865.

Jared Booth Chenett, corp., 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. at Newburn, N. C., March 16, 1864; re-enl. 96th Inf., Co. G, March 16, 1864; pro. to corp., Sept. 16, 1865; disch. at City Point, Va., Feb. 6, 1866.

Lucius McClure, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. Dec. 28, 1861; wounded at Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at Pungo Bridge, Va., Jan. 1, 1864; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1865.

Royal S. Childs, private, 1st L. Art., Co. H; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Peter Ploof, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of chronic diarrhœa at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 1, 1864.

Samuel Rollins, private, 16th Inf., Co. D; enl. April, 1861; discharged.

Daniel Hoxie, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. Aug. 1862; died of chronic diarrhœa.

Henry W. Potter, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. November, 1861; discharged; re-enl. 96th Inf., Co. G; enl. Feb. 12, 1864; discharged.

Jonathan A. Barnes, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; enl. September, 1861; disch. for disability; re-enl. 12th Cav., Co. F, February, 1863; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; sent to Andersonville, Ga., and died in prison.

Edwin L. Morgan, corp., 12th Cav., Co. F; enl. February, 1863; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; sent to Andersonville, Ga., and died in prison.

Andrew Howard, private; enl. August, 1864.

Henry Drew, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. November, 1861; discharged; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; discharged.

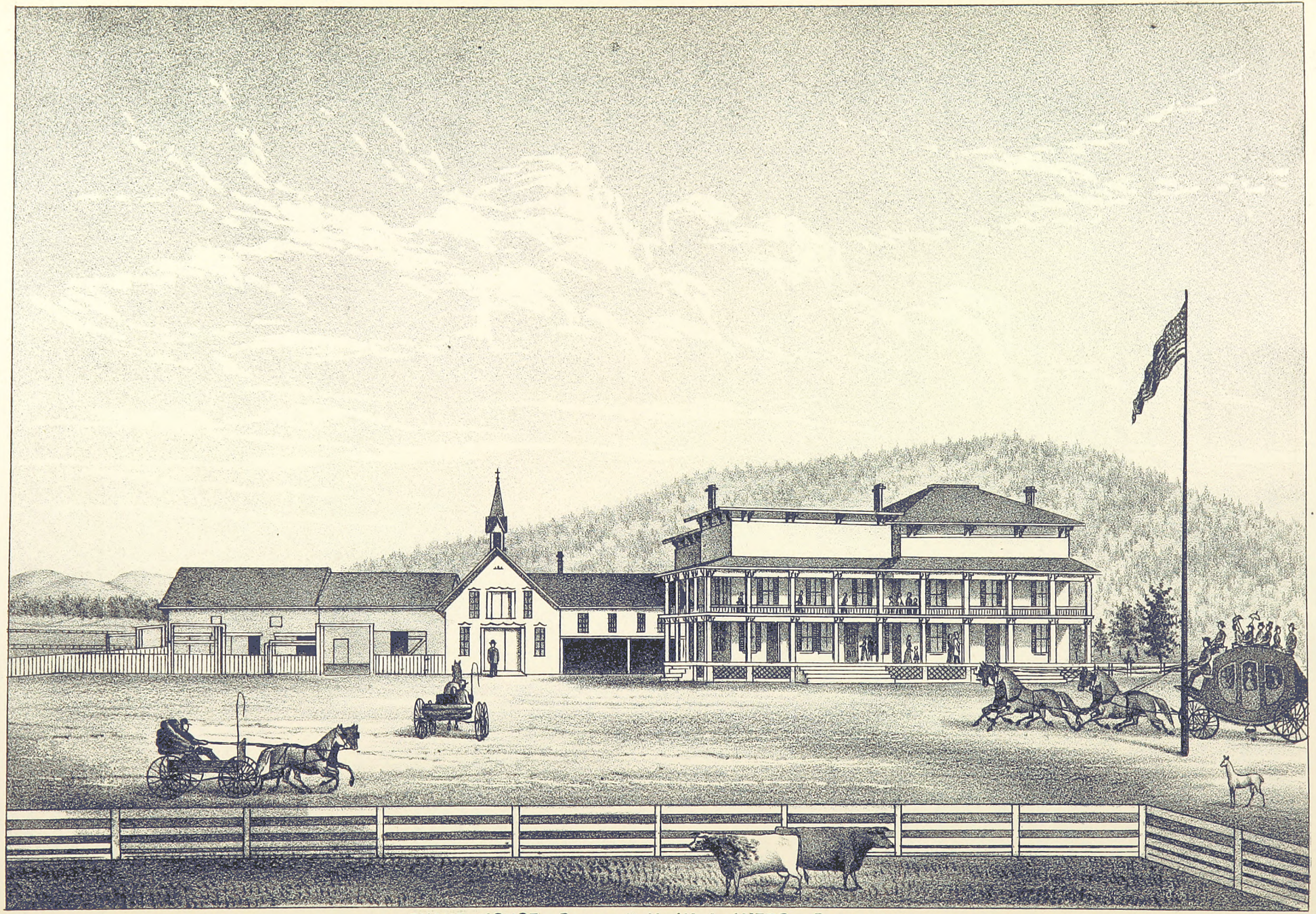
Charles Drew, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. November, 1861; discharged; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; discharged.

William Drew, musician, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. November, 1861; discharged; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; discharged.

Samuel Drew, private, 142d Inf., Co. F; enl. August, 1862; killed in battle near Cold Harbor, Va.

Horace Bellows, private, 98th Inf., Co. G; enl. November, 1861; discharged;

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DUANE HOUSE, DUANE, N.Y., W. J. AYERS, PROPRIETOR.

SITUATED FIFTEEN MILES SOUTH OF MALONE. PLEASANT PLACE FOR SUMMER BOARDERS.

re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died in the service at Whitehall, near Bristol, Pa., Oct. 20, 1864.

Emil Brown (substitute), enl. August, 1864.

Edward Desmond, private, 16th Inf.; enl. April, 1861; discharged; said to have re-enlisted.

Orson Hewitt, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died of disease Dec. 9, 1862.

Samuel Hewitt, private, 92d Inf., Co. G; enl. December, 1861; died of disease.

Camille Jero, private, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. February, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 6, 1865.

John F. Mars, private, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. February, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 6, 1865.

Thomas Dumas, private, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. February, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 6, 1865.

Charles H. Hall, private, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. February, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 6, 1865.

Lewis King, private, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. February, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 6, 1865.

Seneca Randall, private, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. February, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 6, 1865.

Thomas Underwood, private, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. February, 1866; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 6, 1865.

Henry F. Canfield, private, 106th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 23, 1862; wounded at battle of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1865.

John D. Dawson, 14th Regt., Co. K; enl. 1864.

Henry M. Hawley, 14th Regt., Co. K; enl. 1864; died from wounds received in battle.

CHAPTER XC.

DUANE.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settler—James Duane—The First Forge—The Franklin Native-Steel Manufacturing Company—Civil History—Organization of Town—The First Supervisor—Present (1879) Town Officers—Military Record.

DUANE is an interior town, lying southeast of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Malone, on the east by Belmont and Franklin, on the south by Brighton, and on the west by Brandon. The surface of the town is broken and mountainous, and the soil is light and sandy. The principal stream is the Deer River, at the east branch of the St. Regis River.

Duane derived its name from James Duane, Esq., from Schenectady, N. Y., who, having acquired by marriage with a daughter of W. Constable the title of a considerable portion of the town in 1821–22, caused the tract to be surveyed; in 1823–24 commenced improvements and erected a dwelling, and in 1825 removed with his family and made a permanent settlement.

"He was then nearly ten miles beyond neighbors, and the most remote settler in the forest. A considerable number located soon after, and the iron manufacture gave life and spirit to the settlement. A forge was erected in 1828 for the manufacture of iron from ore which had been discovered the year previous, but which, from the disturbance of the needle in surveying, had been supposed since 1822 to exist. The ore wrought at this forge was the steel ore so called, which occurred in this vicinity, the veins or beds running southeast and northwest in the direction of the strata of gneiss of the vicinity. The forge was carried off in a great freshet; afterwards rebuilt, burnt, and again rebuilt, to be a second time injured in a freshet. These misfortunes, together with the great expense of transportation, put an end to the enterprise after a few years. During the time that the forge was in operation it made from 100 to 125 tons of iron annually.

"In 1838 a quarter furnace was erected by the Duane brothers, on Deer River, in the west part of No. 12, and was intended to be used for the reduction of primitive ores exclusively. The cold-air blast was at first used, but afterwards the apparatus for heating the air was inserted. Immense difficulty was experienced in procuring iron, as the ores were very difficult to reduce, and many trials were found necessary to arrive at an economical method of fluxing and separating them. The business was continued seven or eight years, during which about 600 tons of iron were made, a great part of which was made into castings on the premises. The difficulty of smelting, together with the great expense attending the manufacture in a situation several miles distant from the district that was to afford support to the laborers, and especially the prohibitory expense of transportation to market, resulted in the loss of many thousand dollars to the enterprising projectors, and the works were discontinued in 1849. The stack of this furnace and all the arrangements connected with it were admirably constructed, and will compare favorably with any in the State. This furnace is located on the Port Kent and Hopkinton road, fifty-seven miles from Lake Champlain. Deer River post-office was established here for the accommodation of their section of the town, but discontinued in 1841." (Hough's History, 1852.)

The Franklin Native-Steel Manufacturing Company was started May 20, 1841, with the following persons: James C. Duane, Samuel W. James, Frederick A. Duane, Robert Duane, and Benjamin M. Duane. The capital was fixed at $50,000, with power to increase to $150,000. This company, however, was never organized. It designed manufacturing steel directly from the mixed primitive and specular ores of Duane.

The first saw-mill in the town was built by the proprietor in 1823, on the west branch of the Salmon River.

The first grist-mill was built in 1828.

A building for religious and public purposes was erected by Mr. Duane in 1828.

A Presbyterian society formerly existed in this town, and as early as 1828 the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were performed statedly by Rev. Mr. Hart, of Malone.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Duane was formed from Malone, Jan. 24, 1828, and named in honor of James Duane. Harrietstown was set off in 1841, and Brighton in 1858.

The first supervisor was James Duane.

The present (1879) officers of the town are as follows: Supervisor, Fred O'Neil; Town Clerk, H. Woodford; Assessors, Oren Grimes, Clinton Ladd, C. C. Crandall; Commissioner of Highways, Elias Perkins; Justices, Stephen Kimpton, W. C. Duane, Ira Sprague; Inspectors of Elections, A. G. Burr, Joel Sprague, Fred P. Hoose; Collector, Richard Sprague; Constables, N. N. Adsit, Elias E. Perkins, Richard Sprague; Board of Auditors, Henry Chambers, Mordecai Ladd, Stephen Kimpton; Commissioners of Excise, Robert Ladd, Hiram Ayers, William Chambers.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following enlisted from the town during the late war of the Rebellion:

Hiram Danforth, Benjamin Danforth, William Danforth, Robert Danforth, Charles Tucker, Jr., Nelson Tucker, Albert Tucker, Lewis De Bar, William De Bar, William Mathews, Danford Glasier, Levi Glasier, James Bean, Alexander Hannah, Eli Wine, Harry McArthur, Henry McArthur, Richard Sprague, Mitchel Sprague, William Sprague, Samuel Sprague, Joseph Sprague, Joel Sprague, John Sprague, Silas Banker, John Garland, Peter Hoose, Henry Kerry, Henry Cook, M. Ladd, John Ladd, Alexander Blain, Joseph Jondro, George Olmstead, Charles Stickney, Joseph Trickey, Joseph Clark, Robert Fosburg, Hiram Ayers, Peter McDonald, Uratus Smith.

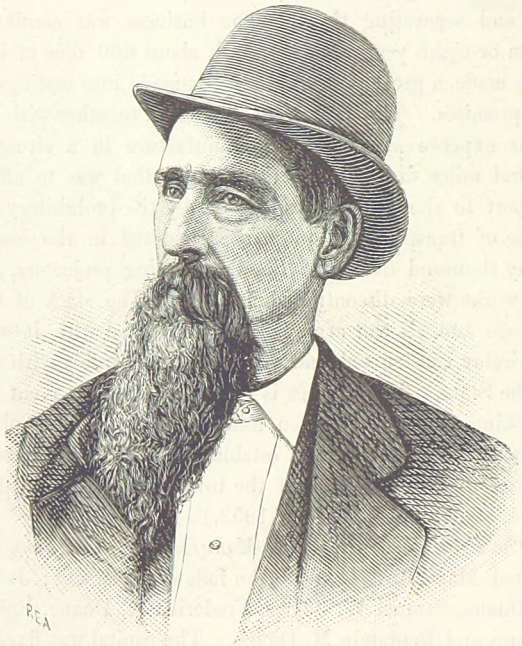


Photo. by Fay & Goodell, Malone.

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CHAPTER XCI.

FORT COVINGTON.

Geographical—Topographical—First Assignment of Lands—Wm. Gray—The Robertsons—The First Grist-Mill—Its "Burning"—The "Fight"—The Yankees and Glengarians—The First Survey of Lands—First Lease by the Indians—The Survey of the "Mile Square"—Early Settlers and their Locations—Merchants, Lawyers, etc.—Village of Fort Covington—Franklin Bank—Custom-House Officers — Masons — Sons of Temperance — Civil History — First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors from Organization of Town to 1880—Present Town Officials.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

THIS town lies on the north border of the county, west of the centre, and is bounded as follows: On the north by the Province of Quebec, on the east by Westville, on the south by Bangor and Bombay, and on the west by Bombay. Its surface is level or gently undulating. The town is watered by the Salmon and Little Salmon Rivers, east and west branch of Deer River, and Pike Creek.

The soil is a rich clayey loam in the north, while in the south a sandy loam predominates.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

The territory lying within the present bounds of Fort Covington embraces the west part of the town of Comaches or No. 2 of Great Tract No. 1, Macomb's Purchase, and a part of the original St. Regis reservation, since ceded to the State.

The first assignment of lands in this town by the Indians was in 1793, when the chiefs of St. Regis leased to Wm. Gray a tract lying on Salmon River, the consideration being $200 annual rental, commencing at the expiration of the first four years. The principal consideration, however, or inducement with the chiefs, was the promise of erection of mills at this point. Feb. 6, 1796, Wm. Gray, mentioned above, and Thomas Araquente, another chief, entered into terms of assignment by which the latter gained the saw-mill, then of no great importance, but no regular papers were signed until Dec. 15, 1798, when the chief in full council confirmed the conveyance.

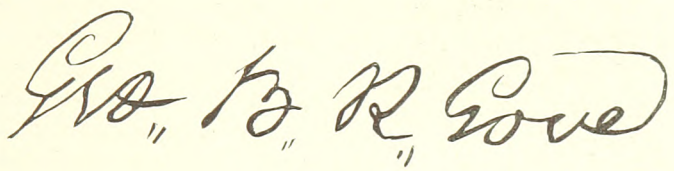
"James Robertson, of Montreal, Dec. 29, 1798, bought this lease for $2400 of Aranquente, and the annuity of $200 of the St. Regis tribe, within a warranty on the part of Aranquente of the lands on both sides of Salmon River, from its source to a line to be drawn at a distance of half a mile from the mill. The mill and one mile square was, however, conveyed by warranty. Mr. Robertson and his brother Alexander, who had a joint and equal interest with him, continued to occupy until the death of James Robertson, when Neil and Patrick Robertson became entitled to equal moieties of his share. Sept. 11, 1804, after spending $2209 on the erection of a grist-mill, it was swept off in a flood. Four thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars was soon after spent in rebuilding the mill, but before it was completed Alexander Robertson died, leaving Francis Desviviere, Esq., tutor and guardian of his minor children, by whom and the above-named Neil and Patrick Robertson the mill was furnished and leased to Robert Buchanan, the person who built them."

Patrick Robertson died in 1808 or 1809 and Niel Robertson in 1812, and a lengthy memorial in the archives of State, dated Jan. 30, 1818, from which the above facts were drawn, asserts that since the above deaths Mr. Buchanan with others who had obtained leases within the "mile square" had disclaimed the title of the Robertsons, and refused to pay rent. This title was long a subject of litigation, and was not finally settled until after the treaty of 1818 and the award of the commissioners.

With the exception of a few French families who lived and worked around the saw-mill, there was no settlement for agricultural purposes until about 1800.

About this year, or soon after, Samuel Fletcher, Aaron McLean, and Ambrose Cushman located on No. 2, and John Hunsden, David Lynch, Robert, Walter, and Duncan Buchanan (natives of Sterlingshire, Scotland), settled near the mills. At the raising of the grist-mill, in 1804, help was invited from great distances, in Canada and the State, and when the frame was up it is said that the question arose which was "smartest," to decide which the Glengarians and Yankees resolved to fight it out in a good-natured way, and the result was that the former got severely whipped and were obliged to own up beaten. The lands in the present village of Fort Covington, on the east side of the river, within the "mile square," were leased in such parcels and at such rates as he might be able to bargain for by William Hawkins, who had acquired an irregular title, which was disclaimed by the State, and those who had paid for these lands were obliged to repurchase.





GEORGE B. R. GOVE was of English ancestry, two brothers having come from London, and settled in Massachusetts in 1650. Dr. Jonathan Gove, father of George, located first in Groton, then removed to New Boston, N. H., and finally took up his residence in Goffstown in 1794, and died there in 1818. He was a physician of considerable notoriety, and was several times a representative and senator in the State Legislature. George was the fifth of nine children; was born Dec. 19, 1778, and acquired such education as the village schools afforded; but early in life left home to seek his fortune in the world. He was for a time a clerk in Boston, and left there to go into business in Montpelier, Vt. At twenty-six he married Hannah, daughter of Jesse Woodbury, of Weare, N. H. He was successful in business, but unfortunately lent his name to a friend who was unsuccessful, and took Mr. Gove down with him; he was compelled thereby to give up his business, and seek some other location. Northern New York was just then being opened to settlement; thither Mr. Gove turned his steps, locating at Fort Covington (then French's Mills) in 1810. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, bought and manufactured lumber, pot- and pearl-ashes, disposed of the same in Montreal, and thus paid for his goods. In 1812 the war came on; the British troops took possession of Fort Covington; Mr. Gove's business was broken up, and much of his property was destroyed. Among the many claims presented by David Jones to the government, after the close of the war, was one in favor of Mr. Gove for six hundred dollars, as made by him; but when it arrived at Washington, it was as many thousands. An inquiry from the department, addressed to Mr. Gove in relation to the same, giving the amount, and Mr. Gove's answer that he had no such claim, but one of six hundred dollars only, led to the exposure of all of Jones' frauds. After the close of the war Mr. Gove engaged in mercantile and other business with varied success.

In 1824, the first year after Franklin County was made an Assembly district, Mr. Gove was elected a member of that body: just twenty-five years afterwards he was again elected such member. He was United States loan commissioner in 1837, and was frequently elected to minor offices in town. He was deputy collector of customs in 1850–54. He was a quick, active man, very impulsive, quick to anger, and as quickly over his passion; however much he might be injured, he soon forgot the injury; generous to all, liberal to the poor, fond of a good joke, he was popular with all classes; whenever he took a person aside to have a private conversation, he would whisper so loud that all could hear. He contributed liberally to all public objects. He built the second grist-mill in town.

Early in life he and Mrs. Gove united with the Baptist Church in Fort Covington, and they were liberal and consistent supporters of the same. He had two daughters,—Frances, who married Allan McHutcheon for her first husband, and subsequently Harvey Whipple, of Malone; she died in 1856; Mary, who married Hon. Henry A. Paddock, and now resides in Malone. Mrs. Gove was fully as active, energetic, and popular as her husband. Whenever clouds seemed to lower, then her superior courage and good judgment seemed to manifest themselves most. She died in 1861, beloved by all who knew her. After her death Mr. Gove gave up business, and took up his residence with Mrs. Paddock in Malone. He died July 22, 1865, and was, at his request, buried in Fort Covington, where he had spent half a century. His memory is still fresh in the hearts of all who knew him.

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In 1803, John Hunsden, an Irishman, having become a clerk to the Indians, induced them to cause a part of their tract near the mile square to be surveyed out into farms, which were conveyed by durable leases, cleared up, and improved. The terms were three years without rent, and $10 for every 100 acres annually afterwards.

Upon the treaties of 1816 and 1818 these settlers petitioned for their rights, and the surveyor, Simeon De Witt, and two men appointed by the Governor, James Skip, of Utica, and Dr. Isaac Sargent, of Cambridge, were directed to appraise the lands with and without the improvements.

In this report it is stated that the leases had been executed by virtue of powers supposed to be granted in the law of 1802, and the history of the titles is detailed at length.

They reserved for a fort, in case of war, 50 acres on the east side of Salmon River, and 14½ on the west side. They very strongly recommended an appropriation for roads in this section. To those who had made improvements on Indian leases a pre-emption was allowed, or, if they declined purchasing the land, they still might have a lien upon the improvements from those who bought the soil.

Special provision was made for certain lots, and Hunsden was allowed $1200 for services rendered. The legal heirs of the first Robertsons were entitled to the pre-emption of a certain lot, on condition of $120 being withheld for R. Buchanan. The appraisement and award of the commissioners can be found in the secretary's office in Albany.

Most of the settlers availed themselves of the pre-emption, and purchased at the land-office in Albany their farms. Those who chose to hold their improvements did so, notwithstanding the soil was sold to others, until paid for. A portion of the lands were reappraised, and have long since been sold.

The "mile square" was subsequently surveyed by the surveyor-general into "house-lots" and "out-lots," and sold by the State, excepting the two military reserves, which are rented for an indefinite period, and liable to revert whenever wanted for that purpose.

Upon surveying the tract granted in the treaty of 1808, there was found an excess of 307 acres, and a provision was inserted in the act of April 13, 1819, by which the Governor was instructed to procure a release of the same, and to stipulate an addition to their annuity at the same rates as for the purchase last made, or to pay them at once the present worth of the same.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

A prominent pioneer in Fort Covington was Geo. B. R. Gove, who came from Vermont and settled at "French Mills" in 1808. He was an active, energetic man, and always manifested a lively interest in public affairs. He was supervisor of Fort Covington in 1823, '26, '27, '33, '39, member of Assembly in 1824, collector of the port, etc. A daughter of Mr. Gove is the wife of Hon. H. A. Paddock, of Malone.

Another early settler of this town who became prominent in the affairs of the county was James B. Spencer. He came from Vermont in 1810. He was a captain in the 29th Regiment of United States Infantry during the war of 1812, and participated in many of the engagements on the frontier. He subsequently officiated in various public positions; was magistrate, judge, deputy collector, member of Assembly, Presidential elector, Indian agent, etc., and in 1836 was elected to Congress. He was a leading Democrat, and prominent in the councils of that party. He died at Fort Covington in March, 1848, aged sixty-four.

Dr. John Hunsden was a pioneer physician. He settled near the village. A daughter married S. C. F. Thorndyke, of Malone.

An active business man was Sebius Fairman, who came into the town from Chateaugay. Luther and David Danforth located near the village. Seth Blanchard settled about three miles from the village. The present county clerk is a descendant.

Jonathan Wallace was one of the first surveyors in this region. He surveyed the "State purchase" in 1818. He died in the town. Dr. Buel Hitchcock came from Shoreham, Vt., and settled in the village.

A prominent pioneer, and the oldest settler of Fort Covington now living, is James Campbell. He was born in Rockingham Co., Vt., in 1784, and in 1809 settled at "French Mills." In 1812 he received the inspectors of customs, and in the summer of the same year he acted as adjutant of the 66th Regiment. He was also appointed United States storekeeper to receive the large quantity of supplies which were sent to the town during the sojourn of Gen. Wilkinson's army. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1815, and was one of the judges of the county from 1818 to 1823. He has served in various other official positions, among which may be mentioned justice, Presidential elector, member of Assembly, etc.

Christopher Briggs and father were early settlers. Ezekiel Payne settled on the "mile square." Ebenezer Stevens, David Dunn, and Humphrey Russell were early settlers on Dunn Street. Reuben Martin settled a short distance south, on the Indian Reservation.

A pioneer in the south part of the town was Orange Ellsworth. Chandler Ellsworth, a son, resides near the old homestead. Several other sons are residents of the county.

Henry Longley was an early surveyor, and the only Quaker that ever lived in the town.

John A. and William Qua were pioneers on the "Reservation." William died in Washington. Mr. Fiske, familiarly known as "Deacon," and Jonathan Rich were also pioneers on the "Reservation." The latter settled on the road leading to Bombay, and reared a large family.

William C. Holden located in the east part of the town, near the Canada line. He settled on the stoniest farm in the town, and the reason given was that it reminded him of his native State, New Hampshire. Two sons are residents of Chicago. Another pioneer from New Hampshire was John L. Burns, who also settled in the east part of the town. One Ryan, a relative, located in this vicinity.

Deacon Wm. Creighton came from Washington County, and located about two miles from the village, on the road leading to Westville. Many descendants are residents of the town.

Deacon David McWilliam settled about two miles west,

on premises now owned by Paul Grant. A Revolutionary soldier named Jonathan Saunders was also an early settler.

Ora F. Paddock came from Woodstock, Vt., and settled in the town in 1821, on premises now owned by James McFee. He died in Fort Covington in 1867. His son, Hon. Henry A. Paddock, resided here until 1864, when he removed to Malone. He was county judge in 1859.

William Hogan came into the town in about the year 1824. He subsequently moved to Hogansburgh, in Bombay, where he purchased land of the State. He was a prominent and influential man.

Among other early settlers were Elijah Winchell, —— McMann, Job Congdon, Daniel Noble, Allen Lincoln, James Bageley, Daniel and Arad Whitney, Jonathan Stevens, Daniel and James Phelps, Mr. McLaughlin, John C. Wolff (British soldier), Jeremiah and Willard Parker, Aretus M. Hitchcock, Abner Spencer, Robert Chapman and son William, and the Gray family.

The following were living on the "mile square" in 1820: John Aiken, Dr. Welch, Arthur McMillan, Job Congdon, Asa Stearns, Dr. Roswell Bates, Jonathan Wallace, John Crea, George B. R. Gove, Charles H. Wheeler, Daniel Phelps, Frederick Hire, Jabez Parkhurst, Ezekiel Payne, Mr. Greenyea, John Moore, Mr. Herrick, Samuel H. Payne, James B. Spencer, Silas Ware, Thomas Meltimore, Joseph Briggs, Eliakim Briggs, Henry Briggs, Thomas Erwin, Cebius Firman, Cornelius Irwin, Robert Buchanan, Mr. Clark, Mr. Ransom, James Campbell, Mr. Morse, Jesse Woodbury, and Ira Potter.

MERCHANTS.

The pioneer merchant at Fort Covington was doubtless a Mr. Andrews, who was in business here before the war. Warren L. Manning, who now resides in Malone, was an early merchant, and the first successful trader in town. His store was located on the corner of Water and Chateaugay Streets. Benjamin Raymond was also a pioneer merchant. He was at one time a partner of Mr. Manning, and subsequently with Deacon Marsh. David Seymour kept a store on the corner of Centre and Water Streets, and George B. R. Gove, as early as 1808, was in business on the spot now occupied by the office of Dr. William Gillis. Other early tradesmen were James Phelps, Myron and Aretus Hitchcock, Col. Stiles, B. A. Stiles, U. H. Orvis, Wm. Herrick, Joel Hitchcock, Oliver W. Paddock, and William Hogle.

VILLAGE OF FORT COVINGTON.

The village of Fort Covington is pleasantly located on the Salmon River, and at one time, before the era of railroads, was the most important town in the county. It is, however, still a flourishing village, and contains an academy, four churches,—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic,—and has about 1000 population.

The business interests of the village (October, 1879) were represented as follows:

General merchants: T. T. Kimball, J. H. Fay, T. W. Creed, D. E. Denneen, and William G. Kelsey.

Flour, feed, etc.: J. Y. Cameron and T. W. Hamilton.

Groceries: J. Y. Cameron, A. Somie, C. B. Minckler, and T. W. Hamilton.

Millinery: D. E. Denneen, Mrs. William Handley, and Mrs. William Crangle.

Shoe-store: G. A. Streeter.

Dressmakers: Miss Susie Campbell and Mrs. William Cowan.

Gents' furnishing goods: William Handley.

Druggists: H. C. Congdon, Dr. William Gillis, and John S. Parker.

Tin and hardware: A. S. Matthews and Richard Grange.

Tannery: James Blansfield.

Manufacturers and dealers in furniture: A. & A. Wright, and Premo & Spencer.

Bakeries: C. B. Minkler and Tom Fraser.

Grist-mills: T. W. Hamilton and Isaac Seeley.

Blacksmiths: Tom Mahew, John French, John McKay, and Tom Dupee.

Harness-shops: Alexander Campbell and John McKay.

Shoemakers: James McArtney, Frank Derochie, John McKay, and Joseph Fay.

Saw- and shingle-mills: William Hogle and George Danforth.

Woolen-factory: Joseph Shannon and David Shannon (J. & D. Shannon).

Doors, sash, and blinds: A. & A. Wright.

Carriage-makers: J. & J. Courtney, John Campbell, and James Summers.

Hotels: "Stafford House," Samuel McElwain, 2d proprietor, and Spencer House, Mrs. Joseph Spencer, proprietress.

Butchers: Tom Dupee and John H. McElwain.

Physicians: William Gillis, James Macfie, C. J. Crippin, and Mrs. Charles Moore.

Lawyers: S. W. Wilson, W. J. Mears, and W. H. Winchester.

Tailors: Dennis McMahon, Charles White, and Harry Lowe.

Livery-stable: Rodney Russell.

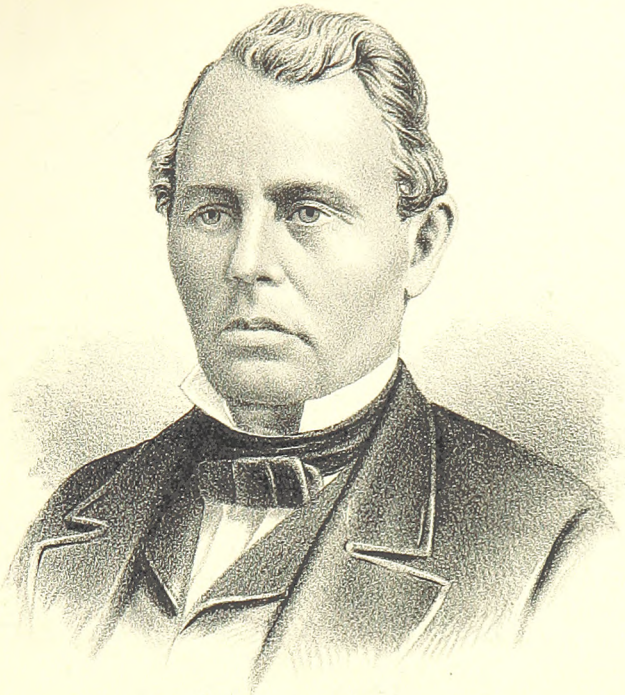
Jewelers: J. H. Hatton and Joseph Lamay.

Franklin Bank.— A bank, with a capital of $100,000, was to have been started in Fort Covington, Feb. 26, 1841. The stock was owned by four citizens of Lewis County. The bank, however, never went into operation.

The District of Champlain.—The deputy collectors at Fort Covington have been Seth Blanchard, John Hunsden, James Campbell, John McCrea, James B. Spencer, James Campbell, Samuel H. Payne, Ezra Stiles, George B. R. Gore, Ezra Stiles, Philo A. Mathews, John Harlow, and S. E. Blood, the present incumbent, appointed in 1869.

Northern Union, No. 436, *Sons of Temperance*, was organized at Fort Covington in September, 1848, with the following members: J. C. Spencer, H. A. Paddock, C. M. Whitney, E. E. Whitney, S. Mears, R. H. Spencer, S. F. Lincoln, W. H. Payne, P. B. Wolff.

A division of the Sons of Temperance was organized at Fort Covington, April 30, 1867, with 24 members. The following were the first officers: Rev. C. Mason, W. P.; I. Seeley, W. A.; Dr. D. B. Wyatt, R. S.; Mrs. S. Stewart, A. R. S.; A. Stowell, F. S.; G. A. Cheeney, Treas.; E. Stiles, Chap.; S. Howard, C.; C. Gray, A. C.; Miss L. McDougal, I. S.; A. Danforth, O. S.; J. Quoy, Acting P. W. P.



J.W. KIMBALL

was one of the successful business men of Fort Covington, in Franklin Co., N. Y., and also served several terms in the State Assembly. His career extended back to the primitive times of the pioneers in the wilderness of Northern New York, when the homestead was the rude log house, reared by the hands of the family and neighbors. Intimately and actively associated as he was with the progress and development of this portion of the great State of New York in his day, his youthful associations and circumstances were those which promised little, except a life of seclusion and poverty. His ambition, his perseverance, and his foresight, however, were of the kind which made him not only fully alive to the onward spirit of his times, but he linked his own fortunes and energies with the march of settlement and civilization about him.

He was born at Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 30, 1825. At that period five families, including men and women, were all the persons who lived within a circle of two miles. His parents were early settlers, and the homestead consisted of a log house, covered with ash bark, the logs for which were cut and peeled by his father and mother. This structure was built and covered in one day, all the other inhabitants having participated in the labor. Mr. Kimball used to relate, as a family incident, that, after the work was done, the tired and hungry party partook of a delicious supper, consisting, in part, of black bear, raccoons, and venison, which were then to be had in abundance. On his father's farm, in the midst of these scenes of the backwoods, young Kimball passed the years of his boyhood. He worked hard, and had no opportunity for mental improvement. The sun rose and set upon the labors of the pioneers, and each day showed the forest falling before the axe, and the virgin earth more and more subdued for cultivation. But young Kimball saw into that future when men would be wanted in that region with something more than the power to labor. So, for himself, he determined to improve his mind, at the same time that he labored diligently with his hands.

At seventeen he was allowed to go to the village of Potsdam, where he attended the academy one term. He paid his board by working night and morning, but at the end of the term found himself in debt. He next set to work on a farm for wages, and in six months earned sufficient money to pay all of his indebtedness. After this he entered the academy at Fort Covington, where he remained two terms. He made a very satisfactory advance in his education, as all such students do who pursue knowledge because of a consciousness of its value in the struggle of life.

When about twenty he undertook the duties of a district school-teacher. There probably never was a more conscientious and faithful teacher of the young than Mr. Kimball, and he had a gratifying success. However, he did not exactly feel that teaching was his true vocation, and he gave it up.

In the spring of 1845 he accepted a clerkship at Fort Covington, at the small salary of six dollars a month. After six years his salary had reached only three hundred and fifty dollars a year, but he had already saved from his earnings seven hundred and twenty-five dollars. He was a person who was always looking ahead, and preparing for it. He allowed himself to fall into no temptations of extravagance for one in his position, but exercised the greatest frugality in all matters. He was not parsimonious or miserly, but he pursued a constant course of saving, with the view of obtaining a capital to start in business for himself. This long-looked-for period came in May, 1852, when he embarked in business on his own account. His capital was very small. His former employers, with a cash capital of fifty thousand dollars, were opposed to his project, and his credit was of the most limited character. Commencing under all these discouragements, he gave full scope to the native perseverance in his nature, which had served him so often before, and gradually his business enlarged and became profitable. From year to year he accumulated property, and in 1863 closed this business with a cash balance of forty thousand dollars.

As soon as he reached his maturity Mr. Kimball began to take an interest in public affairs. He represented his town as supervisor for five successive years, and in 1864 and 1865 served as chairman of the board. He also became one of the commissioners of excise for his county. He was next put in nomination for the Assembly, and was elected by a large majority. He showed so much comprehensiveness in the discharge of his duties that he was again and again elected to the same position by handsome majorities. In the Legislature of 1867 he served on the committee of Federal relations, and was chairman of the committee on State prisons.

Mr. Kimball had a well-proportioned figure, and a head of considerable size, with prominent features. His countenance shows him to be a sober-minded, practical man, and one of not less clear-sighted judgment than of genial, kindly personal characteristics. He was plain in his manners, and a calm and rather argumentative talker. There was nothing like presumption or arrogance in his nature, but he was one of those men who were found masters of every situation in which they were placed. Self-taught and self-made, he had a life full of its teachings to the mind and heart. It had shown him that man was truest to his manhood when his reliance was upon himself, and its pains and disappointments made him tenderly regardful of those who were passing through the same ordeal. True to principle, and faithful and intelligent in every sphere of duty, his own career is considered one of the best incentives and guides to success.

He was married, on the 18th of May, 1851, to Martha, daughter of William and Mary (Taylor) Earle. Mr. Earle was a native of Chester, Vt., and settled in Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., at an early day, where Martha was born, May 19, 1832. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, the following children have been born, viz.: Mary S. (deceased), William (deceased), Ella S., Sheridan A., Mattie E., and Edith W. (deceased).

After an illness of one week, Hon. James W. Kimball died at his residence in Fort Covington, March 7, 1872. In the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood, in the midst of a successful and honorable business career, Mr. Kimball was thus suddenly stricken down. By his death Fort Covington lost one of its most valuable citizens, and Franklin County a public-spirited and honored man.

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Aurora Lodge, No. 383, *F. and A. M.*, of Fort Covington, N. Y., was organized June 11, 1856, with the following charter members: W. L. Manning, P. B. Wolff, and W. H. Payne.

The first officers were W. L. Manning, W. M.; P. B. Wolff, S. W.; W. H. Payne, J. W.; D. R. Cameron, S. D.; Seth Blanchard, J. D.; S. V. R. Tuthill, Sec.; A. M. Lincoln, Treas.; Sidney Raymond and Joseph Fay, Stewards; Daniel Cameron, Tyler.

The present officers are as follows: James Macfie, W. M.; George Long, S. W.; A. Smallman, J. W.; M. M. Smith, Sec.; S. V. R. Tuthill, Treas.; A. Davidson, S. D.; L. S. Webb, J. D.; Ezra Stiles, Chap.; D. B. Simpson, S. M. C.; Charles H. McIlwain, J. M. C.; J. Y. Cameron, Marshal; William Hollenbeck, Tyler.

EARLY TAVERNS.

One of the earliest taverns in Fort Covington stood on the site now occupied by the store of Fay Brothers, and was kept by James Campbell & Co. One Clark was proprietor of a house on the west side of the river, on the site now occupied by the family of James Sawyer. Lemuel Warren was also an early innkeeper. The building now occupied by P. A. Mathews as a tin-shop was once used as a hotel. The hotel now occupied by Joseph Spencer was built by a Mr. Phelps, and the "Stafford House" was erected by James Parker.

ATTORNEYS.

The legal profession has always been well represented in Fort Covington. The following list of attorneys is given from memory by Hon. Henry A. Paddock, who for a long time was a practitioner in this village: William H. Wheeler, Samuel Jones, Jonathan Wallace, Jabez Parkhurst, Asahel Haywood, Joseph R. Flanders, James C. Spencer, Henry A. Paddock, James F. Hicks, James F. Pierce, Walter H. Payne, Dennis D. Mott, Henry G. Kilbourn, Silas W. Wilson, Walter Mears, and Walter H. Winchester.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Fort Covington was erected from Constable, Feb. 28, 1817. It retained its original dimensions until March 10, 1833, when Bombay was set off. The town was named in honor of Gen. Leonard Covington, a distinguished soldier. He was a native of Maryland, born in 1768. He served under Wayne in the Indian wars in the West, and in 1809 became lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of dragoons and settled in Natchez. He joined the Northern army, and in July, 1813, was commissioned brigadier-general. He was mortally wounded at Chrysler's Field by a shot, while at the head of his command. His body was conveyed to Fort Covington, where he received a military burial. Subsequently the remains of Gen. Covington, Col. Johnson, and Lieut. Eaton were removed to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The Fraudulent Claims.—Soon after the war of 1812 an act was passed by Congress, allowing magistrates to take affidavits of certificates of damages to private property during that period, which were to be credited and paid at Washington. A series of frauds were attempted, and to some degree successfully carried on, principally at French Mills, although instances occurred in St. Lawrence County, in which exorbitant, fictitious, and altered accounts were presented. In other instances fair and honest accounts were first certified by magistrates, and subsequently forged copies, with the items changed and greatly magnified, were sent to the department for audit and payment.

The suspicions of a citizen at French Mills being excited, information was conveyed to the government, and an agent was sent to detect and bring to punishment the offenders. This person acquired the confidence of the delinquents, and, having become acquainted with the necessary details of their operations, promptly reported them to the civil authorities, who caused several of the parties to be arrested. By a singular omission in the law, there was no provision made for punishing these frauds, and several escaped from this cause. It is supposed that they were aware of this fact before engaging in them. The ringleader was sent to State prison, and the others fled. Great numbers having just and honest claims were cut off from their rights by these frauds.—(Hough's History of St. Lawrence and Franklin.)

The leading spirit in these frauds was a lawyer named Jones, and the citizen who conveyed the information to the government was George B. R. Gove. Jones remarked, but for G. B. R. Gove he would have removed the United States treasury from Washington to French Mills.

The first town-meeting was held in 1817, when the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Sebius Fairman; Town Clerk, Amos Welch; Assessors, Isaac Fairchild and David Danforth; Collector, Isaac Fairchild; Commissioners of Highways, Daniel W. Church, Wareham Hastings, Luther Danforth; Overseers of the Poor, Ambrose Churchman and Luther Danforth; Commissioners of Common Schools, Sebius Fairman, Seth Blanchard, and Isaac Fairchild; Inspectors of Schools, Jonathan Wallace, John M. Rodgers, Ezekiel Payne; Constables, Isaac Fairchild and William Wheeler; Fence-Viewers, Seth Blanchard, Luther Danforth, David McMillin; Poundmasters, A. M. Hitchcock, David McMillin, and B. D. Hitchcock.

The following is a list of the supervisors from 1817 to 1880, and town clerks from 1852 to 1880:

SUPERVISORS.

1817–18, Sebius Fairman; 1819, Isaac Fairchild; 1820–22, S. Fairman; 1823, Geo. B. R. Gove; 1824–25, Wm. Hogan; 1826–27, Geo. B. R. Gove; 1828–30, Wm. Hogan; 1830, James B. Spencer (to fill vacancy); 1831, no record; 1832, Wilson Randall; 1833, G. B. R. Gove; 1834, Uriah D. Meeker; 1835, Henry Longley; 1836–37, T. Briggs; 1838, James Campbell; 1839, G. B. R. Gove; 1840, Jonathan Wallace; 1841–42, Sidney Briggs; 1843, J. Campbell; 1844–45, S. Briggs; 1846–47, Warren L. Manning; 1848, Schuyler Button; 1849, Warren L. Manning; 1850, Stephen V. R. Tuthill; 1851, J. Wallace; 1852–53, Preserved Ware; 1854, Chandler Ellsworth; 1855, F. Briggs; 1856, P. Ware; 1857–58, Wm. Hogle; 1859, Henry A. Paddock; 1860, Wm. Gillis; 1861–65, J. W. Kimball; 1866, John S. Parker; 1867–72, Wm. Gillis; 1873, John S. Parker; 1874–75, Thomas W. Creed; 1876, Wm. Gillis; 1877, Hiram N. Burns; 1878–79, Thomas Parker.

TOWN CLERKS.

1817, Amos Welch; 1854, Chas. M. Whitney; 1855, E. S. Whitney; 1856–58, C. B. Harriman; 1859, P. B. Wolff; 1860–61, John McMillan; 1862–64, Henry C. Congdon; 1865, Henry E. Smith; 1866, H. C. Congdon; 1867, H. W. Merrick; 1868–70, Chauncey

Parker; 1871, John S. Parker; 1872, John McKay; 1873–74, Robert G. McCuen; 1875, W. H. Winchester; 1876, Wm. E. Manson; 1877–78, Nathaniel Hollenbeck; 1879, George H. Nicholson.

The present (1879) town officers are as follows: Supervisor, Thos. Parker; Clerk, George H. Nicholson; Justices of the Peace, Chas. L. Norton, Hiram N. Burns, Daniel Gillis; Commissioner of Highways, Hannibal Ellsworth; Assessors, Hiram Russell, James T. Cameron; Collector, Wm. G. Cushman; Overseers of the Poor, Neil Campbell; Inspectors of Election, Frank H. Spencer, Paul Grant, and Martin Brill; Auditors, John S. Parker, John B. Chapman; Constables, Wm. Palmer, Wm. Cowan, Henry Ellsworth, and Thomas Malverhill; Game Constable, Edward F. Gower.

CHAPTER XCII.

FORT COVINGTON—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History—Military—The First Presbyterian Church—The Baptist Church—St. Mary's Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Academy—Military Record—Names of Soldiers who Enlisted from the Town in the War of the Rebellion.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*

THE first continued labors of any minister of the gospel in the town of Fort Covington were those of Mr. Brunton, a Presbyterian minister from Scotland, who came to this place from Montreal. Just how long he labored here we have not been able to ascertain. He came in 1820 or '21, and by his zeal and energy gathered together a society, which, though not then organized, formed the nucleus, the germ, the real beginning, of this church.

It should be noted here that of the early settlers in this community adhering to the Calvinistic faith, besides the Baptists,—of those who would naturally be drawn together in the organization of a church, worship and work,—of these there were *divers elements*. Of these we may mention at *least three:*

1st. The settlers from Washington County, who had been formerly associated as members of the Associate Reformed Synod of New York; 2d. The New Englanders,—thoroughly attached to the Congregational polity,—and Methodists; and 3d. The Scotch element, bred and trained in the Kirk of Scotland.

It was not strange, therefore, that the first pioneer preacher, Father Brunton (as he was called), though a very learned and capable and zealous preacher, was not able to effect a vigorous and promising organization, though he did a noble and a lasting work. Nor was it surprising that Mr. Samuel Crosby, coming as a Congregationalist, a little after Mr. Brunton, became pastor only of a feeble church, and one that could not long survive. These efforts, though useful, were not permanently successful. During the years that immediately followed the community was visited repeatedly by a minister of great ability and force as a preacher and organizer, Rev. Dr. Alexander Proudfit, of Salem, N. Y. He was particularly attracted to this place, no doubt by the fact that several of his old parishioners and acquaintances had settled here.

To him the field seemed open and inviting, and after due consultation with many of the most substantial and reliable of those interested in such matters, he decided to organize a church.

Previous, however, to the organization of the church, Mr. Proudfit had sent to this field as a laborer Rev. Mr. Fuller, who stayed only a few months, owing, I believe, to a serious accident with which he met, and almost immediately afterwards Rev. J. A. Savage, Mr. Savage coming late in the year of 1826. In the beginning of the year 1827, Dr. Proudfit came on to effect and complete an organization,—a church which should be for the time under the care of the young man Mr. Savage, who was already doing good service in the field.

Accordingly, as prescribed by the Confession of Faith, a board of elders was chosen, and by Dr. Proudfit duly ordained. The names of the elders are as follows: David McMillan, Wm. Creighton, John G. Ostrander, Moses Fisk, and Alexander Gardiner, with Ransom Hawley as officiating clerk.

This was the first Session of this church, the full name of the church being *The First Presbyterian Church of Fort Covington.* The ecclesiastical connection of the church was, of course, with the Washington Presbytery, of which Dr. Proudfit was a member, and with the Associate Reformed Synod of New York. The first regular meeting of the Session was held Feb. 8, 1827, at the house of Mr. James Campbell (Judge Campbell), at which time the record states that "Mrs. Samuel Wright, formerly a member of the Associate Reformed Church of Argyle, and Mrs. Phebe Jenow, formerly a member of the Associate Reformed Church of Hebron, were received as regular members of this church. Also, that Mrs. Mary Begley, Robert Gardiner, Isabella McMurphy, Mary McMillan, Florilla McMillan, Mrs. McIntyre, and Mr. Robert Chapman were admitted to the communion for the first time."

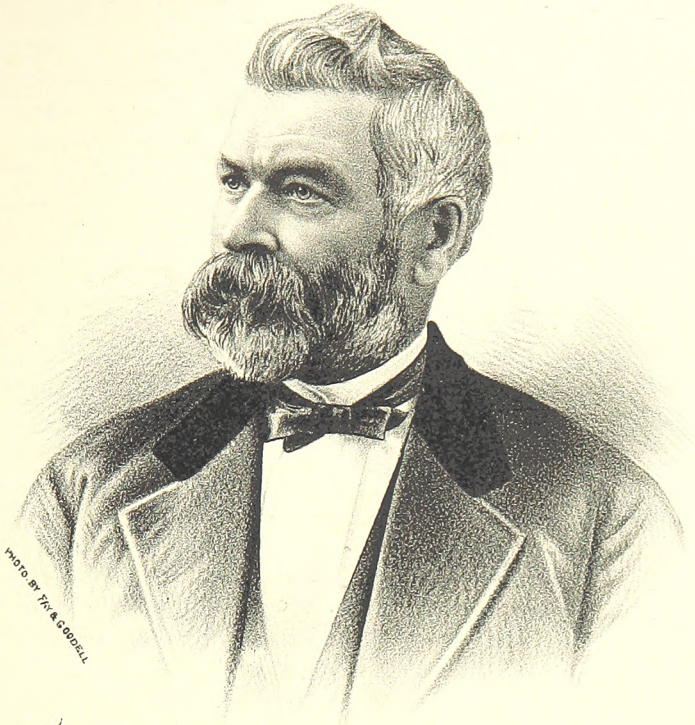
This record seems to have been faulty in leaving out the names of Mrs. Alexander Gardiner and Mrs. H. McMillan and Mr. and Mrs. Fenton, who united, as the roll indicates, at the same time. This, then, was the organized membership, 19, in all 20, including the leader, Mr. Savage.

But the society was large. Many individuals and many families identified themselves at once with the new enterprise,—many who afterwards became members of the church.

A society meeting was held Feb. 28, 1827, in the school-house,—their place of worship,—for the purpose of electing trustees. Six were chosen, as follows: Peter Cameron, Joseph Wright, David McMillan, Archibald Alexander, William Chapman, and Ransom Hawley. This was the first board of trustees. The two first, Peter Cameron and Joseph Wright, held office but one year, and their places were filled by D. L. Seymour and William Creighton, and this was the board under whose administration the church building was completed.

The church edifice was begun in the fall of 1827, completed and dedicated in 1828, at an estimated cost of

* Contributed by Rev. C. N. Thomas, being an historical sermon delivered by him in 1876.



William Gillis

WM. GILLIS, M.D., of Fort Covington, N. Y., is the son of Duncan and Elizabeth Gillis, and was born in Cornwall, Ontario, June 4, 1822.

Duncan Gillis, the son of Duncan Gillis, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in December, 1776, and died at his home in Dundee, Province of Quebec, Dec. 28, 1861. He married Elizabeth McIntyre, who was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in the year 1786, and died at her residence in Dundee, Province of Quebec, Oct. 26, 1850. To them were born the following children, viz.: John (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Archibald, Margaret (deceased), Malcolm, who were born in Scotland, and Wm. Daniel Duncan, a soldier in the Rebellion; James and Hugh, who were born in Canada.

Duncan Gillis came to America, and settled in Cornwall, Ontario, in 1819, and removed to Dundee, Province of Quebec, about 1823. He was a large and successful farmer. Wm. Gillis, the subject of this sketch, worked on his father's farm summers, and attended the common school winters, until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced attending the academy in Fort Covington, and continued until 1840, when he began to work in a flouring-mill and continued till 1843, when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Roswell Bates, of Fort Covington. He attended the medical college at Castleton, Vt., during the years 1846–47, and subsequently attended the medical university of New York, in which he completed his course in the year 1849. During this time he taught school six winters in Fort Covington.

He commenced the practice of medicine in Fort Covington in the spring of 1850, and has continued until the present (1880). The doctor has a large and increasing practice, and gives particular attention to surgery. His consultation practice is very large, and he is considered one of the very best physicians in the county, and one of the best surgeons in Northern New York.

In politics he was a Whig until the Republican party was organized. He was one of the first seven men in Fort Covington who voted the Republican ticket. The following are the names of the men who organized the Republican party in Fort Covington, N. Y., viz.: Jabez Parkhurst (deceased), Geo. B. R. Gove (deceased), Joel Lyman (deceased), Hon. H. A. Paddock, of Malone, S. E. Blood, Malachi Barry, and Dr. Wm. Gillis, of Fort Covington.

Dr. Gillis was elected superintendent of the schools of Fort Covington in 1846, and served seven years. In 1853 he was elected justice of the peace, and served several years. In 1860 he was elected school commissioner of the Second District, and served three years. He was elected supervisor of his town in 1860, and has served in that capacity eight years. He has often been a delegate to town, county, and State conventions, and in 1868 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that met in Chicago to nominate Gen. U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax for President and Vice-President of the United States. The doctor has given general satisfaction in all his official positions.

He married Alice, daughter of Caleb and Betsey (Harriman) Stevens, June 23, 1851. To them have been born three daughters, viz.: Carrie S., who lived to be a young lady, and died May 1, 1878; Allie E., who is now at home with her parents; and Frank A., who died Oct. 30, 1877.

Caleb Stevens, son of Jonathan Stevens, was a lineal descendant of Henry Stevens, who was a colonel in King Philip's war, and came to America in company with his brothers, Richard and Thomas, and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1660. Caleb was born at Plaistow, N. H., and settled in Corinth, Orange Co., Vt., at an early day.

He had fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, viz.: Caleb, Silas, Jonathan, William, Mary, Eliza, Sarah, Hiram (deceased), Mira, Rhua, Hiram (2d), Asenath, Alice, and Charles, all born at Corinth, Vt.

In politics Mr. Stevens was a Whig. He was a captain of the State militia for several years. His wife was a member of the Congregational Church. She died in 1854. Mr. Stevens died in the year 1851.

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$4000; and here it may be well to note that while many might say all joined heartily in the work, yet the new and for those days elegant church was largely the result of the energies and gift of two men, D. L. Seymour and Charles March; and thus the church, thoroughly organized, the society comfortably housed, and well supplied in pulpit ministrations and pastoral labor, was fairly and prosperously on its way. But soon there seemed to the discerning mind of the leader (and the feeling was shared by others), there seemed to be a needless drawback, an obstacle in the way of the best progress, which might and ought to be speedily and easily removed.

The church stood almost alone, almost wholly isolated from other churches with which it was ecclesiastically connected, for Mr. Savage sent a long and very respectful memorial to Presbytery, asking to be dismissed to the Presbytery of Champlain, in connection with the General Assembly. He gives the very best of reasons, and urges them with great clearness and force, two being prominent: first, elements better united; second, so far removed.

But the Presbytery hesitates, and advises reconsideration. This was in May, 1827, and in August, 1829, the application is renewed with persistency and thorough earnestness. Still the Presbytery refuses to assent to the transfer, and thus, after waiting till February, 1830, the church applies for admittance to the Presbytery of Champlain, and is received. This was done at a meeting of the Presbytery held Feb. 3, 1830, at which meeting both the memorials which had been addressed to the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Washington County, asking to be dismissed, and which had been refused, were also presented. In view of the facts so clearly stated in these memorials, Presbytery at once voted to receive the application. And thus the church of Fort Covington takes its place on the roll of the Presbytery of Champlain.

Accessions to the church continue; and up to the time of Mr. Savage's leaving, the beginning of 1832, its roll contained the names (living and dead) of 150.

Following Mr. Savage's labors was the very short ministry (only a few weeks or months) of Mr. Nicholl.

Then, during the single year of 1833, the well-remembered labors of Mr. Savage, during which time the little Bombay Church united with this, bringing in nearly 20 members. In the late autumn of 1833 came Mr. Aaron Foster, who remained with the church about three years, during which time 105 were received.

Following Mr. Foster the church was supplied for four and a half years by Mr. James E. Jewett, who received into the church 6 members.

Following Mr. Jewett's labors were those of Mr. Wells, continued through a part of 1837, 1838, 1840, and 1841, about three years. During his ministry, summer of 1840, Mr. Burchard labored here as an evangelist, and 123 were added to the church. Next came Mr. Solomon Williams, through 1842 and 1843, receiving 14 to the church. And after Mr. Wells, Mr. Russell stayed only about a year and a half, receiving 11 to the church. July 21, 1845, Mr. D. C. Lyon began his labors, and continued two years, gathering to the church 12. And late in the fall of 1847 came Mr. Gillett, who, in the beginning of the year 1848, received a very hearty and unanimous call to become the settled pastor of the church. Accordingly, Mr. Gillett was installed Feb. 16, 1848, Mr. Ashbel Parmelee preaching the sermon. Mr. Gillett remained pastor of the church about eleven years, leaving at the close of 1848; additions during his pastorate, 52.

Following Mr. Gillett was Mr. Moses Thatcher, who was here through 1859, 1860, and 1861, receiving to the church 10 members. The next year, 1862, was supplied by different preachers, but chiefly Mr. Savage. During 1863 the church had the services of Mr. Millar, during which time 11 were added.

Following Mr. Millar, during 1864 and part of 1865 (dark days of our country), there was an interregnum, the church being supplied by no one during any extended period,—the congregation, however, being kept together by vigorous effort in the Sabbath-school work. On the 20th of May, 1865, the present pastor (C. N. Thomas) began his labors, and on July 16th, of the same year, was ordained and installed. The next year, 1866, the work of rebuilding was commenced, and completed and dedicated in the fall of 1867. Estimated cost, about $12,000. Up to the present time, July 1, 1876, he has received to the church 180 members. Summing up all the names of those who have been enrolled as members of the church since its organization, Feb. 8, 1827, and we have 704. Sixteen ministers—or leaving out those who were so very short a time (Mr. Fuller and Mr. Nicholl), 14—and membership of over 700. Surely no one can say that the anticipations and hopes and prayers and efforts of God's children, the early founders and supporters of this church, have come to naught. Is not this blessed evidence that the vine was planted by the Master of the vineyard? This has been the Lord's own garden, into which he has often come with his refreshing presence. There have been during the history of the church three—perhaps we ought to say four—very marked revivals. The first, during Mr. Foster's pastorate, in connection with the labors of Mr. Foote, when the church received, during the spring and summer, about 60 members; the second, and most remarkable, in the summer of 1840. While Mr. Wells was pastor, in connection with the efforts of the evangelist, Mr. Burchard, on the 3d of July, in this year, 88 persons stood up and confessed Christ, entering into covenant with the church. On the 23d of the same month 14 more, making in all 102. A few soon departed from the way, but the many were steadfast, and the accession was one of great strength and helpfulness to the church.

The third revival was in the beginning of 1870, in connection with union meetings between the Methodist Episcopal Church and this one. As a result, this added to the church, April 10th, 43 persons, most of whom still live in communion and active service in the church.

The following is a list of all the elders and the dates of their ordinations: David McMillan, William Creighton, John T. Ostrander, Moses Fisk, Alexander Gardiner, February, 1828; Thomas Erwin, Elisha H. Hazzard, Oct. 25, 1830; Charles Marsh, Joel Lyman, Benjamin Raymond, Jan. 6, 1834; N. Fearlings, S. A. Streets, J. F. Longley, George A. Cheeney, March 30, 1854; James C. Ryan, William C. Boyd, Ebenezer Stevens, April 10, 1870.

The following persons have served as trustees, although the list is not complete: Mr. Peter Gardiner, John B. Chapman, James Cameron, J. T. Kingsley, J. C. Ryan, H. N. Burns, Thomas Hamilton, Isaac Seeley, R. N. Cushman, C. P. Elliott, William C. Boyd, N. Fearlings, Abram Chapman. The present board of trustees are Thomas Hamilton, James Cameron, James Buchanan, John Gillis, and Abram Creighton. One place in the board was made vacant by the death of our earnest and very efficient brother James T. Kingsley. Jabez Parkhurst and Reuben Martin were also prominent members of the church. But time forbids me further to dwell upon the details of our church history.

Surely, brethren and friends, we ought to take heart and go forward. God has been for us. Of the 700, a goodly number are already safe at home; many others are in the harvest-field thrusting in the sharpened sickle; some are now amid the perils and temptations of this busy world, but they are clothed, we believe, with the armor; and—oh, what a sweet thought!—encouraging our despondency—shall we not take courage, bless God, and go forward to win the victory,—so blessed even here and so far above? And this recent loss brings to mind the fact which must be brought most vividly before all our minds by this memorial service,—the fact that the church has been highly favored, greatly blessed all through her past history by earnest, active, and open-handed men, wise counselors, and ready givers. Of the living I will not speak, though honorable mention might most appropriately be made. This pleasant temple we owe in no small measure to the vigor and benevolence of individuals. Our life and growth—our gifts to the cause—have been the triumph of individuals, and those who still live and work and give. May God give them more grace, more wisdom, more charity, more means, and more open doors!

Of the departed, who have left lasting tokens,—their merit, their never-decaying monuments,—I should mention two whose names have not appeared in this history as officers of the church, but whose record is written in far brighter and better annals,—I mean Jabez Parkhurst and Reuben Martin. The first standing, by virtue of his eminent good sense and practical judgment, at the very head of the society for many years, holding this place as a wise counselor, a trusty and safe adviser; the second as a giver, a devout patron of the great working missionary church. So we might mention others of the fathers faithful and true, and most helpful men, but they have a better record on high, and their names and memory will live without such a publishing as this. And I should be glad were there time to embrace a brief review of the Sabbath-school interest with us; but only say that this part of our church work has been most prominent for a number of years, and is not now declining. Our present number exceeds 300 teachers and pupils—estimate in the great harvest time of eternity.

Remember how the swift years are going by! A little more earthly and heavenly recording,—recording here by us and up there for or against us,—a little more and our work is finished, the last leaf written, and O! what shall it be? Duty done, or duty thrust aside? Deeds of love springing out of hearts all filled with the truth and spirit of Christ our Lord? *This may be.* Such a blessed record we may each one of us make. Or will it be the claims of God—the soul's own claims—neglected, forgotten, put off, put off till the call to give an account of thy stewardship? Oh, let us be wise, and to-day begin anew that service, when all the sentinels have passed into eternity, the record of which we shall read with joy.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church of Fort Covington was organized by Rev. Nathaniel Culver, Aug. 18, 1822, with the following members: Perrin B. Fish, deacon, Hiram and Mary Starkweather, Mary Congdon, Anna Ryan, Sally Tucker, Sally Payne, Florilla Wallace, Azubah Fish, —— Colby, and Nancy Ellsworth.

Prior to the erection of the first church edifice, services were held in the town-house. The church was completed and dedicated March 5, 1829; cost, $600. It was rebuilt and remodeled in 1852, and again in 1876, when it was rededicated. The present value of the church property is about $4000.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Hiram Safford, Hiram B. Dodge, Wm. Henry Rice, J. B. Drummond, J. N. Webb, William H. Maynard, Rev. Mr. Austermel, C. D. Fuller, Charles Coon, Charles Bailey, J. B. Nairn, present incumbent.

The first church clerk was Jonathan Danforth, and the present Joseph Spencer. The present deacons are Joseph Spencer and George Dewey. Present trustees, Justus Blanchard, Paul Grant, and Jacob Hollenbeck. Present membership, 47.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Mass was first said in Fort Covington by Father John McNulty, in 1837, and in that year a church building was commenced, which was completed in 1839 or '40. Father McNulty remained as pastor of the church until about 1843, when he was succeeded by Father James Kavanagh. The pastors of the church from that time have been as follows: Thomas K. Kavanagh, brother of James. Fathers Shene, McGinn, Rev. Dr. De Lucca, Martin C. Stanton, Thomas E. Walsh, Thomas McNulty, present pastor.

In 1873 the church was incorporated as the "Society of St. Mary's of the Fort," and the board of trustees consisted of Bishop Edgar Wadhams, Vicar-General Macy, Father Thomas McNulty, D. E. Denneen, and William Hart.

In 1874 the church edifice was rebuilt and remodeled at a cost of $4000. A pleasant and substantial rectory was purchased in 1869. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of about 800. The cemetery is adjoining the church.

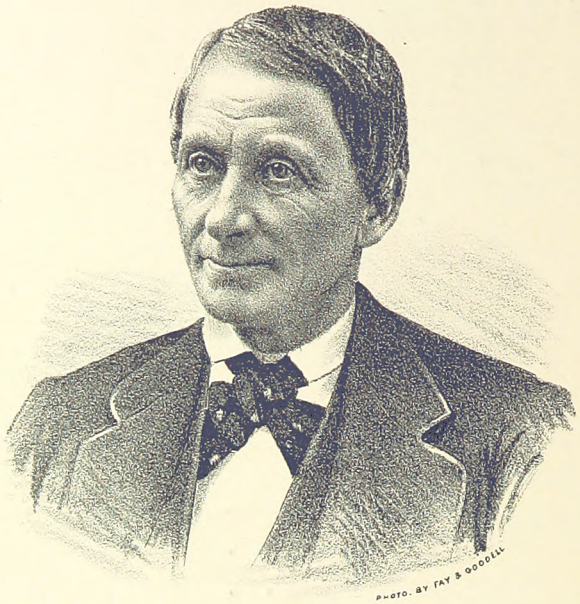
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1838, under the pastorate of Rev. Arzu J. Phelps. The first trustees were Warren L. Manning, James C. Sawyer, and a Mr. Bullis. A church edifice was erected and inclosed, but not finished.

Rev. John Sawyer succeeded Rev. Mr. Phelps in the spring of 1839. And Ezra Stiles was elected trustee that year, who still is a member of the church (1879).

During the year 1840, the church building was removed to the centre of the village, and erected upon a site pre-

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Chandler Ellsworth

Chandler Ellsworth, of Fort Covington, is a son of Orange and Polly (Winn) Ellsworth, and was born in the town of Fort Covington, Franklin Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1808.

Orange Ellsworth was a son of Elijah and Betsey Ellsworth, and was born in Connecticut in the year 1781. His ancestors were from England, and settled in New England many years before the Revolutionary war. They distinguished themselves in many of the occupations of life, and one of their descendants, Col. E. E. Ellsworth, of Saratoga County, has made his name immortal by his daring career during the Rebellion. Elijah Ellsworth was a tanner and currier by trade. He had seven children, viz.: Nathan, Sullivan, Alpheus, Orange, Betsey, Ritty, and Orrie, all of whom were natives of Connecticut, and married, and had children.

Elijah Ellsworth and his son, Orange, came to Fort Covington, about 1806 or 1807. Elijah and wife were buried at Westville, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Orange Ellsworth married Polly Winn, a native of Massachusetts, settled on one of the farms now owned by his son, Chandler. He was a farmer by occupation. He had the following children, viz.: Chandler, Allen, Alpheus, Curtis, Mary, Orrilla, and Allena, all born in Fort Covington, N. Y., married, and have families.

Orange died in 1849, and Mrs. Ellsworth died in 1871, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Both of them were buried at Westville. Chandler Ellsworth worked on his father's farm summers, and attended the common school winters, until his majority. He mastered all the branches then taught in the common school. He immediately commenced teaching in his own district, and followed it three winters, at sixteen dollars per month, working on his own land during the summers.

He was married, February, 1830, to Sally Ordway, daughter of Jonathan and Sally Ordway, of Fort Covington. Mr. Ordway was a native of New England, and settled in Fort Covington at an early day. Mrs. Sally Ellsworth was born in May, 1810, in Fort Covington.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth have been born the following children, viz.: Lovina (deceased), Hannibal, Pamelia, Louisa (deceased), Sidney, all born on the farm where Mr. Ellsworth now resides. Mrs. Ellsworth was a lady very much respected by her neighbors. She died in April, 1867; and Mr. Ellsworth married for his second wife, May 25, 1868, Mrs. Calista (Fish) Bentley, the widow of Hial Bentley.

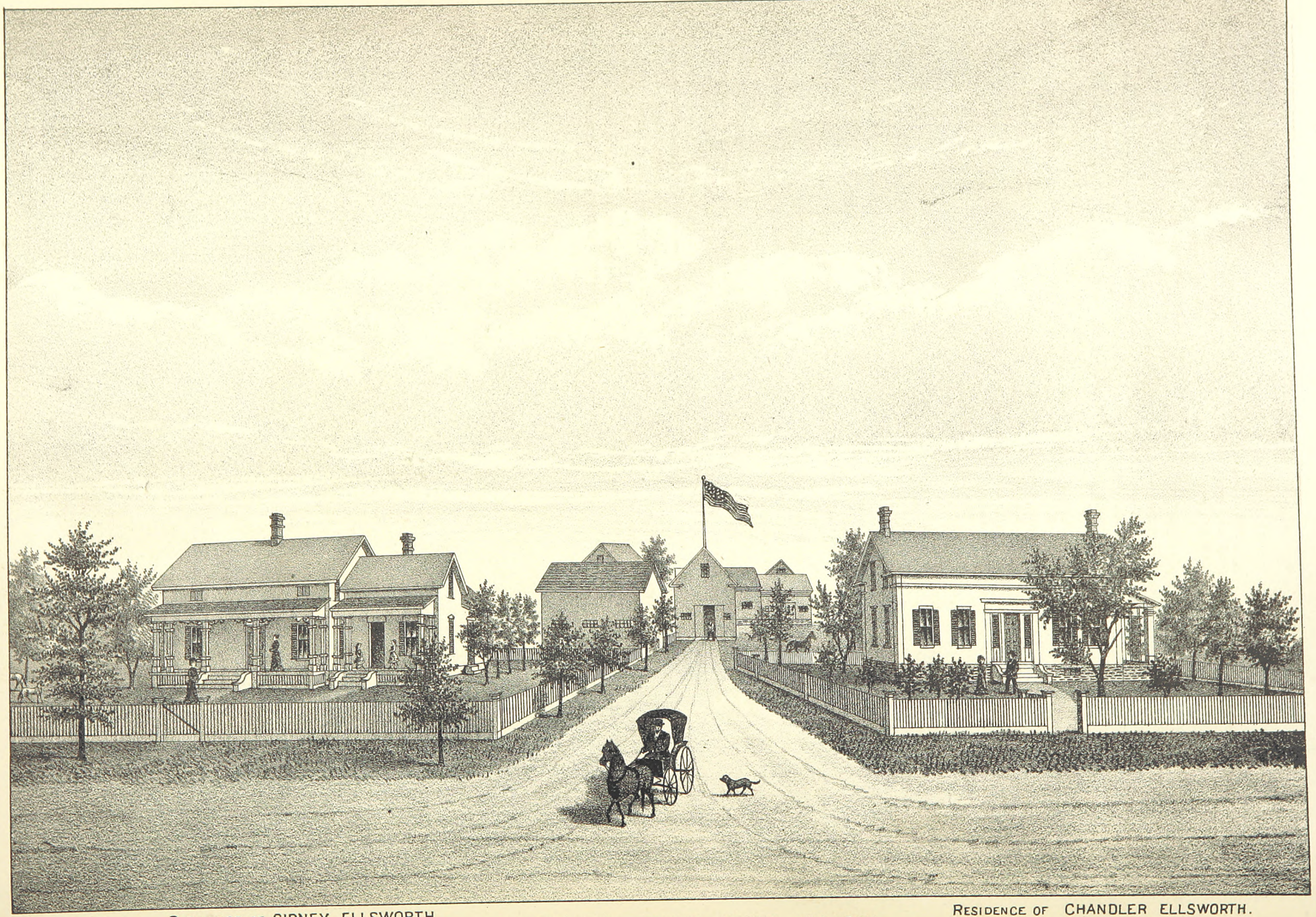
Mr. Ellsworth commenced life poor; but by indomitable energy and careful management he has accumulated a handsome fortune. He owns some six hundred acres of the finest land in the town of Fort Covington, on which are built five houses and eight barns, beside sheds, etc. He built his present residence in 1849, a view of which may be seen in this work. He sold goods for twelve years at Fort Covington Centre, and was successful. He owns a large interest in the Farmers' National Bank at Malone, of which he is a director.

In politics he has been a life-long Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Jackson. He has held all the important offices of his town to the satisfaction of his constituents. He has been commissioner of highways, assessor for sixteen consecutive years, justice of the peace for twenty-four years in succession, supervisor two terms, twice a candidate for member of Assembly, and twice defeated, though he polled more votes than the strength of his ticket. He is now in his seventy-second year, hale and hearty, and retains the vigor of youth. He is emphatically a self-made man. He is honored and respected by those who know him, and few, if any, can show a better or more successful career. Hannibal Ellsworth married Sarah J. Merrick, of Fort Covington, and has eight children, viz.: Anson, Etta, Ella, Minnie, Chandler, Ida, Albert, and Lilly. Hannibal is a farmer, and is regarded as one of the best citizens in the town.

Pamelia married Wm. McCullough, of Westville; Louisa married Solon Storms, and left one son, David; Sidney married Kate McEachren, formerly of Scotland, of whom three children have been born, viz.: William (deceased), Mira B., and Anna. Sidney is an enterprising young man, and is a farmer on the old homestead.

Mrs. Calista (Fish) Bentley was born April 15, 1821, married Hial Bentley Feb. 24, 1839, and to them were born the following children, viz.: Chas. E., now a farmer in Dickinson; Wm. H. (deceased), Hial E. (deceased), and Thusa E. Mr. Bentley was a merchant and hotel-keeper for many years in Bangor. He died Dec. 7, 1859. Wm. H. was a soldier in the 60th Regiment New York Volunteers, served three years, was honorably discharged, returned home, and died in March, 1871.

Hial E. was a soldier in the 98th Regiment New York Volunteers, served three years, was honorably discharged, returned home, and died in May, 1870.



RESIDENCE OF SIDNEY ELLSWORTH,

FORT COVINGTON, FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEW YORK.

RESIDENCE OF CHANDLER ELLSWORTH.

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sented to the society by W. L. Manning, where the repaired building now stands. A bell was also purchased by him and presented to the church, which, in consequence of an imperfection, was exchanged for the present one. Also the town clock, in connection with the bell, was largely the result of the same benevolent heart.

The following ministers have been sent out from this charge, now preaching mostly within the bounds of the Northern New York Conference: Thomas Richey, Horace M. Danforth, Stanley F. Danforth, Albert C. Danforth, James Stowell, Alexander Stowell, Samuel Shert, D. W. Thomas (missionary to India).

The following is a list of pastors who have served this church from its organization to the present time: Arzu J. Phelps, John Sawyer, Wm. Chase, —— Kilpatrick, Wm. Vandercook, David B. Smith, Charles Austin, Wm. E. Hawkins, Morgan D. Gillett, James L. Humphrey, D. W. Thomas, D. D. Parker, Albert E. Corse, Merritt M. Rice, Alex. Bramley, E. W. Wheeler, Ebenezer Briggs, 1869–70; John Merritt, 1871–72; Charles Mauson, 1867–68; John Dolph, 1869–70; T. P. Bradshaw, 1870–72; E. E. Kellogg, 1872–75; W. R. Helms, 1877–79, present pastor.

The present trustees are Charles Frye, C. B. Winkler, and H. W. Merrick.

The present church building, erected in 1838, and repaired under the direction of Rev. T. P. Bradshaw in 1873–74, is of wood, 40 by 70 feet. Audience-room, 40 by 55 feet, and a large basement for schools and social meetings.

The present membership is 76.

FORT COVINGTON ACADEMY.

The Fort Covington Academy was incorporated April 21, 1831. Wm. Hogan, John A. Savage, Samuel Hoard, and their associates, were to constitute a body politic for the promotion of literature, science, and the arts, and for improvement in education. Capital limited to $2000, in shares of $25 each. The corporation was to be managed by nineteen trustees, and Wm. Hogan, John A. Savage, Samuel Hoard, Hiram Safford, Jonathan Wallace, Allen Lincoln, George A. Cheeney, Roswell Bates, Jabez Parkhurst, George B. R. Gove, Luther Danforth, David L. Seymour, Aretus M. Hitchcock, Benj. Raymond, James P. Wills, Ora F. Paddock, Daniel Noble, Daniel Phelps, and John Moore were named first. It was made subject to the visitation of the regents, and entitled to a share of the literature fund. The trustees met and organized in May, and, to raise the required capital, proposed to take notes of those who wished to hold stock, leaving the principal in the hands of those who gave them, and receiving the interest only. In default of payment the whole became due. By this means $2985 was raised by forty-five notes, and by a resolution of September 2d of that year the upper room in the town-house was fitted up for academical purposes. In October the Rev. John A. Savage was appointed principal. His successors have been Alexander W. Buel, Daniel Branch, Milton Bradley, H. Dodge, E. H. Squier, Mr. Millar, John Bradshaw, James C. Spencer, C. S. Sanford, Luther Humphrey, and George A. Attwood. In 1831 a quantity of apparatus was purchased by the academy and village lyceum for their common use, and in the summer of 1832 a stone edifice was built by permission granted by the Legislature April 13, 1832, on a public lot between the two roads in the village. The academy is now in a prosperous condition, and deservedly ranks among the best schools in this section of the State.

MILITARY RECORD.

Andrew Polo, private, 14th Art., Co. A; must. Jan. 4, 1864; taken prisoner at battle of Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; in Libby prison six days; paroled; disch. June 22, 1865.

Francis Vivimore, private, 6th Heavy Art., Co. M; must. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. March 18, 1865, at New York, for disability.

George Tupa, private, 14th Heavy Art., Co. G; must. Jan. 4, 1864.

James Bashat; must. Jan. 4, 1864.

Charles Sabin, Jr., private, 98th Inf.; must. Jan. 4, 1864.

Myron Brown, private, 14th Heavy Art., Co. I; must. Jan. 4, 1864; killed June 17, 1864, in a charge at Petersburg.

George Owney, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. at York, Pa., June 16, 1865.

John Mullett, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 14, 1864.

Albon J. Danforth, sergt., 14th Heavy Art., Co. D; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.

Franklin Mallett; must. Jan. 4, 1864.

Levi Brown, private, 14th Heavy Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; taken prisoner at battle of Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; in Libby prison six days; paroled; disch. at Annapolis, Md., June 14, 1865.

John Violimore, Jr., private, 6th Heavy Art., Co. C; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. at Washington, Aug. 24, 1865.

Myron C. Barber, private, 98th Inf., Co. E; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. at Richmond, Va., Aug. 31, 1865.

Albert C. Danforth, corp., 14th Heavy Art., Co. D; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.

Joseph Violimore, 14th Art.; must. Dec. 28, 1863.

Peter Ruso; must. Dec. 28, 1863.

John Cloaky, private, 98th Inf., Co. F; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; disch. at Philadelphia, May 22, 1865.

Franklin Martin; must. Jan. 4, 1864.

Isaac Laroux; must. Jan. 4, 1864.

Sidney Viger, private, 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. at Richmond, Aug. 31, 1865.

Alfred C. Dow, private, 11th Cav., Co. C; enl. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. at Memphis, Tenn., June 12, 1865.

Rollin Wagoner, private, 3d Cav., Co. C; enl. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

William Degowin, private, 142d Inf., Co. D; enl. Aug. 25, 1864; disch. at Raleigh, N. C., June 7, 1865.

Harry Davenport, 3d Cav., Co. C; enl. August, 1864; died in hospital in Virginia, Jan. 7, 1865.

Franklin Goodrich; enl. August, 1864.

Albert E. Fling; enl. August, 1864.

Sands H. Austin, private, 1st Eng., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. at New York City, Aug. 5, 1865.

Leonard Berry, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.

Solon B. Chapin, private, 1st Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. at Hilton Head, S. C., July 4, 1865.

Clinton W. Shipman; enl. August, 1864; died on battle-field at Cedar Mountain.

David Edgerly; enl. August, 1864.

Rodolphus Buel, private, 98th Inf., Co. D.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864; disch. at Manchester, Va., June 7, 1865.

Stephen F. Hammond; enl August, 1864.

Samuel Burk, private, 98th Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. at Manchester, Va., June 7, 1865.

Cyrel King; enl. August, 1864; died in hospital.

Lyndon Young; enl. August, 1864.

Stillman Griffin, private, 13th Heavy Art., Co. H; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; disch. at Norfolk, Va., June 21, 1865.

Alfred C. Stiles, private, 6th Heavy Art., Co. M; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. at Petersburg, Va., June 28, 1865.

Albert W. Town, private, 3d Cav., Co. C; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. at Norfolk, Va., June 7, 1865.

Henry Babcock, private, 92d Inf., Co. H; enl. August, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Marvin G. Merrick, private, 6th Ind. Horse Bat.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 22, 1865.

David L. McMillan, private, 6th Ind. Battery; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.

William E. Hyde, artificer, 1st Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. at Hilton Head, S. C., July 4, 1865.

Albert C. Hadley, artificer, 1st Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 25, 1864; disch. at Hilton Head, S. C., July 3, 1865.

James A. Stockwell, private, 1st New York Eng., Co. G; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. at Fortress Monroe, Va., June 30, 1865.

Loreston Fellows, private, 60th Regt., Co. E; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.

William Palmer, private, 1st Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 4, 1865.

Naham Henry Burch, private, 1st Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. at Hilton Head, S. C., July 3, 1865.

Davis Grange, private, 1st Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. at Hilton Head, S. C., July 4, 1865.

William C. Gleason, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Samuel W. Gleason, private, 60th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.

Christopher Arell, corp., 98th Inf., Co. H; must. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.

Joseph Ferry, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. D; must. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. at New York, June 27, 1865.

Adolphus Laroque, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; must. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. at Albany, N. Y., September, 1865.

Alexander Blood, musician, 98th Inf., Co. H; must. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded in front of Petersburg, June 27, 1864.

Joseph Le Clair, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; must. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; also in charge on Fort Harris, Aug. 30, 1864; disch. Sept. 16, 1865.

John Violimore, Sr., private, 98th Inf., Co. H; must. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. at Richmond, Va., Aug. 31, 1865.

Myron Ward, private, 60th Inf., Co. I; must. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. at Ogdensburgh, July 31, 1865.

Albert D. Henry; must. Jan. 1, 1864; died in hospital.

Noah Dumas; enl. Feb. 21, 1865.

Henry Colton, private, 6th Cav., Co. I; enl. Feb. 2, 1865; disch. July 5, 1865.

Wm. McKenna, 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. Feb. 16, 1865; disch. July 3, 1865.

William Fleming, corp., 1st Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. Feb. 16, 1865; disch. July 3, 1865.

Charles Benson; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.

Timothy Burns; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.

Peter Lavigne, private, 1st Regt. Frontier Cav., Co. I; enl. Feb. 14, 1865; disch. July 5, 1865.

Albert Le Clair; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.

Sylomus Perry; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.

Daniel Slattery; enl. February, 1865.

Charles F. Smith, private, 25th Regt., Co. E; enl. Feb. 16, 1865; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., July 3, 1865.

Alexander W. Blood, musician, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enlisted.

George Viger, private, 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. October, 1861; disch. on account of sickness, December, 1862.

Daniel W. Blanchard, corp., 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; wounded at battle of Fair Oaks, June 2, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. Sept. 16, 1865.

Sidney Russell, private, 93d Inf., Co. F; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. July 22, 1865.

Addison Ouey, private, 1st Vt. Cav., Co. D; enl. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Daniel Brown, private, 98th Inf.. Co. G; must. Nov. 4, 1861; discharged.

William Brown, or Daniel Mulligan, private, 12th Cav., Co. F; enl. Dec. 9, 1862; taken prisoner; disch. July, 1865.

Duncan Gillis, corp., 1st Eng., Co. G; enl. Oct. 21, 1862; pro. to artificer, and to corp.; discharged.

Joseph Le Clair, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 16, 1861; wounded in battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; also at Fort Harris, Aug. 30, 1864; re-enlisted; disch. Sept. 16, 1865.

Frank Myers, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; pro. to corp.; re-enlisted; wounded; pro. to sergt.; disch. Sept. 16, 1865.

John McDonald, private, 142d Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Ball's Bluff; disch. March 14, 1865, on account of disability.

Jerry Sullivan, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.

Norman Bean, private, 142 Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864; taken prisoner; disch. May 26, 1865.

Solon B. Broadwell, private, 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; disch. Oct. 28, 1862, on account of disability.

Isaac Smith, sergt., 1st Eng., Co. C; enl. Oct. 23, 1862; pro. to artificer, to corp., and to sergt; disch. June 12, 1865.

Joseph Fay, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 19, 1863, on account of disability.

Julius Bean, private, 16th Cav., Co. F; enl. July 9, 1863; wounded at battle of Wilderness; disch. June 6, 1865.

Walter C. Williams, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. Sept. 29, 1862, for disability; re-enl. July 3, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. Aug. 30, 1865.

Christopher Arell, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. Dec. 31, 1863.

James McKenna, sergt., 12th Cav., Co. F; enl. Jan. 27, 1863; pro. to sergt. and com. sergt.; wounded at Tarboro', N. C., July 20, 1863; disch at Plymouth, N. C., Feb. 2, 1864, on account of disability.

William Mitchell, Jr., private, 1st Eng., Co. G; must. March 3, 1863; disch. at Hilton Head, S. C., July 19, 1865.

Edward Gower, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 31, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864; pro. to sergt; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. at Richmond, Va., Aug. 31, 1865.

Archie Hallenback, 2d lieut., 98th Regt., Co. H; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to 2d sergt., 1st sergt., and 2d lieut.; discharged.

George Lowe, private, 6th N. H. Vet. Regt., Co. I; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. July 17, 1865.

Harvey Lewis, private, 98th Inf., Co. F; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. at Georgetown, D. C., May 23, 1862, on account of disability.

Charles W. Crary, capt., 98th Inf., Co. F; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.

Amos S. Kimball, capt. and a. q. m., 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861, pro. to 1st lieut.

David Storm, 2d lieut., 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; died in the service.

Edward Haynes, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.

Augustus Martin, 98th Inf; enl. Nov. 21, 1861.

Albert Briggs, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 28, 1861.

Archie J. Stewart, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 14, 1864.

William Hallenback, corp., 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. near Alexandria, Va., Nov. 30, 1862, on account of disability.

W. Foster Dow, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

Charles Gray, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; died in the army.

Dudley C. Spencer, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 30, 1861.

Albert D. Henry, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; died in hospital.

Gilbert A. Wright, 2d corp., 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted; disch. Sept. 16, 1865.

Hiram L. Briggs, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 28, 1861.

Antoine Premo, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 28, 1861.

Joseph Rousell, private, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861.

John C. Dewey, private, 142d Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 1, 1863; disch. at Washington, D. C., July 20, 1865.

Herbert W. Hitchcock, corp., 142d Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1865.

John Dow, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861.

Antoine Walling, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; killed at Drury's Bluff, May 14, 1864.

Robert Cox, 98th Inf; enl. Nov. 9, 1861.

Robert Fray, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861.

Joseph Jones, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 5, 1861; disch. on account of wounds.

Joseph Labuff, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 7, 1861.

Stephen Premo, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 31, 1861.

John Violimore, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 8, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted; disch. at Richmond, Va., Aug. 31, 1865.

Isaac Arell, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861.

Peter Bellair, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861.

Jesse Micue, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.

Daniel Bron, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 4, 1861.

Albert Billings, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 13, 1861.

Charles Williams, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 19, 1861.

James M. Smith, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 2, 1861.

Anthony Patterson, 98th Infantry.

Benjamin Phillips, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861.

Charles Perry, 98th Inf; enl. Nov. 2, 1861.

Frank Pelo, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 8, 1861.

Thomas Mulverhill, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; disch. at Troy, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1865.

Charles E. Brooks, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861.

David McCain, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861.

Oliver Labuff, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 30, 1861.

John Labuff, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 30, 1861.

Ransom Brown, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; taken prisoner; paroled; died at Newport News, Va., July 27, 1862.

John Christy, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861.

Isaac Foster, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; died in hospital.

Collins Fraser, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Dec. 21, 1861; disch. at Fairfax Seminary, Va., Aug. 27, 1862, on account of disability.

Lewis Conior, 98th Inf.; enl Oct. 26, 1861.

William Deno, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 15, 1861.

William Gouyett, private, 98th Inf., Co. H.; enl. Nov. 22, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.

J. St. Dennis, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861.

Michael Mulverhill, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 16, 1861; died at Fort Covington.

Almunzo Bullis, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 16, 1861.

Henry St. Antonia, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861.

Joseph Labell, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 4, 1861.

Hiram Lewis, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861.

Joseph Le Clair, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 16, 1861.

John Creed, 98th Inf.; enl. Nov. 24, 1861.

Joseph Premo, 98th Inf.; enl. Dec. 8, 1861.

Jerry Grattaw, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861.

Adolphus Larock, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted.

Thomas Austin, 98th Inf.; enl. Jan. 21, 1862.

Patrick O'Ready, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861.

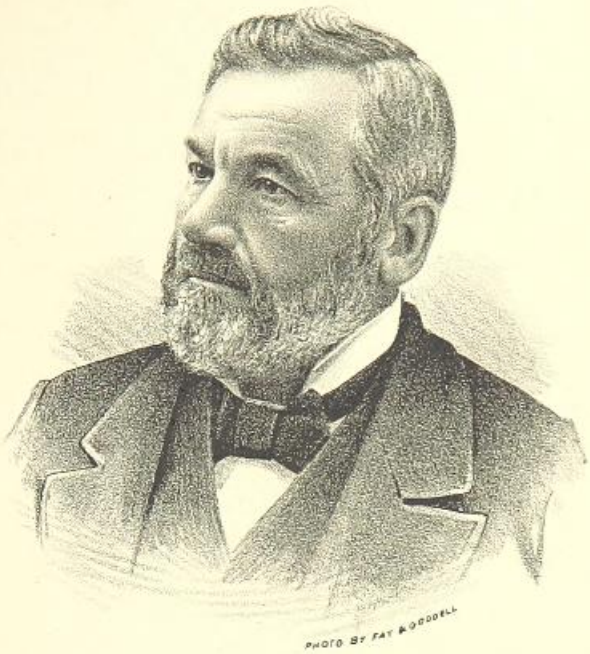
John Christian, 98th Inf.; enl. Jan. 24, 1862.

Albert Watson (98th), John Kennan, Andrew Summers, Alexander Le Clair, Zelotus Blanchard (34th Inf., Co. D), Rodney Briggs, Erastus Ransom, Daniel Brown, Jr.

Samuel French, 98th Inf.; enl. Dec. 2, 1861.

Enos Sabin, 98th Inf.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.

William Mitchell, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 8, 1861; disch. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Nov. 21, 1864.



S. E. Blood

S. E. Blood, of Fort Covington, N. Y., is the son of Elijah and Sarah (George) Blood, and was born in Hebron, N. H., June 4, 1822. His ancestors on his father's side were of English descent, and on his mother's side of Irish descent.

His maternal grandfather was James George, and was born in Goffstown, N. H. He was a farmer by occupation. He had a large family of children, of whom Sarah was the third. She was born in New Hampshire. She died in her seventy-sixth year. Elijah Blood was born in Fairlee, Vt., married Sarah George, and removed to Hebron, N. H., where the following children were born, viz.: S. E., Jason G., May J., James (deceased), Sarah J. (deceased), and Edwin. Elijah Blood removed to Haverhill in 1834, and was for many years a deacon of the Baptist Church at Haverhill, N. H. He was a Democrat in politics. He died in the forty-sixth year of his age. S. E. Blood settled at Haverhill, N. H., with his parents, and worked at home on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, attending the common schools winters. He then went to Haverhill Academy two years.

At the age of nineteen he went into the mercantile business as clerk for the firm of J. & J. Blaisdell, and continued two years. On the 3d of May, 1843, he came to Fort Covington, and went into a store for William Hogle, and remained till 1845, when he went to Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and was there engaged in the grocery business for himself.

In 1847 he returned to Fort Covington, and kept a hotel one year, then was engaged by William Hogle to take charge of his store. In 1849 he went into the mercantile business with Wm. Hogle as his partner, and continued four years, when he sold his interest to his partner, and was then engaged in the manufacture of clothing for the following four years. From 1859 to 1863 he was a clerk in a boot and shoe store for A. M. Lincoln. He was then engaged for several years in the hotel business, until his appointment, July 1, 1869, as deputy collector of customs. He succeeded John Harlow, who succeeded P. A. Matthews. Mr. Blood rendered valuable assistance in the suppression of the Fenian outbreak in May, 1870, a history of which may be found elsewhere in this work.

In politics he was formerly a Whig, but was one of the original seven who organized the Republican party in Franklin County, since which time he has been an uncompromising Republican.

He has been justice of the peace for ten years, and was appointed by the Governor of New York attorney for the St. Regis Indians, and held that position from 1860 to 1868. He was very prominent among others, in rendering efficient aid in the filling of the quota of his town during the Rebellion. He was married to Phebe C., daughter of Richard and Harriet (Barber) Herriman, Dec. 24, 1844. She was born in Fort Covington, N. Y., June 15, 1822.

They have two sons, viz.: William A., born Oct. 30, 1845, and Norman E., born Dec. 27, 1847. William A. was a soldier in the 98th Regiment New York Volunteers, was wounded in the left arm in the battle of Petersburg, Va., received an honorable discharge for his services, and now resides at Picton, Ont., where he is engaged in the hotel business. He married Hattie Chesley, of Malone.

Norman E. married Mary Sherman, of Iowa, and now resides at Ohio, Phillips Co., Kan. Mr. Herriman was a blacksmith and farmer. He had a family of eleven children, of whom Phebe C. was the fifth. He died in February, 1870, and Mrs. Herriman died June 7, 1863.

BRITISH
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MUSEUM

William A. Ellsworth, private, 142d Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 9, 1861; died at Smithville, N. C.

John B. Blanchard, sergt., 34th Inf., Co. D; enl. April 16, 1861; pro. to corp. and to sergt; disch. June 15, 1863; re-enl. June 16, 1863; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.

Isaac Lewis, private, 34th Inf., Co. D; enl. April 16, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 2, 1862.

Henry Lowe, private, 6th N. H. Inf., Co. I; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; wounded at Tolopotomy Creek, May 31, 1864; disch. near Alexandria, Va., July 16, 1865, on account of disability.

Henry John Lowe, private, 14th Heavy Art., Co. C; enl. July 16, 1863.

Peter French, private, 97th Inf., Co. D; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. at Ball's Cross-Roads, Va., July 18, 1865.

Stephen Barnia, Jr., 14th Heavy Art., Co. I.

Alexander Shorrett, 14th Heavy Art., Co. I.

Francis Rusell.

Jason Smith, 9th Vt. Inf., Co. A.

David Avery, private, 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. near Newport News, Va., April 9, 1862, on account of disability.

Webster Avery, private, 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. at Chapin's Farm, Va., Nov. 21, 1864.

Luman F. Ward, sergt., 98th Inf., Co. D; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1863, on account of disability.

Oscar Ward, private, 142d Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; wounded at Petersburg; disch. July 11, 1865.

William Cloaky, private, 142d Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. at Raleigh, N. C., June 7, 1865.

Antoine Martin, private, 98th Inf., Co. H; enl. March 22, 1864; wounded at battle of Cold Harbor; disch. at Richmond, Va., Aug. 31, 1865.

Moses La Duke, private, 106th Inf., Co. I; enl. June, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

Hugh Foy, private, 14th Heavy Art., Co. K; enl. Nov. 30, 1863; disch. at Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1865.

Wilbert N. Ellsworth, private, 142d Inf., Co. G; enl. May 13, 1862; wounded at battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; disch. at Newark, N. J., May 20, 1865, on account of wounds.

Francis Montroy, private, 65th Inf., Co. E; enl. April 1, 1865; disch. at Hall's Hill, Va., July 17, 1865.

CHAPTER XCIII.

FRANKLIN.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—The Iron Enterprise of 1827—McLenathan & Wells—Abandoned—The Lumber Interest—Fitzgerald & McLean—The Great Conflagration of 1852—The Pioneer Inn—The First Store—The First Bank—The First Death—Civil History—The First Town-Meeting—The First Supervisor—Military Record.

THE town of Franklin lies on the east border of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Belmont; on the east by the towns of Saranac and Black Brook, Clinton Co.; on the south by St. Armand, Essex Co.; and on the west by Duane and Brighton. The surface of this town is broken and mountainous, abounding in numerous picturesque lakes and ponds. It is watered by the Saranac River and the head-waters of the Salmon River.

The first move towards the settlement of the town was made in 1827, when a forge and saw-mill were erected a what is now Franklin Falls, then known as McLenathan Falls, by McLenathan & Wells, of Jay, Essex Co.

Among the pioneers were William McLenathan, James Mallony, Horace Gould, John Griffin, Harry Noor, Richmond and Davis Spaulding, Simeon French, and John Hough.

The first birth was that of Sanford Hough, and the first death of an adult was that of Mrs. H. Wood.

The first inn was kept by McLenathan, who also opened the first store.

The forge erected by McLenathan & Wells was finally suspended, and the little hamlet which the enterprise of these men had brought into existence rapidly went down.

In 1846 a new impetus was given the place by the erection of extensive saw-mills by Fitzgerald & McLean, of New Sweden, Essex Co. In 1847 they disposed of a portion of their interest to Keese & Tomlinson, of Keeseville, and in February, 1848, Peter Comstock, of Port Kent, also acquired an interest in the business. Dr. Hough, in 1852, says, "At about the time of the first settlement at McLenathan Falls, a forge was erected by Uriah Sumner on township No. 9 of the old Military Tract. This enterprise was also abandoned. These two forges were supplied by magnetic ore found in the town, which is said to be abundant. This town adjoins an extensive and valuable iron region in Essex County, which has employed a large amount of capital, and given promise of future pre-eminence in this department of the useful arts. Besides magnetic ores, bog ore is said to occur in swamps, and may be found hereafter of much importance, when worked in connection with other ores, to improve the quality of the iron.

"The settled parts of Franklin are mostly along the Port Kent and Hopkinton road, and in the southern part of township No. 10. The town is less broken than the country to the east and north, and will, doubtless, hereafter be found a good grazing district. The lumbering interests of the town give a market for domestic products at present, but the natural outlet of the country to markets is down the valleys of the Saranac and Ausable Rivers to Lake Champlain. A plank-road, with but four miles of interruption, connects Keeseville and Franklin Falls.

"A most destructive conflagration occurred at the lumbering village of Franklin Falls, on the Saranac, on the 29th of May, 1852. For several days previous a fire had been burning in the neighboring woods, and on the day of the catastrophe the wind was blowing almost a hurricane, and scattering the fire in every direction, so that all attempts to control it became unavailing. On approaching the village, which was situated in a ravine, it burst from the woods upon the settlement with such force that every building in the place except two small ones was consumed.

"These were an extensive lumbering mill, together with 23 dwelling-houses, a large store, a tavern, and much lumber and valuable property belonging to the owners of the mill. Nearly all the furniture in the houses was consumed, and some of the inhabitants escaped with their lives only with great difficulty. The principal sufferers were P. Comstock, J. B. Dickinson, and Keese & Tomlinson, who were owners of most of the property destroyed. The extent and severity of this conflagration has never before been equaled in our counties, but the apparently hopeless ruin brought upon this place by its entire destruction has not served to arrest, although it may have checked, the enterprise of its spirited proprietors. A gang-mill, with a 'Yankee,' was commenced soon after, on a larger scale than before, and the village, phœnix-like, is rising from its ashes."

"My own knowledge of this town," says Mr. George Tremble, "is from July 15, 1852, at which date I came to this place (Franklin Falls). It then was a new burnt-out village. Peter Comstock was rebuilding the mills, stone hotel, barns, and ten dwellings. James H. Totman, the millwright, with about 60 men were at work about a new

saw-mill and other works on the then burnt village. The mill was finished in October, consisting of Yankee gang, English mill, slabbing-gang, block-gang, and edger, and ran night and day teams, often taking loads of plank and boards in the morning made from trees that eighteen hours before were standing in the forest, six miles from the mill, and in thirty-six hours were nicely piled on the Port Kent dock, all under the general management of that old veteran, Peter Comstock. The cost of rebuilding the village was about $30,000.

"In 1859 the village became the property of Col. T. A. Tomlinson.

"In 1860, Tomlinson & Tremble repaired the mill, made lumber, and operated in selling goods and logs until 1865. C. F. Norton then purchased the property, and used it as headquarters for his vast logging operations until the spring of 1879.

"The Norton property is now owned by S. W. Dodge.

"The old village here was burned May 29, 1852, by fire from the forest. It swept down from the hills with a strong west wind at two o'clock P.M., and in four hours there was nothing left except what was under water. Wagons and carriages which were put into the pond and current, with some parts above water, were burned off to the surface of the water. Fowls, dogs, and cattle were burned in the street. It was a heavy loss to Peter Comstock; he estimated it at $100,000, including a large amount of manufactured lumber, goods, furniture in dwellings, etc. Only one small shanty near the bridge was left."

There are three small hamlets in the town,—Franklin Falls, Merrillville, and Vermontville.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT VERMONTVILLE.

The church at Vermontville was organized about the year 1856 by the Methodist Episcopal society, under the leadership of Rev. Seth Bullis, who is still remembered by the people there as an earnest worker. Previous to this there had been a mission organized in the place and money appropriated for that purpose by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was during Mr. Bullis' work at Vermontville that the church now standing in the place was built.

Among the early members of the church we find Hezekiah Bristol, John Sterns and wife, Mrs. Porter, U. S. C. Hays, Nathaniel Hays, Mr. Ira Samson, Father Benjamin Samson, William H. and Sarah E. Melvin, Aaron B. Chase and wife, Wilson Fletcher and wife, Warren Bush, and Nelson Bush.

A. V. Porter seems to have been the first class-leader, followed by Wallace Abbot, and he by J. J. Alexander.

The church was built in 1856; cost estimated at that time about $700. It has a seating capacity for about 300. Size, about 28 by 40.

We find the preachers distributed as follows: 1856, Seth Bullis, preacher in charge; Samuel Cott, assistant. 1857, J. B. Sylvester, preacher in charge; E. W. Collins, assistant. 1858, J. B. Sylvester, preacher in charge; J. B. Wescott, assistant. There is no record on the books of any minister at Vermontville from 1858 till 1868, but it is said that Serles, McMaster, and Whitney preached there. 1868, Ira Le Baron, Jr.; 1870, D. C. Hall; 1872, C. A. Beaudry; 1875, J. J. Austin; 1877, Adam Kilmer; 1878, J. B. Wescott; 1879, E. C. Farwell.

The present condition of the church at Vermontville is not an enviable one. Internal strife has had its results, and now the Methodist Episcopal Church has not a membership of more than 25. This has been caused by a split which occurred two or three years ago, when the Wesleyan Church established itself in that community. They now have about the same number of members as the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is evident that the Saviour's words apply to this place,—"A house divided against itself cannot stand." The religious interest of the place is very poor.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ROSE (CATHOLIC) AT UNION FALLS CORNERS.

In the years 1848 and 1849 a number of Irish emigrants entered into the employ of J. & J. Rogers to cut timber and burn coal for that company's forges. A number of them penetrated as far as Alder Brook, or rather Union Falls, on the Saranac. Having partially cleared the land in that section they began to settle down there, and formed what is called the "settlement." They were visited from time to time by priests from Keeseville. At length, in 1850, Father James Keveny began the erection of a small frame church 30 by 40, to which was added a small vestry 8 by 12. There are 44 slips in the church, or about 200 sittings. The principal supporters of Father Keveny were the McKillip family,—John, Hugh, Patrick, and Archibald,—together with the Ryan, Howard, and many other families too numerous to mention. This mission, called Union Falls, was attended from Keeseville until a resident pastor was assigned to Ausable Forks, and then it was attached to that mission, and has remained so since, with the exception of eighteen months, when Father John Conlon was stationed at Black Brook. The McKillip family were ever its staunchest supporters. The pastors, since the erection of the church, were Father James Keveny, its founder, Father Philip Keveny, Father Carroll, Father John McDonald, Father James Smith, Rev. Hugh J. Shields, and the present incumbent, Rev. James Scanlon. A year ago the trustee, Mr. Archibald McKillip, died, and was succeeded by his brother Patrick. Mr. Tierney resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Mathew Keyes. The society is in a flourishing condition.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Franklin was formed from Belmont May 20, 1836, and embraces about half of township No. 9 and the whole of township No. 10 of the old Military Tract.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Henry B. Hatch.

The first supervisor was Henry B. Hatch.

MILITARY RECORD.

James Brady, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 30, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.

Samuel Brady, private, colored.

William Blake, private, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; wounded; missing at Antietam.

Luther S. Bryant, sergt., Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. July 1, 1865.

William Baker, private, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 20, 1863; killed at Richmond, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
William H. Chace, private, Co. E, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.
George T. Chace, private, Co. K, 38th Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; disch. Feb. 22, 1862; re-enl. in Co. A, 178th Regt., May 11, 1863; disch. June 22, 1865.
Hugh Collins, Jr., private, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
Patrick Collins, private, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. September, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. July, 1865.
James Cochran, private, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. July 1, 1865.
Luther B. Chace, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. June 19, 1865.
George F. Campbell, private, 6th Mass. Regt.; re-enl. as sergt., Co. C, 118th N. Y. Regt., July 28, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt., and to lieut., and to capt.
Michael Dernon, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. September, 1864; wounded at Fort Fisher; disch. May 25, 1865.
James W. Dyer, private, Co. A, 118th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1863; trans. to 96th Regt.
George M. Derby, private, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. and to sergt.; disch. with regiment.
Alexander Doty, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. 1865.
Curtis E. Estey, private, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
Michael Finnegan, Jr., private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded at Fair Oaks.
Nicholas Fox, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
Mathew Fox, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1863; disch. June 30, 1865.
John W. Fletcher, private, Co. H, 118th Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862; disch. May 16, 1865.
John Flanders, private, Harris Light Cav.
James Garry, private, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. August, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
Thomas P. Garry, private, Co. D, 9th Vt. Regt.; enl. June 19, 1862; disch. Feb. 21, 1865.
Moral Garland, private, Co. F, 193d Regt.; enl. March 11, 1865; disch. October, 1865.
Edmund A. Gale, private, Co. M, 2d Harris Light Cav.; enlisted; pro. to sergt.; disch. September, 1865.
John Gorman, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
Joshua M. Griffin, private, Co. G, 8th Vt. Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865; disch. June 10, 1865.
Charles Goff, private, Co. I, 77th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died Oct. 10, 1862, at Fairfax Seminary, Va.
Thomas B. Goff, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to sergt.; died at Raleigh, N. C.
John Goff, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Chapin's Farm; died Dec. 17, 1864, of wound.
Sidney Hare, private, 16th Regt.; enl. August, 1862; died.
Daniel M. Hathaway, private, Co. C, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
Hiram J. Hathaway, private, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. December, 1862.
Wm. F. Hills, private, Co. C, 96th Regt.; enl. March 11, 1862; killed at Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864.
James P. Heath, private, 96th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4; wounded; discharged; re-enl. 2d N. Y. Cav.; disch. July 13, 1865.
Lemuel B. Hawkins, private, Co. C, 77th Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1862; wounded; lost left arm; disch. Feb. 11, 1865.
Paul Hebler, private, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died July 7, 1864, of wounds.
Sullivan Keith, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
John Keese, Jr., U. S. gunboat "Osage;" enl. July, 1863; died May 7, 1864.
Mathew Keese, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; disch. June 7, 1865.
Daniel Keese, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; taken prisoner Sept. 29, 1864; died in prison.
Alfred Keith, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1863; disch. June, 1865.
Wm. Kennedy, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.
Charles D. Lyon, private, Co. H, 1st L. Art.; enl. Dec. 23, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded; disch. June 19, 1865.
Abner T. Lamson, private, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. October, 1864.
Eli H. Lamson, private, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. June 8, 1864.
Benj. P. Lamson, private, Co. I, 77th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died May 30, 1862.
William D. Lennon, private, drafted June 7, 1864; paid $300.
Erastus Leavitt, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Thomas J. Littlejohn, private, 7th Regt.; died in hospital, Burlington, Vt.
James W. Littlejohn, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
John Mooney, private, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, under Burnside.
George A. McKee, private, Co. I, 77th Regt.; enl. October, 1861; pro. to sergt. and sergt.-maj.; disch. July 5, 1865.
Samuel P. Melvin, private, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 19, 1861.
George McArter, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
Warren J. McArter, private, 96th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1861; died Aug. 21, 1862.
Joseph C. Merrill, private, 96th Regt.; drafted March 1, 1865.
Archibald McKillips, sergt., Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 30, 1865.
Gardner Malony, private, 1st L. Art.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865.
James Malony, private, 1st L. Art.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865.
Joseph Monty, private, Co. G, 142d Regt.; enl. September, 1864; supposed killed at Fort Fisher.
William E. Merrill, private, Co. I, 77th Regt.; enl. October, 1861; pro. to lieut.; disch. with regt.
Sylvanus Maxfield, private, Co. K, 3d N. H. Regt.; enl. Nov. 24, 1862; disch. June 7, 1865.
William Madras, private, drafted July, 1862; wounded at Battle of Wilderness, Va.; died of wounds, June, 1863.
William McNamara, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.
Joseph Mathews, private, 96th Regt.; enl. June 4, 1862; disch. and re-enlisted.
John McLaughlin, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
John McKillips, Jr., private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 28, 1864; died Feb. 28, 1865.
Joshua Norman, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. May 3, 1865.
Thomas Norman, Jr., private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
Albert F. Porter, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
Edwin H. Porter, private, Co E, 60th Regt.; enl. October, 1861; killed on picket Jan. 8, 1862.
George W. Page, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 25, 1865.
Henry N. Page, private, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. August, 1861.
Sylvanus L. Page, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. December, 1863; discharged; re-enl. 96th Regt.
Alpheus P. Perry, private, Co. B, 1st Vt. Cav.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. June 22, 1865.
George W. Perigo, private, Co. A, 118th Regt.; enl. January, 1863; taken prisoner, Oct. 27, 1864; died Dec. 7, 1864, at Salisbury prison.
Benj. F. Perigo, private, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. August, 1865.
Charles N. Park, private, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 23, 1863; re-enlisted.
Patrick Ryan, private, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; died Aug. 13, 1864.
Thomas Ryan, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. September, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
Riley R. Ross, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. for disability.
William Rechtz, private, 16th Regt.
John Reed, private, enl. September, 1864; disch. 1865.
Sylvester Reed, private, enl. September, 1864; disch. 1865.
Peter Savage, private, Co. I, 77th Regt.; enl. Nov. 24, 1861; disch. 1865.
George Savage, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. for disability, 1863.
Alfred N. Skiff, private, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; was three months with Vet. regt.; discharged; re-enlisted; wounded; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. July 17, 1865.
H. Nelson Sheene, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. Dec. 10, 1863.
John Sheene, private, disch. June, 1865.
Henry Sweenyer, private, Co. G, 83d Regt.; drafted July 14, 1863.
William Carlos Skeele, private, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. Feb. 29, 1864; re-enl. March 1, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.
Harvey Stanton, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; wounded; disch. 1865.
John C. Sayles, private, 98th Regt.
Levi Sisco, private, 96th Regt.; enl. October, 1861; disch. 1865.
John Sullivan, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.
John Sweeney, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
George W. Smith, private, Co. I, 77th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 1, 1864.
Franklin E. Town, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. 1863; trans. to 96th Regt.
Charles C. Town, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. and 2d lieut.; trans. to 20th Conn. Regt.; discharged.
Leander Thompson, private, Co. K, 96th Regt.; enl. March, 1865.
Abner Tyler, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
Berkley Tyler, private, Co. C, 96th Regt.; enl. January, 1863.
William Tyler, substitute, private, Co. D, 46th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. 1865.
George F. Wells, private, Co. I, 77th Regt.; enl. October, 1861; pro. to corp.
John Walton, private, Co. G, 193d Regt.; enl. March 11, 1865.
George Watson, private, 118th Regt.; drafted July, 1862; disch. November, 1863, for disability.
Jacob Wills, private, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. June 16, 1865.
James M. Wolf, Jr., private, 2d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Sept. 22, 1862; re-enl. Co. H, 2d Vet. Cav., Dec. 14, 1863.
Levi Wells, private, Co. C, 118th Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; wounded.
Wyman Witherel, private, Co. F, 18th Regt.; drafted July 10, 1863; died in Washington, March 18, 1864.
Isaac Williams, private, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. August, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Twilger Williams, private, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. August, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
Patrick Daly, private, drafted March 20, 1865.
James Law, private, drafted March 20, 1865.
Thomas Carney, private, drafted March 20, 1865.
John Dillon, private, drafted March 20, 1865.
James Keese, private, drafted March 20, 1865.

CHAPTER XCIV.

HARRIETSTOWN.

Geographical—The First Settlements—The Pioneer School—Civil History—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors from Organization of Town to 1880—Military Record.

THE town of Harrietstown lies in the southeast corner of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Brighton, on the east and south by Essex County, and on the west by Brandon.

The history of the town, its first settlements, progress, present condition, etc., will mainly be found under the head of "The Adirondacks," elsewhere in this work.

Among the first settlers who located on the Northwest Bay road about 1812 were Isaac Livingstone, Isaiah C. Flanders, William Kelly, and Nehemiah White. Pliny Miller was the first settler on the Saranac River, in what is now known as the village of Saranac Lake. Here he bought 300 acres of land in the northeast corner of township No. 21 in 1828, and built a dam across the Saranac River and built a saw-mill. The village is situated upon said 300 acres, and is to quite an extent represented by the descendants of Pliny Miller. Pliny Miller was a captain under Col. Young in the war of 1812, and stationed at one time at "French Mills." He held the office of supervisor of the town the first ten years after its organization, with the exception of one year, and other town offices, as justice of the peace, town clerk, etc.

The first district school taught in the southern part of the town and near where the village of Saranac Lake is situated was taught by Mary A. Miller, a granddaughter of Pliny Miller, about 1838; but there had been schools taught in the west part of the town, on the old State or Bay road, much earlier, probably as early as 1832.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Harrietstown was formed from Duane March 19, 1841, and the following is a list of officers elected at the first town-meeting: Supervisor, Pliny Miller; Town Clerk, John Otis; Assessors, Jacob Nokes, Jr., Newel Reynolds, Micah E. Flanders; Commissioners of Highways, Stephen Otis, Harvey Paige, Jacob Nokes, Jr.; Commissioners of Common Schools, Newel Reynolds, John Otis, Jr., William Kelly; Inspectors of Common Schools, Pliny Miller, Jacob Nokes, Jr., Micah E. Flanders; Justices of the Peace, Pliny Miller, No. 1, John Otis, No. 2, Newel Reynolds, No. 3; Collector, John C. Bailey; Constables, John C. Bailey, Joseph Otis, Eli B. Perry, Isaac Otis; Overseers of the Poor, Stephen Otis, Isaac Otis; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Alfred A. Walton; Pathmaster in District No. 1, Micah E. Flanders; Pathmaster in District No. 2, Jacob Nokes; Pathmaster in District No. 3, Amos Lamson.

"Voted, in this town to raise all the school money that the law will allow us to raise.

"Voted, in this town to raise two hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of roads and bridges."

The following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its organization to 1880:

SUPERVISORS.

1841–44, Pliny Miller; 1845, A. B. Neal; 1846–50, P. Miller; 1851–52, A. B. Neal; 1853, Wm. F. Martin; 1854, Virgil C. Bartlett; 1855–56, A. B. Neal; 1857–58, Wm. F. Martin; 1859, Leonard Nokes; 1860, A. B. Neal; 1861–62, Leonard Nokes; 1863–64, Orlando Blood; 1865–73, Van Buren Miller; 1874–75, Milo B. Miller; 1876–78, Wm. F. Martin; 1879, Van Buren Miller.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following list of those who enlisted from this town during the late war of the Rebellion was kindly furnished by Van Buren Miller:

Henry Avery, Edson Flagg, John King, Augustus Cole, Isaac B. Brown, Daniel E. Bessey, Edgar J. Dyke, Wm. M. Gaskill, Coseal E. King, Hiram R. Luran, D. O. Lawrence, Milo B. Miller, Philip McManius, John McConner, Edwin S. Otis, Edward Perkins, Simeon D. Towaner, James A. Wilson, Henry Aunis, Thomas Haley, James A. Philbanks, David Noinger, Calvin Brown, Mitchel Bell, Nehemiah Greene, John Egglefield, William W. Johnson, Albert H. Loughron, Thomas Mishen, James B. Miller, Lester Monroe, Horatio N. Otis, Charles Ormsby, Henry F. Towaner, Geo. Whitman, Henry N. Wells.

CHAPTER XCV.

MOIRA.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlement—Initial Events—Reminiscences of Hon. Sidney Lawrence—Civil History—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from Organization of Town to 1880—Present Officers—Ecclesiastical History—Masonic—Military Record.

THIS town lies on the west border of the county, north of the centre, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Bombay, on the east by Bangor, on the south by Dickinson, and on the west by St. Lawrence County.

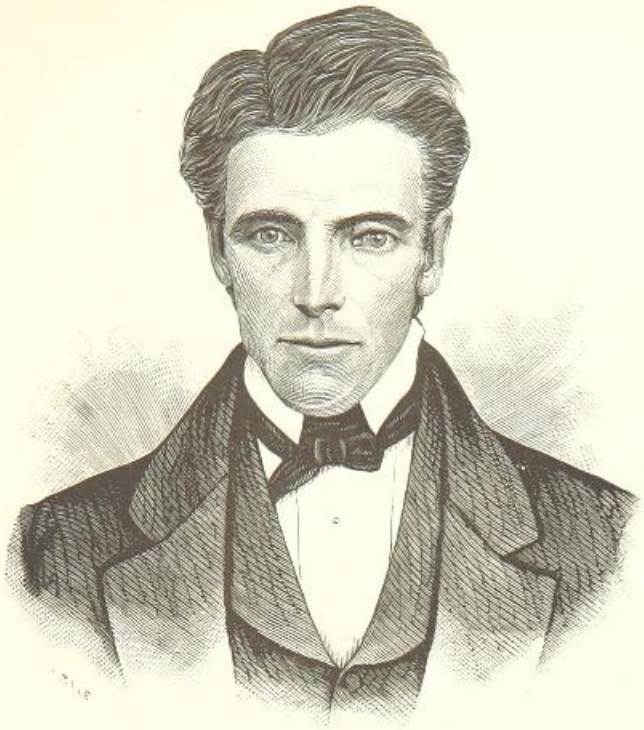
The surface is generally level, with a slight inclination towards the north, and the soil is a fertile, sandy loam. The town is watered by the Little Salmon River and Lawrence Brook.

The first settlement in this town was made by Appleton Foote, agent for Gilchrist and Fowler, to whom the town had been apportioned. Mr. Foote was an enterprising pioneer, and did much to advance the interests of the town.

The first mills in the town were erected, at Brushton, by Mr. Foote, in 1803, on the site occupied by the present grist-mill.

Benjamin Seeley and family came with Mr. Foote to assist him in the erection of the mills, and this family was the first to settle in the town. "They spent the first winter alone in the new settlement, and kept a rude accommodation for travelers, great numbers of whom were then passing through on their way to the new settlements in St. Lawrence County."

In 1803, Jonathan Lawrence and Joseph Plumb, of Middlebury, Vt., came into the town and made improvements, and in the following year Mr. Lawrence became a permanent settler. Mr. Plumb subsequently located in Bangor.



DR. DANA HYDE STEVENS

was a son of Simon Stevens, of Whitingham, Vt., and who subsequently resided at Dunham, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. He engaged in farming principally when in Vermont, and after his removal to Canada taught school for a time, and also followed hotel-keeping and coopering. His wife was Clarissa, daughter of Dr. Dana Hyde, one of the earliest physicians of the town of Guilford, Vt. The children of the union were Dana H., George H., Simon D., Baker, Clinton, Lucy, Lois W., Louisa, Clara, and Ann.

The subject of this sketch was born at Whitingham, Vt., on Oct. 7, 1811. His earlier years were passed at home on the paternal farm, and in obtaining an education. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Brown, of Dunham, P. Q., having saved money enough from such small employments as he could find to enable him to undertake his professional studies. Remaining with Dr. Brown for one year, he then removed to Guilford, Vt., and pursued his studies with his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Stevens, of that place. Under his tuition he prepared himself for the lecture courses, which he enjoyed at Woodstock and at the Berkshire Medical College, of Pittsfield, Mass., at the latter of which institutions he finally graduated with honor.

Dr. Stevens at first commenced practice in connection with his uncle in Guilford, Vt. In May, 1837, he removed to the town of Moira, Franklin Co., N. Y., where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and where he became one of the most popular and successful physicians of the county. After a practice of thirteen years, and while still in the midst of his usefulness, he was taken suddenly ill, and, after a sickness of only three days, died on Oct. 11, 1850.

The death of Dr. Stevens was greatly lamented by the community in which he resided, and of which he had proven so useful and honored a member. He was always foremost in good works, active, progressive, intelligent, upright, and just. He took a great interest in public affairs, and actively sympathized with any movement tending to promote the temporal or spiritual welfare of the people of the section in which he lived. He was school commissioner of Moira for four years, and a justice of the peace for several years. He was largely influential in getting the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad brought to the town, and a few days before he died took part in the opening trip on the road. He assisted in the erection of the Congregational church, and though not a member, was a regular attendant upon its ordinances.

On Oct. 4, 1837, Dr. Stevens was united in marriage to Mary W., daughter of Chellis Safford, of Enosburgh, Vt., and one of the pioneer settlers of that locality. She was born on Aug. 8, 1808, at Enosburgh, and is the fifth of a family of seven children, of whom five were girls. Mrs. Stevens is still living in the town of Moira, at the advanced age of seventy-one. She is remarkably well preserved, in the possession of all her faculties, and especially remarkable for the wonderful retentiveness of her memory, it being said of her that she can tell with accuracy the date of birth of every child born in the town since her residence there. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Stevens have been five, namely, Henry H., born Aug. 25, 1838, who died Nov. 29, 1863, while engaged in the mercantile business at Moira; Charles B., born April 29, 1840, who died Oct. 3, 1871, while editor of the *Buffalo Reflex*, published at Buffalo, Dallas Co., Mo.; Frances A., born March 22, 1842, who is the wife of Philip A. Pierce, of Aurora, Ill.; Mary F., born March 5, 1848, who died March 3, 1871; and Horace M., born Feb. 2, 1850, who is a member of the mercantile firm of Stevens & Rozon, at Moira.

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Mr. Lawrence was one of the prominent and influential pioneers of Franklin, and his descendants rank among the leading citizens of the county. A son, Hon. Sidney Lawrence, now living at Moira, was supervisor of the town in 1831, and has officiated in that capacity several times since. He was member of Assembly in 1846, member of Congress in 1847, and has served as justice of the peace more than half a century. Orrin Lawrence, a brother of Jonathan, was sheriff of this county in 1830. Of Jonathan Lawrence's family there are only two surviving members, Judge Lawrence, mentioned above, and Rev. Robert F. Lawrence, of Malden, Mass.

The premises on which Joseph Plumb located were soon after purchased by Isaiah Tilden. A son, Rufus Tilden, was a captain in the war of 1812, and was prominently identified with the military movements on the frontier.*

Samuel Foster was an early settler. He located in about 1804.

About 1806 a family named Pierce settled about three miles south of the corners, on the road leading to Hopkinton. Jason Peirce was the first supervisor of Moira, and officiated in that capacity six years. David Bates was also an early settler.

The first road to market from Moira was to *French Mills*, now called Fort Covington, and the first teams that went through and back, a distance of thirteen miles, occupied four days in making the trip.

The following is a list of early settlers in Moira and Dickinson, being a jury list made April 20, 1820, by Jonathan Lawrence and Rufus Tilden:

Samuel D. Stoddard, John Farnsworth, Elisha Bidwell, John Farnsworth, Thos. Spencer, Jr., John Crandall, William Saunders, Jacob Saunders, Asal Griffin, Rufus Tilden, Orrin Lawrence, Clark Lawrence, Jonathan Lawrence, John N. Drake, Solomon Ross, James Faiter, Lodovick Butterfield, Rufus Fisk, John F. Dimmock, John Miller, Abiram Lawrence, Ira Spencer, Thomas Oaks, Charles Stickney, Hiram Peirce, John Horsford, Asa Stickney, Josiah Stickney, Philip Dillenbeck, Jesse D. Rice, William Carpenter.

As mentioned above, the town was apportioned to Gilchrist and Fowler, and subsequently the north, middle, and south thirds passed into the possession of Luther Bradish, Robert Watts, and Peter Kean. Mr. Bradish was a leading man in this region; was member of Assembly in 1828, 1829, 1830, 1836, 1837, and 1838, and resided here when elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1838.

The first school-house was built in about the year 1807, a short distance south of the corners, on lands now owned by Judge Lawrence.

The first regular tavern in the town was kept by Jonathan Lawrence.

The following interesting reminiscences by Hon. Sidney Lawrence are subjoined:

"The first settlement was made in 1803. In that year Appleton Foote built on Little Salmon River a small grist-mill (old-fashioned tub-wheel) on the site where the present grist-mill, owned by H. N. Brush's heirs, now stands. Same year my father—Jonathan Lawrence—and Capt. Joseph Plumb settled here and built each a log house, and in March, 1804, moved their families on to the premises then prepared. Same year Samuel Foster and Benjamin Seely settled in the town and built log houses. In 1804 or 1805 my father and Capt. Plumb built each a barn, both of which are still occupied on their old sites. The next year or two Isaiah and Rufus Tilden purchased Capt. Plumb's farm, he having removed to Bangor, where he bought the farm now occupied by his grandsons. He had two sons,—William and Lucius,—both now dead. Capt. Thomas Spence settled here about 1805, having purchased a farm taken up a year previous by a Mr. Blodget, near the four corners. Capt. Spence had four sons, all of whom grew up prominent farmers. He died on his place many years since. Foster sold out and moved to Dickinson about 1816. David Bates also settled here in 1805 or 1806; died many years since. After the war of 1812 the town settled somewhat more rapidly. Messrs. Robert Gilchrist and Theodorus Fowler were owners in 1803. The deeds of my father and Capt. Plumb were signed by them. Foster was their agent. He sold out and went to Malone before the war of 1812, and my father was agent for many years and I succeeded him as agent, and we sold most of the town and settled it. In 1816, Messrs. Bradish, Watts & Kean bought out Gilchrist & Fowler. Bradish resided here for eight or ten years, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and was Speaker of the Assembly for several terms.

"The first store was established here about 1817 by my brother, Clark Lawrence, and he was the first postmaster, and held that office about thirty years, and held other town offices. He is now dead. His son, C. I. Lawrence, is now a resident of Malone.

"Robert Watts, above named, resided here for many years, and laid the foundation of the present village of Brushton; he rebuilt the old Foster mills and several good houses, and was bought out by Henry N. Brush. Mr. Brush enlarged and improved the property, and died a few years since and left it to his son, H. C. Brush. H. N. Brush was the first postmaster there.

"My father, Jonathan Lawrence, died in 1851 and left five sons,—all dead except myself and youngest brother, Rev. Robert F. Lawrence, now of Malden, Mass. There are now three steam saw-mills, one grist-mill, and two saw-mills (water-power), two starch-mills, two Methodist churches (one cost $13,000 and the other $5000), one Congregational, one Christian, one Episcopal, and one Catholic, eight school-houses and districts, two railroad depots, which do a large business on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad. Principal products are dairy and starch, lumber, and two butter-factories. Two flourishing villages now exist,—one at Moira Corners and one at Brushton, east part of the town."

Moira is a good farming town, well watered by Little Salmon River, Lawrence Brook, and Philips Brook, and springs abound in all directions.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first town-meeting in Moira convened at the school-house near the corners and adjourned to the house of Orrin Lawrence. Jason Pierce and Erastus Hutchins, justices of the peace, presided at the meeting.

It was voted "that the officers chosen at the last annual

* See general history, war of 1812.

town-meeting (town of Dickinson) hold their offices in the town of Moira the same as though they had been chosen by the ballots of the freemen attending this meeting."

"Rufus Tilden was chosen Assessor; Charles Stickney, Commissioner of Highways; Elkanah Philips, Commissioner of Common Schools; Jason Peirce, Inspector of Common Schools; John Farnsworth, Thomas Beals, A. Griffin, Fence-Viewers."

"*Voted*, that the town raise the sum of money for support of common schools that is received from the State."

"*Voted*, that the town raise one hundred and fifty dollars for use of the public highways."

"*Voted*, that this meeting be adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, 1829, at the school-house near the four corners in district No. 1." "Recorded by Horace Dickinson, Town Clerk."

The first justices of the peace were Sidney Lawrence, Warren L. Manning, and Jason Pierce, chosen Nov. 28, 1828.

The following were the first officers elected in Moira: Supervisor, Jason Pierce; Town Clerk, Horace Dickinson; Assessors, Orrin Lawrence, Hiram Pierce, Thomas Spencer, Jr.; Collector, Isaac Whitney; Overseers of the Poor, Clark Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence; Commissioners of Highways, Samuel Phillips, Samuel D. Stoddard, Hiram Pierce; Constables, Thomas Spencer, Jr., Isaac Whitney; Commissioners of Schools, Hiram Pierce, Horace Dickinson, Sidney Lawrence; Inspectors of Schools, M. Hoyt, J. Pierce, Solomon Sayles; Fence-Viewers, Thos. Beals, John Farnsworth, Thomas Spencer; Poundmaster, Sidney Lawrence.

It was voted "that Sidney Lawrence's barn-yard be a pound for the ensuing year."

The following were chosen overseers of highways: Wm. P. Allen, John Bryant, Winslow Gibson, Thomas Spencer, Jr., Hiram Austin, P. Crandall, Samuel Phillips, Orrin Lawrence, Earl Pierce, Charles Stickney, Erastus Hutchins, John Means.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town until 1880:

SUPERVISORS.

1829–30, Jason Pierce; 1831, Sidney Lawrence; 1832, no record; 1833, Sidney Lawrence; 1834–36, Jason Pierce; 1837, Orrin Lawrence; 1838, Jason Pierce; 1839–40, Sidney Lawrence; 1841–43, Orrin Lawrence; 1844–48, Samuel Manning; 1849, Horace Dickinson; 1850–51, Darius W. Lawrence; 1852–53, S. D. Stevens; 1854, W. Austin; 1855, Aaron G. Perry; 1856, Simon D. Stevens; 1857–62, D. W. Lawrence; 1863, Luther A. Burnham; 1864–66, D. W. Lawrence; 1867–76, Luther A. Burnham; 1877, Horace M. Stevens; 1878, Benjamin F. Harris.

TOWN CLERKS.

1829–31, Horace Dickinson; 1832, no record; 1833, Horace Dickinson; 1834–36, Solomon Sayles; 1837–39, Hiram Pierce; 1840–43, Samuel Manning; 1844–49, Darius W. Lawrence; 1850–51, Baker Stevens; 1852–54, Kendrick Mallory; 1855, Ambrose Hosford; 1856, David D. D. Dewey; 1857–59, Erastus T. Fuller; 1860, Henry H. Stevens; 1861–64, E. T. Fuller; 1865, Rufus W. Bowen; 1866, S. N. Dickinson; 1867, Henry E. Spencer; 1868, E. R. Pratt; 1869–76, J. R. Crandall; 1877, William S. Sayles; 1878, A. Luther Sayles.

The following officers were elected in 1879: Supervisor, Benjamin F. Harris; Town Clerk, A. Luther Sayles; Justices of the Peace, J. S. Quinn, Edson Turner, N. C. Bowen; Commissioner of Highways, John Holland; Assessor, W. P. Gibson; Collector, John R. Crandall; Constables, John R. Crandall, C. H. Freeman, Charles Stone, Asa W. Crosier, Charles Snow; Overseer of the Poor, Anson S. Perry; Auditors, Joseph W. Brown, Louis J. Dickinson, Merty M. Quinn; Inspectors of Election, Warren Burnap, A. B. Allen, William McKane; Commissioner of Excise, Thomas R. Eddy.

EAR-MARKS.

The following are specimens of ear-marks used in the early days to distinguish sheep:

"Jonathan Lawrence's mark: square crop right ear; one slit in same."

"Rufus Tilden's mark: square crop each ear, and slit in the left."

"Daniel Drake's mark: right ear square crop; two slits in the same."

"John Farnsworth's mark: slit each ear; ha'penny under the right."

"Jason Pierce's mark: one slit left ear."

"Levi Witheral's sheep-mark: a square crop off the end of the left ear, and a slanting crop off the upper side of the right ear, and a half-round on the under side of the right."

"Peter A. Jones: swallow-tail on the left ear and ha'penny under-side right ear."

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational Church was organized at Moira Corners, March 5, 1823, at the house of Thomas Oakes, by the Rev. Richard Armstrong, missionary from the Berkshire and Columbia society. The first minister was the Rev. John Kennon; first officers, Thomas Oakes, Clerk, and Thomas Beals, Deacon; the first members, Thomas Oakes and Mary, his wife, Thomas Beals and Charlotte, his wife, Simeon Harwood and Marvilla, his wife, Mrs. Rachel Stickney, and Miss Abigail Spencer. In 1827 the church came under the care of the Champlain Presbytery. The church building was erected in 1845; the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Roseele; dedicatory sermon by the Rev. Ashbel Parmelee, of Malone. The size is 35 by 45; cost, $1600. Services were held in the school-house previous to its erection. The present officers are S. N. Dickinson, Clerk; D. D. D. Dewey and R. B. Drake, Deacons; and D. D. D. Dewey, C. A. Burdick, and S. N. Dickinson, Trustees. The present minister is Rev. J. P. Richardson. The names of each minister are as follows: Rev. John Kennon, Joseph Butler, Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Rev. Charles Balls, Rev. F. B. Reed, Rev. Robert Conant, Rev. G. C. Strong, Rev. B. B. Cutter, Rev. Mr. Howard, Rev. H. F. Lancashire, Rev. S. H. Williams, Rev. T. H. Griffith, and Rev. J. P. Richardson, present incumbent. Number of members at present, 52. In 1871 the church was repaired and refurnished, and is now a very fine building. There are two of the first members living who were present when it was organized, Mr. Simeon Howard and Miss Abigail Spencer.



Henry N. Brush

HENRY NIELSON BRUSH was born in the city of New York on March 12, 1810, and was the only child of Ichabod Brush, of Huntington, L. I., and of Euphemia Wilkins, of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., who was a daughter of Isaac Wilkins and Isabella Morris. The latter was a sister of Robert and Gouverneur Morris, whose early and prominent identification with the cause of liberty in this country—the one as a financier and the other as a statesman—are matters of historical record.

Mr. Brush received early and careful training at home, and was graduated at Columbia College, New York, in the same class with Hon. Hamilton Fish and John L. Forbes. In August, 1835, he removed from New York City, and took up his residence in the town of Moira, Franklin Co., N. Y. He then owned a large tract of wild land in that town, besides two large farms, on one of which he resided for a few years. Mr. Brush subsequently purchased of Robert Watts, Esq., the stone grist-mill and saw-mill, and the mile square of land on which the village of Brushton now stands. At this point he resided, operating the mills, and selling his lands until his death on Nov. 2, 1872.

In political affairs Mr. Brush was first an active and influential member of the Old-line Whig party, and subsequently a Republican. He made many political speeches, and, owing to his wit and eloquence, was of great assistance to his party. He was never a seeker after office, but filled the position of postmaster at Brushton for a period of four years. He was a leading and substantial member of St. Peter's parish (Episcopal), Brushton, and a strong and liberal supporter of its various benevolent and religious enterprises. At his death the rector, warden, and vestry of the parish passed a series of feeling resolutions expressive of his high Christian character, which were published at length in the public prints. The *Malone Palladium*, in its obituary notice of Mr. Brush, gives the following estimate of his character: "He was a man of cultivated mind, and a high order of intellectual powers; in all his instincts a gentleman; a man of infinite zest, kind and genial in all his relations." The news of the demise of Mr. Brush was received with great sorrow by a large circle of friends and neighbors.

On Dec. 12, 1831, Mr. Brush was married at Santa Susanah, Island of Cuba, to Juanilla Maria de Jouve. Four children were born to the union, of whom two died in infancy. Henry Corbin Brush, residing at Brushton, N. Y., and a leading citizen there, and Emma Weed, who resides in New York City, are the surviving children.

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ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at Brushton was organized June 20, 1867, and admitted in convention Sept. 27, 1871. The first wardens and vestrymen were as follows: Henry N. Brush and Christopher Jameson, Wardens; H. Corbin Brush, Benj. F. Whipple, George Farrington, Francis T. Heath, George P. Baker, Milton Heath, William S. Hall, John S. Hill, Vestrymen; H. Corbin Brush, Secretary.

The rectors have been Revs. C. F. Robertson (now Bishop of Missouri); John Randall, Sept. 29, 1868; Alfred Lee Royce, Oct. 20, 1875; William M. Cook, Aug. 24, 1877; W. F. Burnham, November, 1879.

The present officers are Rev. W. F. Burnham, Rector; Christopher Jameson, James C. Farnsworth, Wardens; David Smith, H. Corbin Brush, George Earl, James Pickering, Robert Dunlop, J. C. Jameson, O. H. P. Fancher, W. Barnum, Vestrymen; H. Corbin Brush, Clerk of Vestry.

The church was erected at a cost of about $1500. May 12, 1869, it was solemnly consecrated by Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, S.T.D., Bishop of Albany, being the first church he ever consecrated. There were present and assisting in the ceremonies Revs. John Randall, A.M., Rector, N. W. Camp, D.D., J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Edward Dolloway, John S. Ridney, William M. Ogden, James W. Stewart, George L. Neill, and John F. Potter.

The founding of this church and the erection of the beautiful church edifice is due to the untiring energy and liberality of the late Mrs. J. J. Brush. She commenced by securing subscriptions among her friends in New York. Not only is the church at Brushton a result of this movement, but the churches at Lawrenceville and also at Hogansburgh owe their existence to the work thus started by this devoted churchwoman.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Moira was organized in 1831, with a membership of 27. The society now has a good brick church at the "corners," valued at $13,000, and a parsonage which cost $2000.

The Methodist denomination have also a church at Brushton. It is a neat, novel structure, and was erected at a cost of $5000. The present membership of both of these societies is about 150.

There are also a Christian and a Roman Catholic Church at Brushton, but repeated requests for information concerning them have met with no response whatever.

MASONIC.

North Star Lodge, No. 107, was organized June 5, 1846, and located at Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co. It was removed to Moira Jan. 31, 1855.

The first officers were J. F. Saunders, W. M.; Otis Farrar, S. W.; Amasa Harrengton, J. W.; Philarmon Crandall, Treas.; H. N. Bickford, Sec.

The present officers are S. N. Dickinson, W. M.; Wm. P. Gibson, S. W.; E. J. Clough, J. W.; C. H. Sumner, Treas.; J. C. Jameson, Sec. Present membership, 60.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who enlisted in the war of the Rebellion from this town, as compiled by C. B. Stevens, town clerk, in 1865:

John W. Mooney, Co. E, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; died.
Samuel V. Griffin, Co. E, 92d Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; died from wounds received at Chapin's Farm.
John Burkett, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1872; wounded.
Wallace H. Wilbur, Co. D, 41st Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1863.
Daniel Cushing, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
R. Bidgood, Co. C, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
James Larock, Co. H, 92d Regt.; enl. Jan. 14, 1861.
Adolphus Larock, Co. H, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; wounded.
Charles Brown, Co. D, 59th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.
A. Larock, Co. H, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861.
F. H. Petit, surg., 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died.
Horace Wood, 2d lieut., Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died.
H. L. Aldrich, capt., Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. July 24, 1862.
George W. Pease, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1861.
Henry H. Clary, Co. F, 16th Regt.; enl. May 14, 1863.
David Griffin, corp., Co. H, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
Loren Mallory, corp., 1st Wis. Inf.; enl. May 25, 1861; died a prisoner of war.
Adam B. Mallory, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died in 1863.
James M. Mallory, Co. H, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1861.
Adolphus Bryant, corp., Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; died.
Vilas E. Bryant, Co. F, 42d Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
Andrew J. Bryant, Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died in 1864.
Horace B. Manchester, Co. C, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 1863; died of wounds.
Obed Sisco, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
Augustus S. Hovey, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1862.
Theodore Hovey, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1862; wounded.
David M. Watson, Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
Isaac Crozier, Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1865; died.
John N. Tryon, Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 11, 1861.
Dennis E. Meads, Co. B, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1861.
Franklin Brown, Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862.
Oscar R. Royce, Co. I, 16th Regt.; enl. April 30, 1861; died.
William Crozier, Co. F, 142d Regt.; enl. March 10, 1864.
Stillman Griffin, Co. H, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.
William H. H. Conger, sergt., Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; mortally wounded, July 9, 1864.
Henry H. Whitney, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
William Broderick, Co. H, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Patrick Savage, Co. H, 106th Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; died at Andersonville, Georgia.
William Pickering, Co. F, 14th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Thomas Quain, corp., 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
John R. Coney, Co. E, 18th Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
W. W. Churchill, Co. E, 18th Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died.
Nelson White, Co. E, 18th Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Henry G. Williams, Co. E, 18th Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
James Kingsley, 12th Cav.; enl. Nov. 25, 1863.
Horatio Mears, "Scott's Nine Hundred"; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Sylvester Dayton, "Scott's Nine Hundred"; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Patrick Kennedy, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Isaac Gonnier, 18th Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
George Moshier, Co. K, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
H. C. Burr, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
Sylvester Stanhope, 98th Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
William C. Wilson, 98th Regt.; enl. January, 1864.
Abner Stanhope, 193d Regt.; enl. March 13, 1865.
William R. Streeter, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor.
Dennis Avery, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; killed.
Israel De Salette, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
Stephen Shepherd.
Rufus Fisk, 193d Regt.; enl. March 14, 1865.
J. F. Packard, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
Edward Carey, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
Oscar P. Selleck, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
Lyman Weeks, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
R. C. Fulsom, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
F. L. Gray, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
James R. Shaw, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
Daniel Aldrich, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
George C. Field, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
William Bastin, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
Solon S. Moore, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
Henry T. Hamilton, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
William Brown, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Edward Worthington, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
Alexander Hurst, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
Lyman H. Brown, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
William Heath, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
Daniel Preston, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 11, 1864.

Horace Baker, 13th Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
David N. Backus, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
D. P. Reynolds, 13th Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
R. G. Reynolds, 13th Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
F. G. Drew, 185th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.
Joseph Ushton, Frontier Cav.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
Andrew Seaver, 193d Regt.; enl. March 1, 1865.
T. Hubert, 193d Regt.; enl. March 1, 1865.
Alfred Peirce, Co. F, 193d Regt.; enl. March 8, 1865.
Charles P. Wood, Co. C, 142d Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
John Horrigan, enl. June 15, 1863.
Joseph J. Williams, Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. April 4, 1864; died.
C. J. Dailey, Co. G, 57th Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864.
Martin Driscoll, Co. K, 96th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1863.
D. J. Farmer, 1st Eng.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
John Broderick, Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861.
A. M. Sinclair, Co. I, 16th Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861.
Substitutes.—Joseph Liberty, Oliver Burkey, Henry Lafayette, Daniel Hussey, Dennis Brian, Robert Wells, Ferdinand Jacobson, Paul Souvenier, Joseph Feeley, Daniel Hannible.

CHAPTER XCVI.

WESTVILLE.

Geography and Topography—Proprietorship—The First Settlements—The Iron Manufacture—Villages—Churches—Civil History—First Town Officers—Supervisors from 1829 to 1880—Present Officers—Military Record.

THE town of Westville lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Canada; on the east by the town of Constable; on the south by Malone and Bangor; and on the west by Fort Covington.

Its surface is generally level, with a slight inclination towards the north. It is drained by Salmon River, which flows in a northwesterly direction through the town, furnishing a fine water-power. The soil is principally a fertile clayey loam.

This town was held by the Constable family, and for many years Judge William Bailey and Albon Man were agents for this family. In 1822 the unsold portions of the town were conveyed to Edward Ellice, of London.

The settlement of the town was commenced in about the year 1800, and Amos Welsh, of Grand Isle, Vt., is said to have been the first settler.

Alric and Dr. Albon Man were prominent pioneers. They came from Addison, Vt., and settled in about 1803.

Among other early settlers are mentioned the names of a man named Haskins, Elias Sabius, Samuel Fletcher, John Reed, Silas Cushman, John Livingstone, Joseph and Theodore Wright, and Barabus Berry. These pioneers were chiefly from Vermont.

The first saw-mill in the town was built by Amos Welsh.

The second mill was built by Dr. Man in 1803.

The first sale of land was made to Joseph Wright, Nov. 19, 1802.

Dr. Man's residence served as the first school-house, and Samuel Russell was the first teacher, in 1806.

In 1852, Dr. Hough writes, "Near the point where the principal road from Fort Covington to Malone crosses Salmon River in this town is a forge for the manufacture of bar-iron from bog ore, which occurs in the swamps of this town and Constable. This forge was erected by David Erwin about 1810, and has been more or less used nearly every year since its first erection. It produced for many years the nails used in this country, which were made by the tedious and expensive methods in use before the invention of the machinery now used. Plates of iron of the width of a nail's length were first plated out under the forge-hammer, and these were subsequently cut and headed by hand. The usual price for these nails was thirty cents a pound, and the cost for this necessary article formed no small proportion of the expense of building. There is another forge about three miles above." These forges have long since ceased to be operated.

There are two small hamlets in the town, Westville Centre and Westville, or West Constable.

In the early settlement of the town meetings were held by Rev. Alexander Proudfit. A Presbyterian Church formerly existed here, and Rev. Mr. Reed was pastor. A Universalist Church was formed in about 1847.

In about 1837 the Westville free church was erected at a cost of about $3300 as a union church. Of this sum Mr. Ellice contributed $1000. The church at Westville Centre is occupied by the Methodist denomination, and Rev. Mr. Dillenbeck is the present pastor.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Westville was formed from Constable, April 25, 1829. The first town officers were appointed by Alric Man, Sylvester Langdon, and Ezek Sprague, justices of the peace, and were as follows: Supervisor, Guy Meigs; Town Clerk, Ebenezer Leonard; Assessors, Ebenezer Mann, Goodrich Hazen, and Stephen B. Clough; Collector, Samuel Fletcher; Overseers of the Poor, Ira Briggs, Philemon Briggs; Commissioners of Highways, Buel H. Man, Henry G. Button, P. Berry; Constables, S. Fletcher, Leonard Willson; Commissioners of Schools, E. Man, John M. Rogers, S. B. Clough; Inspectors of Common Schools, Stephen Felton, E. Leonard, and Samuel Coggin; Pound-Keeper, P. Berry.

The following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its organization to 1880:

SUPERVISORS.

1829, Guy Meigs; 1830, Philemon Berry; 1831–32, Goodrich Hazen; 1833–35, Alric Man; 1836–37, Henry S. Button; 1838–39, P. Berry; 1840–41, Buel H. Man; 1842–43, Alric Man; 1844–45, Samuel Coggin; 1846–47, James Walker; 1848–49, Samuel Man; 1850–51, Richard E. Morey; 1852–53, P. Berry; 1854–55, Samuel Coggin; 1856, William C. Boyd; 1857, Darius Hardy; 1858, Samuel Man; 1859–62, C. N. Johnson; 1863, Joseph P. Hadley; 1864–67, Gilbert T. Clark; 1868–71, John L. Rowley; 1872–75, L. M. Berry; 1876–78, Albert C. Hadley.

The officers elected in 1879 were as follows: Supervisor, Albert C. Hadley; Town Clerk, Robert Clark; Assessor, William C. Howe; Justice of the Peace, Willard E. Hyde; Collector, Franklin Fairchild; Commissioner of Highways, Leonard Willson, Jr.; Constables, Franklin Fairchild, Robert McCreedy, Horace B. Ellsworth, William Avery; Overseer of the Poor, William H. Freeman; Inspectors of Election, O. S. Rhodes and Leonard Berry; Town Auditors, J. P. Hadley and Albert Man; Excise Commissioner, Samuel Evarts.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who enlisted from this town during the late war of the Rebellion, as compiled by



JOSEPH P. HADLEY.



MRS. J. P. HADLEY.



FLOYD J. HADLEY.

JOSEPH PUTNAM HADLEY

was born in Westville, Franklin Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1821, and is descended from English ancestry. His grandfather, Jacob Hadley, was born in Hampstead, N. H., March 8, 1752 (O. S.), and died in Hyde Park, Vt, Oct. 14, 1840. He served in the Revolution under Gen. Stark, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1778 he was married to Elizabeth Putnam (a cousin of Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame), who was born in Wilton, N. H., April 15, 1753, and died in Eden, Vt., Oct. 4, 1834. Their children were, Jacob Putnam, Betsey, Sarah, Joseph, and Abram.

Jacob Putnam Hadley was born in Goffstown, N. H., Jan. 18, 1780. He married Betsey Buswell, of Haverhill, N. H., who was born Oct. 31, 1780, and died Jan. 26, 1842. Jacob P. Hadley died Feb. 16, 1850, in Westville, N. Y., whither he had removed in 1820. The children of Jacob P. and Betsey (Buswell) Hadley were twelve in number, only two of whom—Fidelia and Joseph—are now living.

Joseph P. Hadley, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of these twelve children. At the age of eighteen he engaged in lumbering and farming on his own account. Oct. 3, 1844, at the age of twenty-three, he married Elvina Elizabeth Coggin, who was born Oct. 20, 1822, and was the eldest daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Chamberlain) Coggin, of Westville, N. Y. Lydia Chamberlain was the daughter of Capt. Thomas and Anna (Kennedy) Chamberlain, who were among the earliest settlers of Franklin County. She (Lydia) was born Sept. 19, 1800, and died Nov. 9, 1837, leaving a family of four children,—Elvina, Marion, Edwin W., and Oscar. The three eldest are still living.

Samuel Coggin was born in Goffstown, N. H., April 10, 1795. He was a lineal descendant of John Coggin, who came from Staffordshire, Eng., and kept the first store opened in Boston, in 1646. (See Drake's "History of the By-Ways of Boston.") Samuel Coggin was an enterprising man. He built the first starch-factory in Westville, which he conducted up to the time of his death. He was instrumental in the introduction of hops into Franklin County, which has since become one of the leading agricultural products. He was also extensively engaged in farming and lumbering. He died March 10, 1875, aged eighty years.

The children of Joseph P. and Elvina E. Hadley have been: Herbert Coggin, born March 22, 1846, died Feb. 9, 1867; Floyd Joseph, born June 26, 1852; Howard Putnam, born March 27, 1861, died June 29, 1866.

We quote from an obituary published at the time of Herbert C. Hadley's death:

"A faithful, warm-hearted son and brother, a student of the most exemplary deportment and rare abilities, a young man aiming to be strictly honest and conscientious in all the duties which were upon him; he had won the warm affections and high esteem of all with whom he had been associated at home and abroad."

Floyd Joseph, the second son, is a graduate of Franklin Academy, Malone; also of Fort Edward Institute, Fort Edward, N.Y. He subsequently entered Cornell University, but failing health compelled him to relinquish his studies befere completing the course.

In politics Mr. Joseph P. Hadley is a Republican. He has, from time to time, filled the various offices in the gift of his town. During the war he was enrolling officer, in which capacity he justly earned the thanks of his townsmen by his exertions in raising money and procuring volunteers, thereby averting a draft from the town. Mr. Hadley is a man of more than ordinary ability, and has, by his sterling worth and integrity, gained the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

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A. A. Smith

W. E. Hyde, in 1865. The date given is that of enlistment:

David H. Dustin; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.
Calvin Brown, Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 8, 1861.
Spencer K. Wallace, 98th Regt.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864.
L. Avery, Co. M, 18th Cav.; enl. March 6, 1864.
Guy W. Holister, 9th N. Y. S. M.; enl. July 14, 1864.
John C. Rhinehart, Co. L, 18th Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died.
Benj. J. Daniel, 98th Regt.
Albert Claflan, Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
David Jewitt, Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 27, 1861.
Charles Rogers, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1861.
Joseph S. Gates, Co. G, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
Moses Cummings, Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; died.
Wm. H. McLean, Co. F, 16th Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died in Andersonville prison.
George Avery, Co. M, 18th Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
Levi J. Barton, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; died.
Francis Fountaine, Co. K, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Hugh McCaffrey, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1861; died.
William Adams, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1861.
Hial Elmore, Co. F, 16th Cav.; enl. June 15, 1863.
Antoine Prenis, Co. A, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 13, 1861.
Edgar S. Kelsey, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1861.
Marshall W. Taylor, Co. D, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1863; died.
Charles Downer, Co. C, 9th Regt., S. M.; enl. July 14, 1863; died.
Charles H. Cheeney, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
George Cheeney, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
Winfield S. Shurwin, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Feb. 5, 1862.
Merril T. Griffin, Co. B, 153d Regt.; enl. Feb. 22, 1865.
Patrick McGrath, 5, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1861.
S. Downer, Co. H, 106th Regt.
Henry Fairchiles, Co. G, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
Alonzo A. Rhodes, 2d lieut., Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 19, 1861.
Read Downer, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1861.
Henry S. Dustin, Co. G, 142d Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
Samuel Judd, Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 11, 1861.
George Waterman, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1861.
D. H. Alvord, Co. D, 98th Regt.; enl. Nov. 2, 1861.
Elias Cheeney, Co. C, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
George H. Williams, Co. E, 98th Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861.
Marshall Burghes, Co. E, 60th Regt.; enl. Nov. 13, 1863.

CHAPTER XCVII.

BRIGHTON.

THIS town lies in the Adirondack region, and its history will be found detailed in the following chapter on the Adirondacks.

The town was formed from Duane in November, 1858, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Duane, on the east by Franklin, on the south by Harrietstown, and on the west by Brandon.

The supervisors, from its organization to 1880, have been as follows: James M. Wardner, eight years; Appollos A. Smith, nine years; and C. E. Martin, five years. Mr. Martin is the present incumbent of the office.

The following enlisted from the town during the war of the Rebellion: Henry Otis,* Sylvester Otis Ford, G. Cole,* Peter Putts,* I. King, Joseph Reynolds, Henry Wellar, and Warren Morehouse.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

THE ADIRONDACKS.†

THE great plateau of Northern New York, comprising an area of some 6000 square miles, which rises to the average altitude of about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, projects to a considerable extent into Franklin and Clinton Counties, and to that extent at least deserves special mention in this work, as its almost complete lack of civil history cuts it off from the style of treatment accorded to other portions. The title assumed for this sketch, however, suggests a task of such magnitude, even when considered in the light of its partial application, that the impossibility of doing justice to the subject must become at once apparent to any one who has even the most superficial acquaintance with it. Two reasons alone out of many afford ample basis for such an impossibility,—lack of space, and lack of sufficient data. The truth is, that in the great wilderness known by common consent as "The Adirondacks," the work of exploration has as yet been hardly commenced. Tourists every summer wander aimlessly through portions of it, confining themselves pretty closely between the banks of lakes, ponds, rivers, and creeks, and gaining but little idea of the natural surface; guides, hunters, and trappers have their trails here and there, and lumber agents are probably better informed than any other class; but none of these, nor all combined, can furnish the necessary information for anything like a complete description,—the number of lakes and ponds, courses of streams, or the nature of soils or rocks beneath them; and it is undoubtedly a fact that a great portion of this territory has never been traversed by white men, while it is doubtful if even the Indians or their predecessors were to any considerable extent familiar with these vast wastes. Hence, the futility of expecting anything more than an approximation to accuracy in the best maps published,—a condition which has been fully realized by all efforts of the kind,—and hence, also, the impossibility of giving here anything more than an outline. This is all that will be attempted in the direction of descriptive geography; while for the rest the writer will be content if he affords a tolerably fair suggestion of the actual present status of the wilderness portion of these two counties.

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

In Clinton County, while a large part is yet covered with forests, a great proportion of the wilderness has been penetrated by the inroads of civilization, leaving these lands in comparatively small tracts, the most strongly-marked exception to this condition being the forest about Lyon Mountain. But in Franklin County there are to-day no less than 10 complete townships with an aggregate area of upwards of three hundred square miles, which is covered by a dense, and to a great extent primeval, forest, with hardly a single road except the hunter's trail, and even that so dimly marked by human footsteps that it is only possible to follow it by blazed trees.

This wilderness is comprised in what was formerly the towns of Dickinson, Brandon, and Duane, which extended in long parallelograms across the southwestern portion of the county from north to south, each having been originally nearly fifty miles in length and six miles in width. All these three towns are now divided—upon paper, at least—into square townships, inaccuracies of surveys, both ancient and modern,—so troublesome to landowners,—being as a rule steadily ignored in mapping.

* Killed.

† By Geo. F. Bixby.

Commencing with Dickinson, we find in township No. 13, or Dayton, named after Jonathan Dayton, a landholder, the frontier settlements from the north. Into this township a road penetrates about half-way, to the base of Blue Mountain, which lies very nearly on the parallel of latitude 44° 30′, and along this road in Dayton a few small openings have been made in the forest, and log houses erected by the settlers.

The most remarkable natural feature in this township is Blue Mountain, a conical elevation, with an altitude which, in the absence of any accurate measurement, is estimated at about 2500 feet. Its native rock is gneiss, and the north and south sides are flanked by steep bluffs. The name doubtless suggested itself to the early settlers from the fact that the summit always appears of such an intensely blue color as to suggest the fancy that the clouds enveloping or passing over it have this tinge imparted to them. Near by, to the south, is West Mountain, considerably smaller, but similar in shape.

The middle branch of the St. Regis River runs northerly through nearly if not the entire township, in its eastern part, and quite a number of small ponds are found, most of which, with the small streams, discharge their waters into the middle branch and the rest into the west branch of the St. Regis.

The next township subdivision of Dickinson, to the southward, is No. 16, or John's Manor, so named after a son of Wm. Constable, which contains no settlements or roads. It is abundantly watered by the west branch of the St. Regis and its tributaries, which flow from several large bodies of water, prominent among which are Wolf, Long, Whitney, Cranberry, and McDonald Ponds, and a multitude of smaller ones. Buck Mountain, probably about 2500 feet high, lies partly in the northeastern corner. Some of the finest pine timber remaining in the State is found in this and contiguous townships, along the valley of the west branch of the St. Regis.

Cheltenham, or No. 19, named after an English town, lies next to the southward; and here again we find neither roads nor settlements. One of the tributaries of the west branch rises in this township, but the main portion of the waters flow to the Raquette River. There are also many ponds, the largest of which is probably Windfall. A remarkable feature lying partly in this township is what is known as the windfall of 1845,—a swath over a mile wide, swept by a hurricane through the forest for many miles, leaving hardly a standing tree in its path.

This township is a noted resort of deer-hunters, who usually find an abundance of their favorite game upon the slopes lying about its abundant waters.

Coming to the next township south, No. 22, or Lough Neagh, so named after a noted lake in Ireland, we find one small settlement, partly in this and partly in the next township south, of which further mention will be made hereafter. Raquette River runs westerly across the southern part, discharging its waters into Tupper's Lake, seven miles long, in the southwestern portion of the township; the outlet from the lake, running thence northerly, empties into Raquette Pond, or Lough Neagh, two miles long, which discharges its waters in a northwestward course, forming Raquette River.

About a mile below the outlet of Lough Neagh a dam has been erected by the State for the convenience of lumbermen, which has flooded many thousand acres of valuable lands about the shores of these waters and of the river above. Big Wolf (two miles long) and Little Wolf Ponds also lie in this township, and, as in all this region, a large number of smaller and nameless ponds, which have never appeared on any map.

Besides the settlement already noted, lying within a radius of about two miles, the whole township is yet in its primitive condition, with the exception of changes wrought by lumbermen cutting off a portion of the spruce and pine timber and rafting it away. The roads in the township are limited to those in the settlement, there being none connecting it with the outside world, except a winter road but little used, leading to Harrietstown.

Next southward is Mount Morris, township 25, so named from its principal mountain, lying in the southwest corner of Franklin County. Here also all is wild with the exception of a few inhabited dwellings, constituting what is known as the upper settlement of Lough Neagh, prominent among which is the sporting-house of Martin Moody. Tupper's Lake, named after Tupper, who, with Medad Mitchell, surveyed Macomb's great purchase about 1800, and one of the largest in the wilderness, lies partly in the northwest portion, and, as usual, a number of ponds lie scattered throughout the township. The streams are several small tributaries of Tupper Lake and Moose Creek, and a branch of the upper Raquette waters passes through or near the southeast corner.

Coming now to the next eastward of the three long parallelograms originally named Brandon, we find at the southern extremity township No. 26,—named Cove Hill, after a natural feature,—which is well watered by the Raquette River and its tributaries, Calkins' Creek, Moose Creek, Stony Creek, Ampersand and Palmer's Brooks, and others. The largest pond is Follensby, in the northwestern portion. Much of this township is mountainous, the western outlines of Mount Seward extending a considerable distance over the border.

Next to the northward is township 23, which bears the historic name of the Irish Killarney, whose romantic lakes find here worthy copies in the Upper Saranac, twelve miles long, about half of which lies within the boundaries of the township, a considerable portion of Round Lake, three miles in diameter, and a large number of smaller ponds, nearly all of which discharge their waters into the south branch of the Saranac and its tributaries. Here is the celebrated "Indian Carry" between the Saranac and Raquette Rivers. On this carry and in the vicinity large numbers of Indian stone weapons, implements, etc., have been found at various times, including several vases of pottery, nearly perfect and of great value, affording ample support to the theory that this was once part of a great Indian thoroughfare, or chain of settlements extending across the Adirondack plateau from the Champlain Valley to that of the Upper St. Lawrence, or the great lakes. In this township but little progress has been made towards permanent and complete settlement. At the foot of Upper Saranac Lake is a small clearing made by Jesse Corey some

twenty years ago, who also has accommodations for guests, and a mile below, on the "Carry," is another small sporting-house kept by Mr. Duquette; on the Sweeny Carry is Covell's house; between Upper Saranac and Round Lake on an eighty-rod carry is C. V. Bartlett's well-known sporting-house; and on Fish Creek, near where it empties into the Upper Saranac Lake from the west, is the camp of the old half-breed hunter and fisherman "Mose" St. Germain. With the exception of these settlements, the township is yet wild. The most valuable of its timber has been cut off and floated down the Saranac River, and manufactured into lumber. At the foot of the Upper Saranac Lake is a dam, by which the water can be raised several feet above its natural level, and is used by lumbermen for flooding while driving their logs.

Next north is township 20, named Margate, after an English town, containing the northern part of Upper Saranac Lake and a vast number of smaller ponds, few of which have yet been named, or even mapped. Most of these waters discharge into Upper Saranac Lake, and in the northern part are St. Regis Pond, Ochre, and Fish Ponds, which constitute the extreme head-waters of the west branch of the St. Regis River. From the head of the Upper Saranac Lake a road leads eastward to the settled country, and along this road are a few settlements, with the exception of which there are no roads and no improvements. Here also what is considered the most valuable timber has been taken off,—the pine and spruce; but, as elsewhere, wherever lumbering has been carried on, a dense growth of hard-wood remains, which, together with the less valuable evergreens, gives much the appearance of a primitive wilderness; and in the northern part, about the head-waters of the St. Regis, some valuable pine lands remain yet undisturbed.

Next northward is township 17, or Gilchrist, named after Jonathan Gilchrist, a land-owner. This township contains, we believe, only one settler, John Hall, the extreme western pioneer of the settlement at Keese's Mill. The principal bodies of water here are Bay Pond, tributary of the west branch of the St. Regis and Follensby Jun., discharging into the middle branch of the St. Regis River, which runs diagonally through the township in a northwesterly direction. Across the southwestern part flows the most wild and romantic portion of the west branch of the St. Regis, which is so little traversed by tourists, or otherwise, that even the beaver still holds possession. Along this stream in this township, as well as in No. 16, the next below, are some of the finest pine lands in the county, which probably owe their preservation to their difficulty of access. The township is destitute of roads, with the exception of such as are used by lumbermen and sportsmen, and a short fragment which gives the one settler already mentioned access to the outside world. Preliminary measures, however, are now (December, 1879) in progress for opening a road from Keese's Mill to St. Regis Falls, on the middle branch of the St. Regis, along the valley of that river, the distance between these points being, it is said, by the nearest practicable route, only twenty-one miles.

Next to the north lies No. 14, Ennis, origin of name unknown. In this township there are few ponds, lying, as it does, well on the western slope of the plateau. It is watered by some portions of the middle St. Regis and its tributaries, the principal of which is Quebec Brook, flowing from Quebec and Madawaska Ponds. A large proportion of the timber here is hard-wood. Across the northern part the old Northwest Bay road passes, on which are a few and widely-scattered dwellings,—a fact which admonishes us that we are intruding too far inside the bounds of civilization and other departments of this work; we therefore pass to the third, or Malone, parallelogram.

The southernmost township square in this division is No. 27, or Tipperary, which also marks the southeast corner of Franklin County. This township is celebrated for containing the highest elevation in the county,—Mount Seward, four thousand four hundred and eighty-two feet high. The surface is very uneven; in the northern part lies its largest body of water, Ampersand Pond, which is also the highest in the two counties,—two thousand and seventy-eight feet,—the outlet of which flows westward to the Raquette River. In the southward part a number of small streams find their sources and flow also into the Raquette, and closely adjoining the eastern spurs of Mount Seward are those of the great central group of the Adirondack Mountains. There are no settlements, no roads, and but few trails, even, in this township.

Next northward is No. 24, or Barrymore, named after a town in Ireland, the principal waters of which are the eastern portion of Round Lake and nearly all of Lower Saranac Lake, seven miles long. The southern part is mountainous, Ampersand Mountain being the highest elevation,—three thousand four hundred and thirty-two feet. In this township there are no settlements, with the exception of one or two houses on the four miles of river which constitutes the outlet of Round Lake into Lower Saranac Lake.

Next north is township 21, or Harrietstown, named after Harriet Constable, afterwards Mrs. James Duane. This contains the north part of Lower Saranac Lake, Big Clear Pond, two miles in diameter, in the northwestern portion, the southern part of upper St. Regis Lake, and a chain of five small ponds lying within the short interval separating the upper St. Regis Lake, which is the extreme head-waters of the middle St. Regis, and St. Regis Pond, in which the west branch of the St. Regis rises. These fine ponds, together with many others of a similar nature in the immediate vicinity, constitute a most remarkable feature of the landscape, lying as they do upon the very crest of the water-shed, and filled with singularly clear and cool water even in the warmest seasons. They contain no fish, and are destitute of any visible inlet or outlet. There are a large number of other ponds which have never been mapped. The south branch of the Saranac River passes through the south corner of the town, and the township is abundantly watered by this stream and its tributaries, and contains some fine farming lands. This division has a regular town organization and thrifty settlements, and has received due attention, along with other towns, in its proper place.

Next north lies No. 18, which, with a portion of No. 15 adjoining it on the north, also has a regular town organization under the name of Brighton, after an English town. The principal bodies of water in this town are upper St. Regis Lake, Spitfire Pond, and Follensby Pond, all of which

really constitute a continuous body of water,—the head-waters of the middle St. Regis,—covering some four thousand acres, and usually designated by the general name of St. Regis Lake. At the outlet is a dam at Keese's Mill, which sets all these head-waters back, raising them several feet, thus making a never-failing water-power. In this township also lies Jones Pond, the head-waters of the east branch of the St. Regis, which flows by a short outlet into Osgood Pond; thence the river running northerly to Meacham Lake, lying in the next township north, whence it bears to the northwest, and finally flows into the middle branch some eight miles above St. Regis Falls. The town of Brighton also contains a portion of Rainbow Pond, the most remote main feeder of the north branch of the Saranac River. Thus it comprises within its limits the head-waters of three important streams,—the north branch of the Saranac, and the east and middle branches of the St. Regis.

The principal mountain is St. Regis Mount, about two thousand feet high, which occupies the southwestern portion.

Adjoining Brighton on the north is the regularly organized town of Duane. There are but few inhabitants here, especially in the southern part. The largest body of water is Meacham Lake, and the principal streams are Deer River, the east branch of the St. Regis, and one of the tributaries of the Salmon River.

Adjoining this third tier of towns to the eastward lies another, extending from the Canada line southward to the south line of Brighton, thus leaving a recess at the south-eastern part of the county, into which comes a corner of Essex County. In this tier lies, at the southern extremity, Franklin, which is covered to a great extent by an unbroken wilderness, and comprises an extension of the great plateau. In the western part of the town lie many ponds, the head-waters of the north branch of the Saranac, among which are Rainbow, Clear, Square, Round, and Mud Ponds, Loon Lake, and others. Elbow and Plumadore Ponds also lie in the northern part of the town, discharging their waters northward.

Next north lies Belmont, a great portion of which is wilderness, except along its northern border. Through the northwest corner of this town flows the Chateaugay River, the chief tributaries of which are Upper and Lower Chateaugay Lakes, eleven miles long with the stream connecting them, which is navigable for large vessels, and really constitutes a portion of the lakes themselves since the erection of a dam at the outlet of the lower lake, by which the water is raised several feet throughout their whole extent, and to the head of the upper lake, which is in the town of Dannemora, Clinton Co. In Belmont are also Ragged Lake, Wolf Pond, Indian Lake, Ingraham Pond, and others, which constitute the head-waters of Salmon and Trout Rivers.

Adjoining Belmont eastward is the great and almost unbroken wilderness, already mentioned, lying about Mount Lyon, and upon its slopes and those of its outliers up to their very summits. At the eastern base of the mountain, which is about four thousand feet high, Chazy River flows from Chazy Lake (three miles long and one mile wide), which has an altitude of about fourteen hundred feet, while to the eastward of the lake Johnson Mountain rises two thousand three hundred feet above the sea, and declines to the northward into the long and gently descending ridge known as Rand Hill, which constitutes the northernmost spur of the Adirondack plateau; while to the southward Whiteface Mountain, cut completely off from the great central mountain range by the Wilmington Notch, which is worn by the west branch of the Ausable, subsides eastward into gradually decreasing mountainous undulations.

RIVERS.

A separate and continuous consideration of the principal rivers which flow through this region may be proper.

The east branch of the St. Regis has already been noted with sufficient accuracy, as our purpose is only to mark those flowing through unsettled portions.

The middle branch of the St. Regis rises in the St. Regis lakes, and the river proper commences at Keese's Mill. Following the custom of the country, we take a boat at this point and commence the journey. First comes a carry of eighty rods past the rapids, where the river dashes down over a rocky bed, making navigation impossible. Then the boat is launched, and down we go two miles with the current, when again the noise of rapids ahead gives warning, and again boat and baggage are taken out and carried past rapids twenty rods; then follows two miles more of still water; then three-fourths of a mile of rapids, and the boat is put in finally at the head of the sixteen-mile level, and now all is plain sailing; three miles and a half below, on a burnt knoll on the right bank by a little cold spring is Merrill's Landing, a noted camping-place, from which a trail leads past the rapids above; half a mile below is River Pond, containing some 50 acres, and reached by a short rapid, formed by a portion of the river, while the rest takes a broad curve to the right and again joins us at the outlet of the pond, thus inclosing an island of some 60 acres; near the outlet of the pond is a comfortable bark camp on the left bank; now Buck Mountain looms up at the left, and two miles below we pass close to its base at Buck Mountain Camp, on the left. Now the character of the river changes, growing broader and shallower; two miles below, and midway on the sixteen-mile level Indian Rock is reached: a gneiss ledge cropping out on the right bank marks the spot. A landing is made,—evidently a favorite camping-spot, by the forked poles which stand about like lonely sentinels; back from the river is a burnt knoll of hundreds of acres; on a level spot, a few rods from the river, are numerous mysterious mounds which are pointed out as possible Indian burial-places; all aboard again; a few rods below is Merrill's bark shanty on the right bank; three miles due east, Rice Mountain looms up, not very high, but sufficiently so to form a striking feature of the level landscape; now the country grows more open, and the river winds back and forth between the low banks which mark the crooked ditch, averaging two or three rods wide, down through an immense meadow of thousands of acres covered with marsh-grass of a fair quality for stock when well cured; about a mile below on the left is the outlet of the Rock Shanty Ponds, sometimes called Twin Ponds, covering 20 acres each, and lying back a few rods from the river. Just above this outlet on the left

bank is a post which marks the line between townships 14 and 17, and just below is Eastman's log and bark shanty. Down the stream we go; the river winds about more tortuously than ever; the vast meadow stretches away to the east and west; Bullock Camp is passed on the left,—another burnt knoll, where a hard-wood ridge comes down the north,—a noted runway for deer; five miles below Indian Rock Quebec Brook comes in from the right, discharging by two mouths,—a noted stream for trout, as also is the main stream, for the bottom is clean sand nearly throughout, and just adapted for spawning-beds. The course is still very crooked; Blue Mountain looms up to the northward, a handsome dome, now visible over the bow and anon over the stern of the boat, and three miles below we come to the foot of the sixteen-mile level; a short distance below which is the State dam, built for flooding purposes, and a lumber shanty. Our boat-ride is over; we disembark on a high grass-plat; it is three miles by road to Phelps' sporting-house, where good beds and good food are always found. Below the State dam comes Blue Mountain Rapids, of three miles,—not navigable; next follow in succession a four-mile level, half a mile of rapids, nine-mile level, with a very crooked stream and more hay meadows, half-mile rapids, with another State dam, Humphrey's Falls, three-fourths of a mile, Middle Falls, half a mile, Meacham Rapids, and five miles of still water takes us to St. Regis Falls and the settled country.

The west branch of the St. Regis commences at the outlet of St. Regis Pond, in the northeast corner of township 20. The upper waters of this stream are but little traversed, and what is here set down, as in the case of the middle branch, is based on personal observations of the writer. St. Regis Pond covers an area of about 1000 acres. Putting the boat in here,—after having traversed the chain of five small ponds already mentioned lying between this and upper St. Regis Lake,—we pass down through the crooked, narrow outlet one mile to Ochre Pond, of about 60 acres, which takes its name from deposits of yellow ochre found on its shores; thence onward through an outlet of two miles, which takes us to Fish Pond, of 75 acres, just below which is another small pond of 5 acres, with excellent trout-fishing in the ripple at its inlet. And now the obstructions to progress multiply,—logs, scarcity of water, brush, and rocks. We are now speaking of an actual experience in 1869, but the barriers are all there still, and will probably remain for years to come, as neither guides nor tourists enjoy such routes when so many more pleasant ones are open in all directions.

For a mile and a half the boats were dragged over the rocky bottom, logs, and brush, and through overhanging alders. Then follows half a mile of still water and a mile and a half of rapids; some distance below which, within a span of three miles, nine beaver-dams are counted on the river, many of them exhibiting fresh signs of beaver, and we are assured on good authority that within a year or two a beaver-dam has been built on Ochre Pond which sets the water back a mile to St. Regis Pond. One of the dams we saw in 1869 set the water back at least a quarter of a mile, and had a fall of two feet. They were usually constructed diagonally across the river, on good engineering principles, to prevent damage from freshets, and the water thus thrown into ripples actually swarmed with speckled trout to such an extent that the quantity possible to be caught seemed only limited by power of endurance. An abundance of fresh beaver cuttings were found here. Within half a mile below the last beaver-dam Bay Pond outlet was reached, after which no trouble was experienced from scarcity of water, but logs across the stream occasionally caused delay and inconvenience. Now the river is very crooked, necessitating four miles of rowing and floating to progress one; the banks are trod with deer, and occasionally they are seen for an instant on the shore, and one plunged into the stream and swam across in front.

Some five or six miles of still water brings us to Little Falls, "a splendid cascade," our notes say, "falling about fifteen feet in ten rods; capital place for a dam." Here we carry past the falls and across a narrow neck of land inside an "ox-bow" in the river, thus saving over a mile of rowing, and put in our boats again at the head of the eight-mile still water. A short distance below we cross the St. Lawrence county-line; the stream winds back and forth sluggishly; here and there are large sloughs on either hand. At the left, a short distance below the county-line, is a carry of three miles to Joe Indian Pond on the Raquette River. Six miles below the county-line three miles of rapids are encountered, with no carry, and all hands must disembark and wade, managing the boat as best we can. A short distance below the foot of the rapids—the head of the five-mile still water—a large stream comes in on the right, which heads in Wolf Pond, near Blue Mountain, in township 13 of Franklin County. At the foot of this still water comes a rapid of a mile and a half, down which the empty boats are taken, cargoes being backed over a mountainous carry; then follow in succession, still water half a mile, falls with a carry of forty rods, a mile of navigable rapids, another fall with twenty rods carry, a short distance of navigable water, another fall with fifteen rods carry; then the five-mile still water brings us to an old saw-mill, where the boats are taken out and we go by road seven miles to Parishville, which brings us out of the woods, the whole journey on the St. Regis occupying six days.

The Raquette River only passes through the southwest corner of Franklin County, heading in Raquette Lake in the western part of Hamilton County, which it traverses in a northeasterly direction, expanding for some thirty miles into large lakes, of which Long Lake is the principal one, thence passing into Franklin County northerly, and finally westward to Tupper's Lake. Traversing one of the principal routes, which was also doubtless a great Indian thoroughfare, boats are taken out at the foot of the Upper Saranac and transported over the Indian Carry, one mile, and launched again at Stony Creek Pond, and from here the way is clear to Tupper's Lake, some twelve miles, or by the Sweeny Carry of three miles from the Upper Saranac you will greatly shorten this distance. The inlet of Tupper's Lake is the Raquette River, which flows out again near where it enters, running directly north, a sluggish stream, to Raquette Pond or Lough Neagh, flowing westward to the State Dam, about a mile below the outlet, and passing thence into St. Lawrence County, and out of our jurisdiction.

MOUNTAINS.

Most of the highest mountains lie to the southward of Franklin and Clinton Counties. There are, however, several peaks, which, rising as they do from a comparatively level surface, afford rare attractions to mountain-climbers in the widely-extended views from their summits.

Mount Seward, which is nearly related to the highest group of which Tahawus or Marcy forms the central figure, has an altitude of four thousand three hundred and eighty feet, and is the highest in the two counties. Its location is so remote, however, from all available points of departure that it is seldom visited, although the view is said to be good.

Ampersand Mountain, near Round Lake, is over three thousand four hundred feet high, and has a good trail from Bartlett's Landing, with a lodge near the top. The summit commands a remarkably fine view of the whole adjacent country.

St. Regis Mountain, about two miles from Paul Smith's, is supposed to be three thousand feet high, and the view from the summit is pronounced by good judges to be unequaled in the whole lake region, some thirty or forty lakes and ponds being visible, with a vast extent of the great plateau.

Blue Mountain, in township 13, also commands a fine view, especially of the valley of the St. Regis River, which it overlooks for a long distance.

Lyon Mountain, the highest in Clinton County, lies in the towns of Saranac and Dannemora, the line passing near the summit, on which there is a comfortable lodge, with a good trail of three miles to the Chateaugay Railroad and shore of Chazy Lake. Many of the villages of Clinton County are visible from the summit, Lake Champlain for some forty miles, and the St. Lawrence River for more than one hundred miles. Other peaks are located elsewhere, but these are the most prominent ones.

We have thus sketched, but very imperfectly, some of the most striking natural features of that small portion of the great plateau which extends into Franklin and Clinton Counties, and is covered to a great extent with dense primitive forest, interspersed with mountains, and watered by an intricate and thick net-work of lakes, ponds, and streams, which lie at an average height of nearly fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. It must be borne in mind, however, that no attempt is here made at anything like a full enumeration of these bodies of water, or of the exact location of those which are mentioned, for nothing short of a full and accurate survey can furnish adequate data for this. Probably not more than one-half the whole number of these ponds and lakes have been mapped, and even the most experienced guides confess their inability to furnish the necessary foundation of facts for such a work. The Adirondack survey, which has now been for several years in progress, will perhaps result in giving the public an accurate map, but in that work much yet remains to be done, and at the past rate of progress many years will elapse before its completion.

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT.

A few features may be noted marking the progress towards the settlement of this region. Commencing with the Dickinson or western tier of townships in Franklin County, we find that the main tide of civilization has been from north to south. In 1831, what is now Dickinson Centre, or Thomasville, on Deer River, was the outpost, containing only one house, and in 1839 mills were erected here. In 1850 the completion of the great Northern Railroad from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain gave a new impetus to the lumber business in this region, and about 1855 Hammond's saw-mill was built on the St. Regis River, at St. Regis Falls, some three miles into the wilderness from Thomasville.

In 1859, Chauncy Merrill settled under the shadow of Blue Mountain, eleven miles up the river from St. Regis Falls, near the centre of township 13, and this is now the last settlement. Some thirty years ago a road was surveyed through this entire township, about thirty miles through the woods to the foot of Tupper Lake, but it was worked from the north only three miles south from the Merrill place at Blue Mountain to the State Dam, at the foot of the sixteen-mile level. Following the line of this old road-survey to the foot of Tupper's Lake, we find a small settlement at Lough Neagh, the name of Raquette Pond. The first settler here was Michael Cole, who came about 1849, and is said to have been a Frenchman from Canada, though his name belies the alleged fact, and seems to furnish a clue to the great profusion of Irish names scattered through this region, though this is mere—and probably baseless—conjecture. Michael Cole was a farmer, and evidently came to make himself a home for his wife and family of seven or eight children on the rich interval of land inclosed almost into an island of several hundred acres by the waters of the Raquette River, Tupper's Lake, and Lough Neagh. There are now eleven families here, all of whom support themselves mainly by farming, and who find a good market for all surplus supplies in the ready and liberal purchases of summer visitors to this charming spot.

They have two schools at the upper and lower settlements, some two miles apart, but find no occasion for lawyers or justices of the peace, and have neither settled clergymen nor doctors, depending upon outside settlements, some thirty miles away, at Harrietstown or Bloomingdale, for the latter, when obliged to,—which is but seldom, so healthy is the climate,—and dispensing with the former entirely, with the exception of an occasional missionary in tourist's garb or otherwise.

These citizens are practically disfranchised on account of the distance to "town,"—sixty miles by the best practicable route,—and in order to get their news and supplies they must travel by boat and trail about thirty miles. And yet they say the tax-gatherer never fails to reach them at regular intervals, so that they feel they are not entirely cut off from civilization. This little settlement of eleven families is the only one in the town of Dickinson south of Blue Mountain at the centre of township 13,—an area of over 160 square miles.

In the corresponding square townships of the next tier east, or Brandon, there are probably about the same number of families, including keepers of sporting-houses already enumerated, one family at Keese's Mill, and a few on the road leading eastward from the foot of Saranac Lake. Of

these, the first permanent settler was probably C. V. Bartlett, whose hotel, between Upper Saranac Lake and Round Lake, is noted far and wide among sportsmen for the excellent fishing- and hunting-grounds all about, and the hospitable entertainment always found within. Jesse Corey's rustic lodge, at the foot of the Upper Saranac, is also a favorite stopping-place, and at E. R. Derby's Prospect House, at the head of the lake, a fine view is afforded and good cheer.

Coming once more to the third tier, we find the country a little more thickly settled. The first inhabitants came in here soon after the opening of the Northwest Bay road from near Westport on Lake Champlain, through Elizabethtown, Keene, North Elba, and westward to Ogdensburgh, about 1812. On this road, a few rods east of the town-line between North Elba and Harrietstown, within half a mile of Saranac Lake village (December, 1879) lives Harvey Moody, now seventy-two years old, and in the full possession of his faculties, to whose recollection we are indebted for some interesting particulars. Mr. Moody came here when twelve years old, in 1819, with his father, Jacob Moody. At that time—sixty years ago—Mr. Moody says their nearest neighbor on the Northwest Bay road—probably the only road at that time in what is now Harrietstown and Brighton—was Isaac Livingston, who lived five and a half miles north, at the Nokes settlement, now known as West Harrietstown. The next neighbor on that road was Samuel Johnson, near the height of the land, about two miles east of Paul Smith's. Johnson and Livingston, Mr. Moody thinks, settled here about 1815. About one and a half miles farther west, near where the neat little Episcopal church—St. John's in the Wilderness—stands, lived Levi Rice; eight miles farther north was Amos Rice's house, now the McCollum place; nine miles beyond that lived Alva Rice, these three being brothers; fifteen miles beyond, near Hopkinton, lived Samuel Meacham. These were the only settlers sixty years ago between the Saranac River bridge at Harrietstown, since known as the Milote Baker place, and Hopkinton. To the eastward Mr. Moody's nearest neighbors were Moses Hazelton, four and a half miles; five miles farther was the Scott place, now Lyon's Hotel; half a mile beyond was Mr. Osgood; four miles farther was Brooks, and half a mile farther was Joseph Estey's. For some time after 1819 these settlers got their grain ground at Alva Sherburne's mill in Keene, but soon afterwards Levi Rice built a grist-mill, with one run of stones, on Sucker Brook, which empties into lower St. Regis Lake, or Follensby Pond, about half a mile west of Paul Smith's. This stream flowed through a beaver-meadow, and ran over a ledge of rock which constituted a natural dam already constructed for the mill. These three Rice brothers—Levi, Amos, and Alva—were sons of Amos Rice, who owned a grist-mill at Elizabethtown.

At what is now the village of Saranac Lake the first settler was Capt. Pliny Miller, from Wilmington, who, with James Bushnell, bought a tract of land, and the fine water-privilege now in use there. Bushnell never became an actual settler, and the property subsequently fell into the hands of Miller, who erected the first saw-mill, about 1824 or 1825. Here, now, is a pleasant village of 300 or 400 inhabitants,—a favorite resort of tourists,—the frontier settlement on the south branch of the Saranac River. One of the most interesting features in this village is the Protestant Episcopal church known as the

CHURCH OF ST. LUKE THE BELOVED PHYSICIAN.

"This edifice," says a friend, "was begun in May, 1878, and finished in January, 1879. The first service was held Jan. 12, 1879, and the building consecrated by the Bishop of Albany on July 10th of the same year. The project originated in services held throughout the winter by the Rev. Dr. John P. Lundy, and generous subscriptions were at once made by the winter visitors at Saranac Lake during the winter of 1878–79. The residents of the place showed their appreciation of what had been done for them by contributing freely towards the undertaking in money, labor, and material; some large donations were made by several of the summer guests at Paul Smith's (one lady giving $500), and the whole amount necessary was realized in less than six months. Dr. E. L. Trudeau was mainly in charge of the undertaking. The edifice was planned by Mr. R. M. Upjohn, the celebrated church architect; it consists of a cruciform frame building, 75 by 42, with recess chancel. Much care and labor have been expended on the interior; the ceiling, tinted of a dark blue, is open throughout, showing all the roof timbers; the chancel ceiling forms a high dome, intersected with light mouldings; the vestry and organ-rooms are situated either side of the chancel. Oiled black ash is used for pews and interior finish, and polished butternut for chancel furniture, the latter being all made to order by J. & C. Lamb, of New York. The three chancel windows are of stained glass, and represent figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity; they were presented by Mrs. R. M. Townsend in memory of her husband, who died at Saranac Lake. The front window is a gift from Miss S. Paton; all the other windows are of ground glass with colored border. The land on which the church stands was given by Miss Arvilla Blood, the bell by Mrs. Edgar, the altar and priest's chair by Mrs. Thomas Smith, the communion service by Mrs. Lathrop, the bishop's chair by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Lundy, and the linen for communion by Mrs. Mary King, while Mrs. Ogden Hoffman gave the font, and the organ was presented by the young people of the place. The church is in charge of Rev. C. S. Knapp. The property is valued at about $4000, and is deeded to the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Albany."

Some time previously to the year 1852 a man by the name of Fuller made a settlement at the foot of the Lower Saranac Lake, about a mile and a half distant, and about 1852, William F. Martin commenced keeping a sporting-house at that point, since which time he has gradually been adding to his premises, and now has an elegant hotel capable of accommodating 150 guests,—a favorite summer resort and point of departure for the remoter recesses of the wilderness.

In what is now the town of Brighton the first settlement was made by Oliver Keese and Thomas A. Tomlinson, of Keeseville, in the spring of 1851, according to the recollection of Daniel Redwood, one of the oldest survivors of

Keese & Tomlinson's employees. Here they built a dam and mill, at the rapids below the outlet of Follensby's Pond, and embarked in the lumber business. Quite a settlement sprang up at this point, and there are now about 15 families in the vicinity, who live chiefly by farming, the mill having gone to decay, not so much from lack of lumber, as in consequence of the heavy expense of hauling logs up hill, and the long distance from market, about fifty miles.

PAUL SMITH'S.

Three miles above Keese's Mill is a spot which has always been, even to the remotest limit of the oldest settler's memory, a favorite resort for hunters and fishermen. This place is on the west bank of Follensby's Pond, the head-waters of the St. Regis, while a few rods to the rear is Osgood's Pond, from which flows the east branch. Back to the utmost limit of historic time, Capt. Peter Sabattis, a noted St. Regis Indian, used to camp here, and later that mysterious old hunter, Moses Follensby, built and occupied a camp on this spot several seasons, summer and winter; and many old hunters and fishermen now living can attest, from personal experience, that there was no place like Follensby's Pond for killing deer and catching monstrous speckled trout. In 1853, Paul Smith commenced providing entertainment for sportsmen on Loon Lake, on the Port Kent and Hopkinton Turnpike, at the spot then known as the Lovering Place, and now kept as a sporting-house by F. Chase. There Paul Smith stopped until 1858; then he moved down into the valley, a mile below, to the edge of the north branch of the Saranac, where he remained one year, at the place now known as Hunters' Home. But still he was not satisfied with his location for working out the mission of keeping a sporting-house, which he began to feel was his destiny, and finally he came to Follensby's Pond in 1859, where he set himself down, perfectly satisfied with the spot. Since then he has kept adding year by year to the modest little structure he first moved into, and now, if the old hermit, Moses Follensby, or Capt. Peter Sabattis, should come back to their former haunts, they would be astonished to find, instead of the little log and bark shanty they left, a palatial hotel with accommodations for 300 guests, and in which 400 people are fed during the "season." Everything inside is first-class and modern, and no better meals are served in city or country. The house stands on a high sand ridge, about fifteen feet above the level of the lake, in the midst of primitive pines; the nature of the soil is such that no pools of standing water are ever seen even after the hardest showers. Pure spring water is furnished in abundance, and nothing is omitted which can add to the health or comfort of guests. In the boat-house, down at the edge of the water, are about 100 boats, and throughout the warm season crowds of guests arrive daily in stage-coaches, and stop permanently at the hotel, or make this their starting-point for camping-tours scores of miles away into the wilderness, reaching in all directions the vast system of waters of which this forms a part.

The time was when the saying was rife among tourists that there was "no Sunday in the Adirondacks,—that Sunday always got lost in coming up the long Black Brook Hill." But this can no longer be said at St. Regis Lake, for a few rods away a little Protestant Episcopal church has been erected, whose musical bell reminds guests every Sunday morning during the height of the season of their religious duties. The following is the story of this enterprise:

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN THE WILDERNESS.

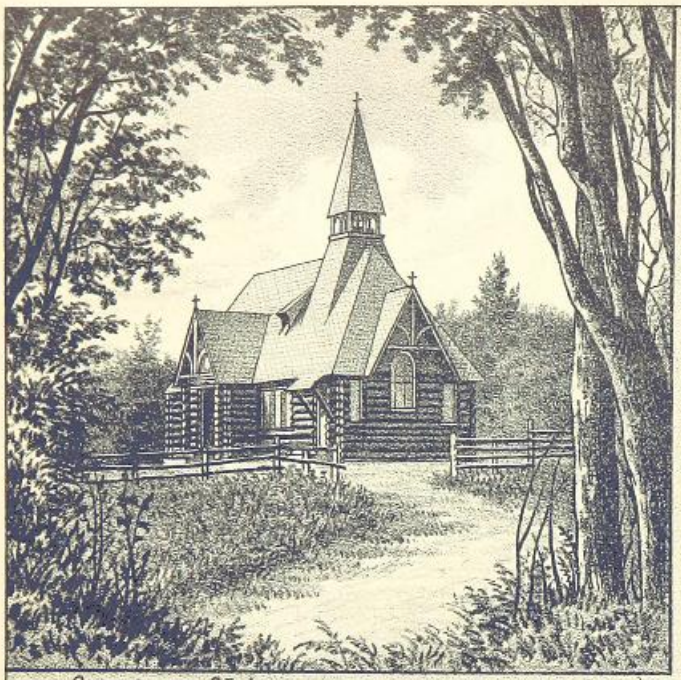
"The church at St. Regis Lake, called St. John's in the Wilderness, was begun in April, 1877, and completed in August, the first service being held on the 5th of that month. It was consecrated on Sept. 13, 1877, by the Bishop of Albany, W. C. Doane, D.D. Dr. E. L. Trudeau had entire charge of the undertaking. The plans for the edifice were donated by Mr. Hathorne, a New York architect. The building is 50 by 22, of oiled logs, cruciform in shape, with entrance at the side. The finish of the interior is very beautiful; the walls are stone color, the ceiling arched and tinted blue; oiled black ash being used for pews, chancel furniture, and wainscoting. The entire cost was about $4000. Mrs. Lewis Livingston, of New York, held a fair in her parlors in aid of the undertaking, and realized in two days the handsome sum of $1400; other generous contributions were willingly made by the guests at Paul Smith's, and the cost of the edifice was defrayed before it was completed. The land and logs were presented by Mr. A. A. Smith. Many memorials were also given, as follows: Mrs. Rosman donated the chancel window; Mr. A. A. Low, the end window; the Rev. T. C. Norton, the bishop's chair; Mrs. R. M. Townsend, the bell; while the font was given by Mrs. E. L. Trudeau; the reading-desk by the Rev. W. A. Leonard; the organ by Mr. R. Morgan; the surplice by Miss Rosman; the communion-service by Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Lundy; the linen by Mrs. Churtz; besides other gifts, such as a brass book-rest, altar-cloths, etc. The Rev. C. S. Knapp is at present in charge. The property has been deeded to the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church."

Near the northeastern corner, on Rainbow Pond, is the neat and well-kept sporting-house of J. M. Wardner, who came here in 1854.

In Franklin and adjoining towns there yet remain large tracts of wilderness, chiefly about the head-waters of the Saranac, and also in the northwest portion, and at intervals in these portions are scattered houses for the especial accommodation of sportsmen. Among these may be mentioned Hunter's Home, on the Saranac; Chase's Hotel, on Loon Lake; Squier's, near Elbow Pond; Shepard's Hotel, on the Upper Chateaugay Lake; Fifield House, on Chazy Lake, and many others, no full enumeration being here attempted.

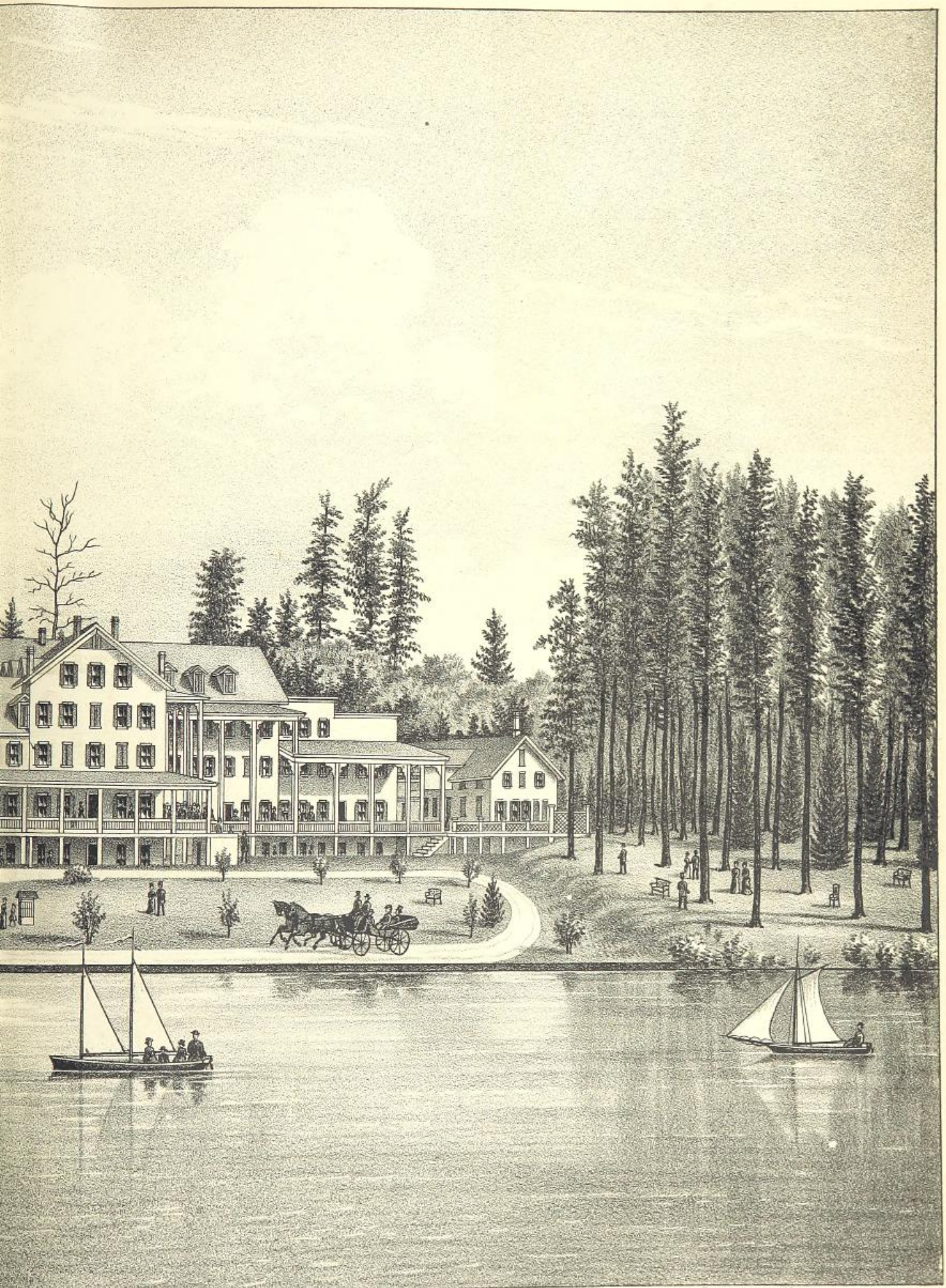
STEAMBOATS.

The usual mode of travel through the unsettled portion of the wilderness is by small boats, but, to the dismay of a majority of sportsmen, steamboats are gradually intruding upon these sylvan waters. On the Upper Saranac the "Mosquito" plies regularly between Prospect House and the foot of the lake; the "Forester" runs between the head of Tupper's Lake to Sweeny's Carry on the Raquette River, leaving only a three-mile carry to Upper Saranac Lake; on the Lower Saranac and Lake Placid steamers



CHURCH OF ST JOHN IN THE WILDERNESS, AT PAUL SMITH'S.

PAUL SMITH'S, OF TH



(Sketched from St Regis Lake by H.P Whinnery.)

ADIRONDACKS .

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run, another on Blue Mountain Lake, and other steamboat routes are in contemplation.

RAILROADS.

Hitherto, up to within a few years, railroad-routes have kept clear of the grades offered by the steep slopes of the Adirondack plateau. About thirty years ago the "Great Northern Railroad" of New York was built from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain, along the northern border of these highlands. Later the Rome and Watertown line was pushed southwestward from Ogdensburgh, intersecting with the Black River Railroad at Philadelphia, from which point it struck off southerly, uniting at Utica with the New York Central line, running eastward to Albany, whence a continuous line now passes northward, on its way to Montreal, to the "place of beginning" at Rouse's Point. Thus these lines circumscribed the Adirondack wilderness with a belt which encircled the base of the plateau and crept along its border. From this iron girdle, marking more or less definitely the bounds of civilization, only a few little, comparatively insignificant lines have from time to time been injected towards the heart of the wilderness,—one from the Black River Railroad, at Carthage, from the west; one from the south, at Fonda, on the New York Central; at Saratoga, the Adirondack road—laid out thirty years ago through the very centre of the happy hunting-grounds—has progressed one hundred and eighty-five miles on its way to North Creek; at Fort Edward a line runs five miles up the Hudson towards its source in the gloomy Indian Pass; from Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, a narrow-gauge road creeps thirteen miles up the eastern edge of the plateau; at Port Henry is a line seven miles long, westward, up a steep grade; at Plattsburgh, the Ausable Branch, twenty miles long, reaches to the Ausable River, some twenty miles from its mouth; and from the same point the Plattsburgh and Dannemora line, with its Chateaugay extension, attains, thirty-five miles from Lake Champlain, an elevation of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight feet in the heart of the great Lyon Mountain wilderness, the only line which has climbed up to the very crest of the Adirondack table-land. But there remains yet a vast expanse of woods and waters,—"a boundless contiguity of shade,"—which is doubtless destined to be left undisturbed for many years yet by the shriek of the locomotive.

SOME OF THE PIONEERS.

Occasionally a locality is stumbled upon in these wilds marked by flint chippings, fragments of pottery, and stone implements, all of which afford glimpses of a period so far back into pre-historic times that even tradition is silent with regard to it. And if search is made for the records of even the first of the present races of white men and their associates, who wandered through these wilds, it is found almost as ineffectual as in the other case, the men being dead long ago who could have supplied the materials for complete sketches; hence only an imperfect account is possible.

The name of Capt. Peter Sabattis has already been mentioned as one of the oldest remembered pioneers. He was a St. Regis Indian, who doubtless wandered from the settlement of his tribe, at the mouth of the St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence, and was so enchanted with the head-waters of his native river—named after the philanthropic Jesuit priest who died in France in 1640—that he could not tear himself away again. Capt. Peter was a mighty hunter, trapper, and fisherman, one of whose exploits was the capture of 40 beaver in a single season, within the memory of living men; and one of the Labradorite ribs of the Adirondack Mountains, which crops out across Follensby's Pond, opposite Paul Smith's, now bears the name of Captain Peter's Rock, said to be one of his favorite fishing-places.

Another, named Sabyl, a St. François Indian, is remembered as a noted hunter, who used to wander hereabouts with his squaw, four papooses, and a niece.

Another of the old pioneers was Moses Follensby, whose name has been handed down to posterity tacked to at least three ponds in Franklin County. From what can be learned, it is judged that Moses Follensby was born about 1749, in England. What whirlwinds of misfortune struck him will probably never be known, but at the age of seventy he was a hermit in the Adirondacks, with the reputation of an honest man, but a shiftless vagabond and a poor hunter, who never seemed to bring in much game or fur to sell, but nevertheless managed to subsist. He lived summer and winter by himself, and made his own boats, splitting out the clap-boards for the sides from pine logs. About 1823 he disappeared from these parts, and it was rumored that he went to England to claim a large estate, which he had been heard to say belonged to him, but it is more likely that he perished in some of his lonely hunting expeditions.

Moses Sampson was another famous hunter, who, with Thomas Scott, caught 40 beaver in one season. But time would fail to tell of Jacob Moody, of North Elba; Capt. Simonds, of Elizabethtown; Stephen Rollins, of Keene; Daniel Wickham, of Chazy Lake; and many others who slew deer, caught trout, killed moose, bears, and wolves, trapped beaver, and have long ago entered into their rest.

FISH AND GAME.

Trout is the favorite fish of the Adirondacks; in fact this may be said to be one of its chosen homes, the wonderful purity of the waters, abundance of spawning beds, and unlimited range, all offering rare attractions to this daintiest and gamiest of fish. And when trout are spoken of, speckled trout are, of course, understood to be meant. Fabulous sizes of these fish are sometimes mentioned as having been taken and devoured in the depths of the forest, far from any means of determining their weight; but this can be set down, that whoever takes an Adirondack speckled trout weighing over three pounds, performs a feat of which he may well be proud as an exceptional one. There are plenty of these beauties in the wilderness yet, but it requires about the same amount of skill to take them here as elsewhere, and whoever comes to the Adirondacks with the expectation of capturing them without due exercise of the utmost circumspection, is doomed to disappointment.

There are many ponds and lakes, especially on the crest of the water-shed, which are entirely destitute, not only of trout, but all other kinds of fish, and these, with others, will doubtless at some future time, not far distant, be used for the propagation of choice fish.

Lake trout are also caught in great abundance, twenty pounds being not a very unusual size. Within a short time black bass have been introduced into certain waters here with excellent results, showing that the conditions are all favorable for the cultivation of that fine-flavored and gamey fish.

Of the larger varieties of game, the caribou, elk, and moose have probably disappeared forever, and, in fact, it is considered doubtful by good judges whether the caribou was ever here at all.

Nearly thirty years ago Harvey Moody killed a moose on the south branch of the Saranac River, and at different times previously he killed one on Ampersand Mountain, two on the river, between Lower Saranac Lake and Round Lake, and one on the Raquette River. Probably they disappeared about thirty years ago. They were usually killed by still-hunting in the winter, or by night-hunting during the hot summer weather, when they came into the streams or ponds to feed, or cool themselves.

Panthers are still occasionally killed, and many of these ugly beasts are yet roaming in the forests of Franklin County.

Wolves are here also, going usually in gangs of from three to half a dozen or more, but they are seldom seen or killed.

Bears are abundant. Harvey Moody trapped nine in 1877, and eight in 1878, and their capture in frontier settlements is not an uncommon occurrence. The lynx is seldom found. Otter are occasionally killed, and the sable, mink, and muskrat are plenty along the St. Regis and other streams, and trapping them for their fur forms a lucrative business. Up to within thirty years beaver were quite plenty, but lumbering operations have driven them from nearly all their old haunts, except the west branch of the St. Regis, where many of their dams yet remain, near the head-waters, where the stream is so small that logs cannot be floated. In 1865 nine beaver were caught on the sixteen-mile level of the St. Regis, and during the present season fresh marks of beaver were seen near the upper end of this same level.

But of all the game found in these forests deer are the most valuable, and afford the rarest sport. The hunting of this noble game has been made the subject of a vast amount of legislation, the object of all which is doubtless intended to be salutary. But however good the intention, it is unquestionably a fact that the deer are gradually, and not very slowly disappearing, and if the rate of decrease goes on in the present regularly increasing ratio the child very likely, if not already born, may soon be, who will kill the last Adirondack deer, as the guilty man perhaps now survives with the blood of the last moose upon his skirts.

The methods by which this work of extermination is going on are various. In night-hunting the sportsman (?) steals along a still-running stream, or marshy pond, in a boat propelled by a guide at the stern with a paddle, so noiselessly that the brushing of a lily-pod along the side seems to grate harsh thunder on the midsummer night air; in the bow is a bright light in front of a common reflector, which sends a gleam far in front over the water, but leaving the boat and its occupants in the deep shade. The deer is in the water, feeding, or taking his night bath, and as the bright light approaches around some corner he appears to be fascinated, and will allow it to approach within a few feet, always provided, however, that not the least noise is made,—the click of a rifle, the movement of an oar, or the slightest effort to relieve the throat from the scorching effect of excitement,—in which case the game is off with a snort and a crash through the bushes.

Usually, however, if his would-be murderers are skillful he falls an easy prey, his bright burning eyeballs affording an excellent mark. Hundreds of deer are killed in this way every summer, many of them far away in the depths of the woods, by tourists and guides, who are often unable to save more than a small portion of the venison, leaving the rest to taint the air.

Another method is still-hunting, in which the hunter creeps, assassin-like, along the trail of his victim, usually in the deep snow, and shoots him down in his tracks. Success, however, requires great skill and patience on the hunter's part, else the deer sees him first and is off in a flash.

"Crusting," another method, and a murderous one, consists in taking the trail of a deer when the snow is covered with a crust strong enough to bear a man with snow-shoes, or a light dog, but through which the sharp hoofs of the deer break at every step, impeding his progress so that he is almost certainly killed. This is a common method, and a most unsportsmanlike one, for at the season during which it is possible deer are usually so poor as to be almost entirely worthless except for their hides.

Killing them in their yards is another destructive method. After the deep snow-falls, the deer naturally herd together in some spot where there is plenty of food, consisting at this season, to a great extent, of hard-wood twigs. Here they feed, treading down the snow, and constantly enlarging the "yard," sometimes to hundreds of acres; and here, again, they are slaughtered in great numbers by pot-house hunters. These two last methods are probably doing more to exterminate the deer than all others combined.

Hunting deer with hounds has been fiercely assailed in legislative halls and elsewhere, until the opinion seems to prevail very generally that this is the most reprehensible practice of all. Upon this point an old deer-hunter expresses his opinion thus: "The only manly way of hunting deer: your still-hunter, your yard-butcher, your cruster, and your night-hunter are all cold-blooded murderers, who steal upon the deer like treacherous assassins, and kill him without giving him a chance for his life. But the first bark of the dog, as he is beating up for a start, warns the deer—a mile away, perhaps—that an enemy is on his trail, and gives him time to form plans for baffling his pursuer. The whole forest is open to him, with a hundred different points where he can cut off his trail by taking water, supposing he should be so hard pressed as to be driven to that extremity. If he runs to where a hunter is stationed, the chances are two to one the shot will miss, and the chances are ten to one that he will not run within half a mile of a hunter. Why, it is an actual fact that not one in five of deer started by dogs is killed or harmed, and the chances are about even that the dog, every time he runs a race, will

either get lost in the woods, to perish, or be stolen. Talk about exterminating the deer by hounding them! It's all humbug, sir. The hunters who operate without dogs are the ones that are exterminating the deer. Abolish all methods of deer-hunting except with dogs, and the deer will hold their own, and more too, in such a wilderness as the Adirondacks. Why, sir, the bay of one dog on a still morning puts a hundred deer on the alert, and sends the alarm far and wide through a whole colony of them, while one sneaking hunter will murder half of them before they know it."

As in other cases, probably the truth of this matter lies somewhere between the two extreme limits of opinion, and when found, let us hope our legislators will act upon it as a basis, and save the deer, if possible.

FUTURE OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

What is destined to be the future of the Adirondacks? A considerable portion of this vast area is covered by tolerably good soil, as the heavy hard-wood timber sufficiently indicates; but, owing to the high altitude, it can never become a rich farming country, for there is usually a very narrow margin of time between the starting of early vegetation in the spring and late spring frosts, and also between the ripening of late crops and early autumn frosts: in fact, these margins are not very seldom completely obliterated entirely, and the farmer finds his labor fruitless. If cleared, doubtless portions of it would make excellent grazing-lands, but the expense of subduing it from its present condition to one rendering agriculture moderately profitable would hardly be repaid in the value of crops realized in the mean time; hence, with the millions of acres of rich loam-lands lying in the West all ready for the plow, it is hardly probable that the inducements offered to agricultural enterprise upon the crest of this high plateau will prove sufficient to very rapidly accelerate its subjugation and settlement.

Portions of it have already been stripped of its lumber, but this condition only exists along the borders of large streams, owing to the difficulty of driving logs through small streams, the remoteness from market, and the expense and hardship attendant upon lumbering operations in the heart of the wilderness; all of which makes successful competition with other sections, especially Canada and the Northwest, very difficult.

In former times the State has appropriated large sums to "improve" these rivers by the erection of flooding dams,—the cause of drowning vast tracts of land above, and destroying the timber,—and by blasting rocks out of the channels. But of late the rule has been to withhold such appropriations, under the plausible plea that it is not only wrong both in principle and practice to increase the burdens of general taxation for the benefit of private and individual interests, but that such a policy was affording facilities at the public expense for arriving at results to which the public interest, and especially those of commerce and manufactures, were opposed; these results being the denudation of the great forest tracts, which exert a most important influence upon the general welfare.

This, then, brings us to an important consideration bearing upon the whole subject, for upon this table-land of some 6000 square miles, having an average altitude of about two thousand feet above the level of the sea, some of the most important rivers of the State have their sources and main feeders. Here, also, are the lofty mountain ranges which play so important a part in the economy of nature relating to the ceaseless round of evaporation and condensation of the atmosphere's moisture, operating on the principle of contraction by cold, to draw copious supplies of rain from the clouds as they are driven back and forth over these high altitudes by the shifting winds. And here also are the means of storing up these vast supplies of water, not only in the hundreds and thousands of lakes and ponds connected by a net-work of sluggish streams, but also in the mosses and spongy soils which cover a large proportion of the land surface, even up to the utmost limit of the timber line on the highest mountains. Thus almost the entire surface, both land and water, is wonderfully adapted for holding in reserve the water supply for times of need. But strip this surface of its forests, and how changed the conditions.

In the southwestern part of Clinton County is a mountain rising some two thousand feet above the plain, between Ausable and Saranac Rivers, and known as Catamount Mountain, a bald gneiss rock, almost entirely destitute of vegetation and soil,—a condition partly natural, but largely due, it is said, to the effects of a fire that swept over it several years ago, stripping it bare, even of its porous, loamy soil, from the summit almost to the very base. Every rain, whether light or heavy, which falls upon this vast mountain mass, is of course precipitated upon the valley below in a very short time, swelling the streams suddenly, thus enhancing the danger of freshets; and then the water almost as quickly subsides, thus giving the least possible amount of benefit to manufacturers dependent upon the water-power, and also to farmers. Right across the valley is another mountain range, wooded to its very summit, and covered with mosses which stow the water up, thus promoting an even flow in the streams which it feeds. Here, then, we have a plain illustration of the whole matter. Divest these high altitudes of their dense forest coverings, and these mossy fibres—not unusually a foot long, and so densely packed in their natural perpendicular position that as you walk over the surface it seems like a thick carpet under your feet—will wither in the sun, because there is not much thickness of earth, and only serve to feed forest fires; and thus large portions of the now luxuriant surface will be converted into arid wastes, and the copious rains which must always fall here will be hurled upon the valleys below, and as suddenly subside, thus entailing, instead of blessings, as now, the double curse of freshet and drought.

But there is another consideration, hardly less important, which in the interests of a large and constantly increasing class demands the preservation of the great forest for a "breathing-place," a sportsmen's and tourists' paradise, a grand sanitarium for the Empire State and all her neighbors, for there is room enough for all. Here sufferers from lung diseases find, in the rarefied air, laden with healing odors of balsam, spruce, and fir, relief which they seek in vain elsewhere. Hay-fever patients cease to weep and sneeze on climbing to the level of these high table-lands,

while dyspeptics invariably forget that they have stomachs, and so firmly do invalids become attached to the location and climate that it is found more and more difficult year by year to drive them back to their city homes on the approach of the time for closing hotels, insomuch that the project has been seriously entertained of building one or more large houses expressly for the winter accommodation of invalid guests.

In reply to the question, "Will not the Adirondacks eventually play out as summer resorts?" an enthusiast, but who usually bases his opinions upon sound sense, replies, "No, sir; they will never play out. Look at the White Mountains, with their palatial hotels, and their thousands of regular visitors every year. And there is comparatively nothing there to attract them. True, they have their grand mountains, but so have we, in such numbers that we can almost duplicate the whole White Mountain range and take it away without missing it! And we have what they have not, and cannot have, our wonderful water-ways, upon which we can float hundreds of miles, by different routes, through the grand old forests, with the best of hunting and fishing. All we want is more hotel accommodation, and easier means of transportation, all of which are coming right along. No, sir; the Adirondacks will never play out so long as the wind blows through these grand old pine-tops, and deer run in the woods, and trout swim in the waters; and whoever is living ten years hence will find a hundred visitors here where he now sees one."

SUPPLEMENT.

MILITARY RECORD, DANNEMORA.

The following list of those who enlisted from this town during the late Rebellion was received too late for insertion in its proper place. The list is a copy of that on file in the Military Bureau at Albany.

Velor Aryell, private, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
John Abar, private, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Joshua Billy, private, 44th Regt.; enl. March 17, 1864.
Robert Collins, private, Co. C, 16th Regt.; enl. April 25, 1861.
Silas Cummins, private.
Clark Chappell, private, 83d Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863; re-enlisted.
Isaac Cournell, private, enl. Oct. 10, 1863.
Warren Dockum, private, Co. C, 16th Regt.; enl. Sept. 28, 1862.
Henry Detour, private, Co. B, 96th Regt.; died in hospital.
Joseph Detour, Jr., private, Co. B, 96th Regt.
Albert Eddy, private, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. April 1, 1865; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
Charles Fournio, private, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. April 25, 1861; re-enl. in 16th N. Y. Cav., 1863.
John Ford, private, Co. C, 16th Regt.; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. Aug. 10, 1862, for disability.
Henry Facto, private, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Phillip German, private, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Hiram Higby, private, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Cav.; died of wounds in battle of Wilderness.
James Hart, Jr., private, 16th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
Mitchell Joundran, private, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863.
Joseph Jasmand, private, 44th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1863.
Joseph Laroe, private, Co. E, 16th Regt.
Frank Laroe, private, Co. G, 16th Regt.; enl. April 26, 1861.
Charles Lacosse, private, Co. B, 96th Regt.
George Lacosse, private, Co. B, 96th Regt.
Thomas Myers, private, Co. C, 16th Regt.; enl. April 25, 1861; killed June 27, 1862, at Gaines' Mills.
Hugh McVela, private, Co. B, 96th Regt.
Patrick McVela, private, Co. B, 96th Regt.
Walter McVela, private, Co. B, 96th Regt.
Lewis Mear, private, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Oct. 31, 1863.
Antoine Murray, private, 44th Regt.; enl. March 17, 1865.
John Morrow, private, enl. Aug. 9, 1864.
Albert Mear, private, enl. Sept. 22, 1863.
Robert Mason, private, Co. B, 96th Regt.; died in service.
Oscar B. Morrison, 2d lieut., Co. B, 96th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; pro. to capt.; wounded; resigned.
Edwin Morrison, private, 16th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 18, 1863.
Marshall Rassett, private, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Eli Rassett, private, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Octavius Rassett, private, Co. C, 91st Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864.
Joseph Richards, private, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
Francis Ramo, private, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
Edmond Soper, private, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. July 6, 1865.
Henry Shelly, private, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
John Sangamon, private, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
James Sleven, private, Frontier Cav.; enl. Jan. 18, 1865.
John Sharp, private, Frontier Cav.; enl. Jan. 21, 1865.
Joseph Putran, private, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. April 25, 1861.
Adolphus Patnode, private, Co. G, 16th Regt.; enl. April 25, 1861.
Francis Patnode, private, Co. B, 96th Regt.
Mark Powers, private, Frontier Cav.; enl. Jan. 10, 1865.
Thomas Park, private, Co. C, 16th Regt.; enl. April 25, 1861.
A. D. Tenant, private, Co. C, 16th Regt.; enl. April 25, 1861.
Lafayette Torrey, private, Co. C, 16th Regt.; enl. April 25, 1861.
Charles Tefft, private, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
Joseph Tacy (3d), private, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Dec. 21, 1865.
John Williams, private, 118th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863.
John Gonya, private, Co. F, 91st Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864; credited to Essex Co.
Jerome H. Gay, private, Co. F, 91st Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1864; credited to town of Saranac.
Leander Ladue, Edward Lancore, privates, enlisted in another State.
Aleck Lamora, private, credited to another county.
David Larre, private, credited to another county.
Charles Myers, private, Co. F, 91st Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1864; credited to another county.
Antoine Pollard, private, credited to another State.
Arza Turner, private, 16th N. Y. Cav.; credited to Essex Co., N. Y.
James Vanaraman, private, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1865; credited to Plattsburgh; died of disease.
Lewis Wells, private, credited to another State.

THE supervisors of the town of Franklin, Franklin Co., have been as follows:*

1836–38, Henry B. Hatch; 1839–40, Norman Stickney; 1841, William Knowles; 1842, John R. Merrill; 1843–44, Henry B. Hatch; 1845, John R. Merrill; 1846, Norman Stickney; 1847–50, John R. Merrill; 1851, Hugh Martin; 1852, James B. Dickinson; 1853, John R. Merrill; 1854–55, Hugh Martin; 1856–59, George Tremble; 1860–61, Luther S. Bryant; 1862–63, George Tremble; 1864, Chancey Williamson; 1865–66, George Tremble; 1867–68, James H. Pierce; 1869–70, George Tremble; 1871–72, Patrick McKelops; 1873, James H. Pierce; 1874, Patrick McKelops; 1875–76, James H. Pierce; 1877, Patrick McKelops; 1878–79, George Tremble.

THE present (1879) pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Rouse's Point, is Rev. J. R. Scanlon.

The present pastor of St. Mary's Church, in the village of Champlain, is F. X. Chagnon.

The present pastor of St. Joseph's Church, at Coopersville, is Father Beaudreau.

On page 126, the paragraph commencing "Following Judge Palmer came Perry G. Ellsworth," etc., should follow the sketch of Peter Sailly Palmer.

* The names from 1852 to 1879 are furnished by Mr. William H. Melvin, town clerk.

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